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GRAMMARS

EDITED BY JOSEPH WRIGHT

OLD ENGLISH GRAMMAR

BY

JOSEPH WRIGHT

PH.D., D.C.L., LL.D., LITT.D.

FELLOW OF THE BRITISH ACADEMY
PROFESSOR OF COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY IN THE
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

AND

ELIZABETH MARY WRIGHT

HENRY FROWDE
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PREFACE

IN writing this Grammar we have kept steadily in view the class of students for whom the Series of Grammars was originally planned. As it is not intended for specialists, some details of more or less importance have been intentionally omitted, but we venture to think that the present volume contains all that the ordinary student will require to know about the subject. The student who thoroughly masters the book will not only have gained a comprehensive knowledge of Old English, but will also have acquired the elements of Comparative Germanic grammar. But from our long experience as teachers of the subject, we should strongly recommend the beginner not to work through the phonology at the outset, but to read Chapter I and sections 47-53, and then to learn the paradigms, and at the same time to read some easy texts such as are to be found in any of the Old English Readers. This is undoubtedly the best plan in the end, and will lead to the most satisfactory results. In fact, it is in our opinion a sheer waste of time for a student to attempt to study in detail the phonology of any language before he has acquired a good working knowledge of its vocabulary and inflexions.

In selecting examples to illustrate the sound-laws we have tried as far as possible to give words which have been preserved in Modern English. A comparison of the Index to the Grammar with an Old English Dictionary would show that we have thus included nearly all the simple words which have been preserved in the modern language. Our object in doing this was to enable the

student to lay a solid foundation for his further study of historical English grammar, and to provide a basis for the next volume of the Series, which will deal with Middle English.

It was originally our intention to include in the present volume some chapters on Syntax, but it was found that the inclusion of these chapters would have rendered the book too large for the Series. This omission of the syntax cannot however be regarded as a serious drawback, because the volume dealing with historical English syntax is already in active preparation, and will, it is hoped, be ready for press this year.

Although this Grammar makes no pretence of being an exhaustive work, yet it is by far the most complete Grammar that has hitherto been written in our own language, and the first to deal with the subject in a strictly scientific manner. We gratefully acknowledge the help we have derived from the learned articles and books by that splendid band of German Anglisten which has done so much to throw light upon the history and philology of our language in all its stages. On pp. xiii–xiv will be found a select list of the books which we have found most useful, but it is our pleasant duty to mention here our special indebtedness to the works of Bülbring, Cosijn, and Sievers.

In conclusion, we wish to express our sincere thanks to the Controller of the University Press for his great kindness in complying with our wishes in regard to special type, and to the Press Reader for the excellent manner in which he has read the proofs.

JOSEPH WRIGHT.

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ELIZABETH M. WRIGHT.

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ABBREVIATIONS

Dor.	= Doric	MHG.	= Middle High German
Fr.	= French	NE.	= New English
Germ.	= Germanic	NHG.	= New High German
Goth.	= Gothic	Nth.	= Northumbrian
Gr.	= Greek	OE.	= Old English
Hom.	= Homer	OHG.	= Old High German
Indg.	= Indo-Germanic	O.Icel.	= Old Icelandic
instr.	= instrumental	O.Ir.	= Old Irish
Ken.	= Kentish	OS.	= Old Saxon
Lat.	= Latin	Prim.	= Primitive
loc.	= locative	Skr.	= Sanskrit
ME.	= Middle English	WS.	= West Saxon

The asterisk * prefixed to a word denotes a theoretical form, as OE. *dæg*, *day*, from Prim. Germanic **dagaz*.

INTRODUCTION

§ 1. OLD English is a member of the West Germanic division of the Germanic (Teutonic) branch of the Indo-Germanic family of languages. This great family of languages is usually divided into eight branches :—

I. **Aryan**, consisting of: (1) The Indian group, including the language of the Vedas, classical Sanskrit, and the Prâkrit dialects. (2) The Iranian group, including (a) West Iranian (Old Persian, the language of the Persian cuneiform inscriptions, dating from about 520–350 B.C.); (b) East Iranian (Avesta—sometimes called Zend-Avesta, Zend, and Old Bactrian—the language of the Avesta, the sacred books of the Zoroastrians).

II. **Armenian**, the oldest monuments of which belong to the fifth century A.D.

III. **Greek**, with its numerous dialects.

IV. **Albanian**, the language of ancient Illyria. The oldest monuments belong to the seventeenth century.

V. **Italic**, consisting of Latin and the Umbrian-Samnitic dialects. From the popular form of Latin are descended the Romance languages : Portuguese, Spanish, Catalanian, Provençal, French, Italian, Raetoromanic, Roumanian or Wallachian.

VI. **Keltic**, consisting of: (1) Gaulish (known to us by Keltic names and words quoted by Latin and Greek authors, and inscriptions on coins); (2) Britannic, including Cymric or Welsh, Cornish, and Bas Breton or Armorican (the oldest records of Cymric and Bas Breton date back to the eighth or ninth century); (3) Gaelic, including Irish-

Gaelic, Scotch-Gaelic, and Manx. The oldest monuments are the old Gaelic ogam inscriptions which probably date as far back as about 500 A.D.

VII. **Baltic-Slavonic**, consisting of: (1) The Baltic division, embracing (a) Old Prussian, which became extinct in the seventeenth century, (b) Lithuanian, (c) Lettic (the oldest records of Lithuanian and Lettic belong to the sixteenth century); (2) the Slavonic division, embracing: (a) the South-Eastern group, including Russian (Great Russian, White Russian, and Little Russian), Bulgarian, and Illyrian (Servian, Croatian, Slovenian); (b) the Western group, including Czech (Bohemian), Sorabian (Wendish), Polish and Polabian.

VIII. **Germanic**, consisting of:—

(1) **Gothic**. Almost the only source of our knowledge of the Gothic language is the fragments of the biblical translation made in the fourth century by Ulfila, the Bishop of the West Goths.

(2) **Old Norse** (Scandinavian), which is sub-divided into two groups: (a) East Norse, including Swedish, Gutnish, and Danish; (b) West Norse, including Norwegian, and Icelandic.

The oldest records of this branch are the runic inscriptions, some of which date as far back as the third or fourth century.

(3) **West Germanic**, which is composed of:—

(a) High German, the oldest monuments of which belong to about the middle of the eighth century.

(b) Low Franconian, called Old Low Franconian or Old Dutch until about 1200.

(c) Low German, with records dating back to the ninth century. Up to about 1200 it is generally called Old Saxon.

(d) Frisian, the oldest records of which belong to the fourteenth century.

(e) English, the oldest records of which belong to about the end of the seventh century.

NOTE.—1. A few of the chief characteristics of the Germanic languages as compared with the other branches of the Indo-Germanic languages are : the first sound-shifting or Grimm's law (§§ 229-34); Verner's law (§ 238); the development of the so-called weak declension of adjectives (§ 421); the development of the preterite of weak verbs (§ 520); the use of the old perfect as a preterite (§ 481).

2. The most characteristic differences between Gothic and Old Norse on the one hand, and of West Germanic on the other, are: the West Germanic gemination of consonants (§§ 254-6); the loss of final *z* which arose from Indo-Germanic *s* by Verner's law (§ 252); the West Germanic development of prim. Germanic *ww* (§ 90), *jj* (§ 275); the form of the second pers. sing. pret. indicative of strong verbs (§ 481). Gothic and Old Norse preserved the old perfect ending, as Goth. Old Norse *namt*, *thou tookest*, but OE. *nōme*, OS. OHG. *nāmi*. In the West Germanic languages the *-t* was only preserved in the preterite-present verbs, as OE. *wāst*, OS. *wēst*, OHG. *weist*, *thou knowest*.

3. The most characteristic difference between High German and the other Germanic languages is: the High German sound-shifting (§ 280).

§ 2. The division of a language into fixed periods must of necessity be more or less arbitrary. What are given as the characteristics of one period have generally had their beginnings in the previous period, and it is impossible to say with perfect accuracy when one period begins and another ends. For practical purposes Old English may be conveniently divided into two periods: early OE. from about 700 to 900; and late OE. from 900-1100.

§ 3. The oldest records of OE. exhibit clearly defined dialectal peculiarities which have been treated in some detail in the phonology, so that the student can easily collect together for himself the chief characteristics of each dialect. In this grammar early West Saxon is taken

as the standard for OE., and is treated in greater detail than the other dialects. In using OE. poetry for grammatical purposes the student should remember that it was for the most part originally written in the Anglian dialect, but that it has come down to us chiefly in late West Saxon copies which contain many Anglian forms. OE. is usually divided into four dialects: (a) Northumbrian, embracing the district between the Firth of Forth and the Humber. (b) Mercian, between the Humber and the Thames. (c) West Saxon, south of the Thames, except Kent and Surrey. (d) Kentish, embracing Kent and Surrey. Northumbrian and Mercian are often classed together and called Anglian.

NOTE.—A detailed comparison of late OE. phonology with that of the Modern dialects would doubtless show that the dialects of Sussex and East Anglia were closely related to the dialect of Kent in the OE. period. This is not the place for such a comparison, so one example must suffice here. The change of *ȳ* to *ē* (§ 132, Note) in late OE. is always regarded as a special Kentish peculiarity, but the same sound change must also have taken place in Sussex and East Anglia, where OE. *ȳ* has regularly become *i* (through the older stage *ē*) in the Modern dialects, as *līs* (OE. *lȳs*), *lice*; *mīs* (OE. *mȳs*), *mice*; whereas had *ȳ* simply been unrounded to *i* in the late OE. period of these dialects, the Modern forms would have been **lois* and **mois*.

PHONOLOGY

CHAPTER I

ORTHOGRAPHY AND PRONUNCIATION

§ 4. OE. was written in the British modified form of the Latin alphabet with the addition of þ and Þ (= w) from the runic alphabet. Vowel length was mostly omitted in writing, but in the case of long vowels it was sometimes represented by doubling the vowel or by using the diacritic sign ', as *huus*, *hús*, *house*. The sign -, placed over vowels, is used in this grammar to mark long vowels and diphthongs. The account of the pronunciation given below is only approximately accurate. It is impossible to ascertain with perfect certainty the exact pronunciation of any language in its oldest period.

A. THE VOWELS.

§ 5. The OE. vowel-system was represented by the six elementary letters *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*, the ligatures *æ*, *œ*, and the digraphs *ea*, *eo*, *io*, and *ie*, the digraphs having the value of diphthongs. See § 6. They all had both a short and a long quantity.

a had the same sound as the *a* in NHG. *ab*, *gast*, as *dagas*, *days*; *habban*, *to have*; *hagol*, *hail*; *hara*, *hare*. *a* before nasals was probably a low-back-wide vowel like the *a* as pronounced in many Scotch dialects in such words as *ant*, *man*. In OE. it was accordingly often written *o* and may be pronounced like the *o* in NE. *not*, as *band*,

bond, he bound; land, lond, *land*; lang, long, *long*; mann, monn, *man*; nama, noma, *name*. See § 59.

ā had the same sound as the a in NE. father, as ān, *one*; bān, *bone*; rāp, *rope*; twā, *two*; cnāwan, *to know*; māwan, *to mow*; sāwan, *to sow*.

æ had the same sound as the a in NE. hat, as dæg, *day*; fæder, *father*; fæstan, *to fasten*; hæfde, *he had*; mægden, *maiden*.

ǣ had the same sound as the ai in NE. air, and the è in French père, as dǣd, *deed*; sǣd, *seed*; wǣpen, *weapon*; clāne, *clean*; hālan, *to heal*; lādan, *to lead*; sǣ, *sea*.

e had the same sound as the e in NE. west, end, as etan, *to eat*; fell, *skin*; helpan, *to help*; segl, *sail*; ende, *end*; here, *army*; mete, *meat*; exen, *oxen*.

ē had the same sound as the e in NHG. reh, as hēr, *here*; cwēn, *queen*; fēdan, *to feed*; grēne, *green*; tēþ, *teeth*.

i had the same sound as the i in NE. sit, as fisc, *fish*; sittan, *to sit*; þing, *thing*; niman, *to take*.

ī had the same sound as the i in NHG. ihn, and nearly the same sound as the ee in NE. feed, as lif, *life*; mīn, *my*; tīd, *time*; fīf, *five*; sīþe, *scythe*.

o had the same sound as the o in NE. not, as col, *coal*; coren, *chosen*; dohtar, *daughter*; nosu, *nosé*; oxa, *ox*. See a above.

ō had the same sound as the o in NHG. bote, as brōþor, *brother*; grōwan, *to grow*; mōðor, *mother*; mōna, *moon*; sōna, *soon*; gōs, *goose*; ðōþer, *other*; þōhte, *he thought*.

u had the same sound as the u in NE. put, as duru, *door*; full, *full*; hungor, *hunger*; lufian, *to love*; guma, *man*; þunor, *thunder*.

ū had the same sound as the u in NHG. gut, and nearly the same sound as the oo in NE. food, as cū, *cow*; hūs, *house*; sūr, *sour*; ūt, *out*; mūþ, *mouth*; ūs, *us*.

œ had the same sound as the ö in NHG. *götter*, as dat. *dœhter*, *to a daughter*; œle, *oil*; œxen, *oxen*.

œ had the same sound as the ö in NHG. *schön*, as bœc, *books*; dœma(n), *to judge*; cwœn, *queen*.

y had the same sound as the ü in NHG. *mütter*, as brycg, *bridge*; cyning, *king*; scyld, *guilt*; þyncan, *to seem*.

ŷ had the same sound as the ü in NHG. *grün*, as brŷd, *bride*; mŷs, *mice*; wŷscan, *to wish*; ūþ, *wave*.

It is difficult to determine what was the precise pronunciation of the a, e, o in the second element of diphthongs. In these combinations they had the function of consonants and may be pronounced as very short unstressed ā, ē, ö. The first element of the diphthongs ea, ēa was a very open sound like the æ in OE. *fæder*, and the a in NE. *hat*, but the e in the diphthongs eo, ēo was like the e in NE. *bed* or like the close é in French *été*. In the long diphthongs each of the elements was longer than in the short diphthongs.

ea = æ + ā, as eall, *all*; healdan, *to hold*; earm, *arm*; heard, *hard*; eahta, *eight*; weaxan, *to grow*; geat, *gate*.

ēa = ā + a, as dēap, *death*; hēafod, *head*; hlēapan, *to leap*; slēan, *to slay*; gēar, *year*; scēap, *sheep*; nēah, *near*; strēa, *straw*.

eo = e + ö, as meolcan, *to milk*; heorte, *heart*; steorra, *star*; sweostor, *sister*; geolo, *yellow*.

ēo = ē + o, as cēosan, *to choose*; dēop, *deep*; þēof, *thief*; sēon, *to see*; cnēo, *knee*.

ie = i + ē, as giest, *guest*; ieldra, *older*; ierfe, *inheritance*; hliehan, *to laugh*; giefan, *to give*; hierde, *shepherd*; siehp, *he sees*; cnieht, *boy*.

īe = ī + e, as hieran, *to hear*; gelīefan, *to believe*; hiehra, *higher*; cīesp, *he chooses*; liehtan, *to give light*; nīewe, *new*.

io = i + ö, as liornian, *to learn*; mioluc, miolc, *milk*; miox, *manure*.

$\bar{i}o = \bar{i} + o$, as *liode*, *people*; *pīostre*, *dark*; *sīon*, *to strain*; *pīon*, *to thrive*.

§ 6. From what has been said above we arrive at the following OE. vowel-system:—

Short vowels	a, æ, e, i, o, u, œ, y
Long „	ā, āē, ē, ī, ū, ūē, ūy
Short diphthongs	ea, eo, ie, io
Long „	ēa, ēo, īe, īo

NOTE.—æ was often written ae, and ę in the oldest records. In the oldest period of the language there must have been two short e-sounds, viz. e = Germanic e (§ 80), and e = the i-umlaut of æ (§ 55), the latter probably being more open than the former, but the two sounds seem to have fallen together at an early date. Long ī was sometimes written ig finally and occasionally also medially, as *big* = *bī*, *by*; *hig* = *hī*, *they*; *big-spell* = *bīspell*, *parable*. The ū in words like *gōs*, *goose* (§ 61) and *mōna*, *moon* (§ 121) must originally have been an open ū like the a in NE. all, but it fell together with Germanic long close ū (§ 128) at an early period. œ and ūœ, always written oe in OE. manuscripts, only occur in the Anglian dialect; in WS. and Ken. they were unrounded to ē already in the oldest period of these dialects (§ 129). The diphthongs ea, ēa were sometimes written æo in the oldest records. ie and īe occur chiefly in early WS.

A diphthong may be defined as the combination of a sonantal with a consonantal vowel. It is called a falling or a rising diphthong according as the stress is upon the first or the second element. The OE. diphthongs were generally falling diphthongs, but the diphthongs, which arose from the influence of initial palatal c, g, and sc upon a following palatal vowel, were originally rising diphthongs which at a later period became falling diphthongs through the shifting of the stress from the second to the first element of the diphthong. See § 51.

B. THE CONSONANTS.

§ 7. The OE. consonant-system was represented by the following letters:—b, c, d, f, g, h, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, þ (ð), *w, x.

v (written u) and z (= ts) were very rarely used except occasionally in late loanwords. c, cc, nc, sc; g, ng; and h (except initially), hh were guttural or palatal according to the sound-law stated in § 309. On the vocalic liquids and nasals in OE. see § 219.

Of the above letters b, d, m, n, p, t had the same sound-values as in Modern English. The remaining consonants require special attention.

c. Guttural c, sometimes written k in the oldest records, was pronounced nearly like the c in NE. could. Palatal c (often written ce before a following guttural vowel) was pronounced nearly like the k in NE. kid. In the OE. runic alphabet the two k-sounds had separate characters. Some scholars assume that palatal c and sc were pronounced like the ch and sh in NE. church; ship, fish. Examples of guttural c are: bucca, he-goat; cēlan, to cool; cnēo, knee; sprecan, to speak; cyssan, to kiss; bōc, book; weorc, work; drincan, to drink; þancian, to thank; and of palatal c: cēosan, to choose; cinn, chin; ciese, cheese; bēc, books; crycc, crutch; benc, bench; þenc(e)an, to think; of sc: sceal, shall; scēap, sheep; scōh, shoe; wascan, to wash; fisc, fish.

f. Initially, finally, and medially before voiceless consonants, also when doubled, f was a voiceless spirant like the f in NE. fit, shaft, as fæder, father; fōt, foot; ceaf, chaff; hrōf, roof; geaf, he gave; sceافت, shaft; pyffan, to puff. Medially between voiced sounds it was a voiced spirant (often written b in the oldest records) like the v in NE. vine, five, as giefan, to give; hafap, he has; seofon, seven; wulfas, wolves; hræfn, raven; lifde, he lived.

g was used to represent several different sounds: (a) a guttural and a palatal explosive; (b) a guttural and a palatal spirant which had separate characters in the OE. runic alphabet. The palatal explosive and the palatal spirant

were often written *ge* before a following guttural vowel with *e* to indicate the palatal nature of the *g*.

Before guttural vowels initial *g* was pronounced like the *g* in NE. *good*, but in the oldest OE. like the *g* in NHG. *sagen* (§ 814), as *gāst*, *spirit*; *god*, *God*; *gold*, *gold*. Before palatal vowels initial *g* was a palatal spirant nearly like the *j* in NHG. *jahr* and the *y* in NE. *ye*, *you*, as *geaf*, *he gave*; *giefan*, *to give*; *giest*, *yeast*; *geoc*, *yoke*.

Medial *gg* was always a guttural explosive like the *g* in NE. *good*, as *dogga*, *dog*; *frogga*, *frog*; *stagga*, *stag*. Medial and final *cg* was a palatal explosive nearly like the *g* in NE. *get*, as *lecg(e)an*, *to lay*; *secg(e)an*, *to say*; *brycg*, *bridge*; *wecg*, *wedge*. The *g* in medial and final *ng* was a guttural or a palatal explosive, the former being nearly like the *g* in NE. *longer*, as *sungon*, *they sang*; *hungor*, *hunger*; *lang*, *long*; and the latter nearly like the *g* in NE. *finger*, as *lengra*, *longer*; *streng*, *string*; *þing*, *thing*.

Medial intervocalic *g* was a guttural or a palatal spirant, the former being nearly like the *g* in NHG. *sagen*, as *boga*, *bow*; *fugol*, *bird*; *lagu*, *law*; and the latter nearly like the *g* in NHG. *siegen*, as *bīeg(e)an*, *to bend*; *fæger*, *fair*; *hyge*, *mind*.

Note.—1. Some scholars assume that palatal *cg* and *ng* were pronounced *dž* and *ndž* where *dž* = the *j* in NE. just.

2. *ȝ* is generally used for *g* in OE. manuscripts and printed texts, and often also in grammars. In this grammar *ȝ* is only used to represent the prim. Germanic voiced spirant (§ 229, Note 5).

h. Initial *h* (except in the combination *hw*) was an aspirate like the *h* in NE. *hand*, as *habban*, *to have*; *heard*, *hard*; *hūs*, *house*; *hlūd*, *loud*. Initial *hw* was pronounced *xw* like the *wh* in many Scotch dialects, as *hwā*, *who?*; *hwæte*, *wheat*. In all other positions *h*, including *hh*, was a guttural or a palatal spirant, the former being like the *ch* in NHG. *nacht*, *noch*, as *dohtor*, *daughter*;

eahta, *eight*; tiohhian, *to think, consider*; sulh, *plough*; feorh, *life*; dāh, *dough*; troh, *trough*; and the latter like the ch in NHG. nicht, ich, as flyht, *flight*; siehp, *he sees*; nēah, *near*; hliehhan, *to laugh*. In the oldest records final h was sometimes written ch, as elch = eolh, *elk*; salch = sealh, *willow*.

k was sometimes used to express the guttural c (see above), as kynn, *race, generation*; kyning, *king*; knēo, *knee*. See § 319.

1. In Northumbrian and the greater portion of the Mercian district, l was pronounced like the l in NHG. and in standard NE., but in West Saxon, Kentish, and parts of the southern portion of Mercia, it was a reverted sound formed by the under surface of the tip of the tongue being turned to the hard palate which imparted to the sound a kind of guttural quality. This explains why breaking (§§ 49, 63) took place in WS. and Ken. before l + consonant, but not in Anglian. The reverted l is still preserved in the dialects of the southern and south-western counties. Examples are : lēdan, *to lead*; folc, *folk*; fugol, *bird*; eall, *all*; healdan, *to hold*; meolcan, *to milk*.

r was trilled in all positions as in Modern Scotch, as ridan, *to ride*; duru, *door*; word, *word*; fæder, *father*. In West Saxon, Kentish, and parts of the southern portion of Mercia, it was reverted like l (see above), which accounts for breaking taking place before r + consonant more regularly in WS. and Ken. than in Anglian, as earm, *arm*; heard, *hard*; eorþe, *earth*; liornian, *to learn*.

s. Initially, finally, medially before voiceless consonants, and when doubled, s was a voiceless spirant like the s in NE. sit, as sealt, *salt*; sunu, *son*; standan, *to stand*; sweostor, *sister*; hūs, *house*; īs, *ice*; cyssan, *to kiss*. Medially between voiced sounds, it was a voiced spirant like the s in NE. rise, as bōsm, *bosom*; cēosan, *to choose*; nosu, *nose*; ōsle, *ousel*.

þ. Initially, medially when doubled, and finally þ was a voiceless spirant like the th in NE. *thin*, as þencan, *to think*; þeof, *thief*; moþþe, *moth*; bæþ, *bath*; mūþ, *mouth*. Medially between voiced sounds, it was a voiced spirant like the th in NE. *then*, as baþian, *to bathe*; brōþor, *brother*; eorþe, *earth*; fæþm, *fathom*.

Initial þ was written *th* until about 900 in imitation of Latin. Afterwards it was written ð, and þ (borrowed from the runic alphabet). And the voiced spirant was often written ð in imitation of the contemporary Latin pronunciation.

w does not occur in OE. manuscripts, but was represented by uu, u until about the year 900, later by P borrowed from the runic alphabet. It had the same sound-value as the w in NE. *wet*, as wæter, *water*; sweltan, *to die*; wlanc, *proud*; sāwol, *soul*.

x was pronounced like the x in NE. *six*, as rīxian, *to rule*; siex, *six*; weaxan, *to grow*; āxian, *to ask*.

§ 8. From what has been said above we arrive at the following OE. consonant-system:—

	LABIAL.	INTER-DENTAL.	DENTAL.	GUT-TURAL.	PALATAL.
Explosives	Voiceless p, pp		t, tt	c, cc	c, cc
	Voiced b, bb		d, dd	g, gg	g, cg
Spirants	Voiceless f, ff	þ, þþ	s, ss	h, hh	h, hh
	Voiced f	þ	s	g	g
Nasals	m, mm		n, nn	n	n
Liquids			l, ll; r, rr		
Semi-vowel	w				

To these must be added the aspirate h, and x. The double consonants were pronounced long as in Modern Italian and Swedish, thus habban = hab·ban, *to have*; swimman = swim·man, *to swim*, see §§ 258–9. From the above table it will be seen that the OE. alphabet was very defective, insomuch as each of the letters c, f, g, h, n, s, and þ was used to represent two or more sounds.

STRESS (ACCENT).

§ 9. All the Indo-Germanic languages have partly pitch (musical) and partly stress accent, but one or other of the two systems of accentuation always predominates in each language, thus in Sanskrit and Old Greek the accent was predominantly pitch, whereas in the oldest periods of the Italic dialects, and the Keltic and Germanic languages, the accent was predominantly stress. This difference in the system of accentuation is clearly seen in Old Greek and the old Germanic languages by the preservation of the vowels of unaccented syllables in the former and the weakening or loss of them in the latter. In the early period of the parent Indg. language, the stress accent must have been more predominant than the pitch accent, because it is only upon this assumption that we are able to account for the origin of the vowels ī, ū, ο (§ 16, Note 1), the liquid and nasal sonants (§§ 34-7), and the loss of vowel often accompanied by a loss of syllable, as in Greek gen. πα-τρ-ός beside acc. πα-τέρ-α ; πέτ-ομαι beside ἐ-πτ-όμην ; Gothic gen. pl. aúhs-nē beside acc. *aúhsa-ns. It is now a generally accepted theory that at a later period of the parent language the system of accentuation became predominantly pitch, which was preserved in Sanskrit and Old Greek, but which must have become predominantly stress again in prim. Germanic some time prior to the operation of Verner's law (§ 238).

The quality of the accent in the parent language was partly 'broken' (acute) and partly 'slurred' (circumflex). This distinction in the quality of the accent was preserved in prim. Germanic in final syllables containing a long vowel, as is seen by the difference in the development of the final long vowels in historic times according as they originally had the 'broken' or 'slurred' accent (§ 217).

In the parent language the chief accent of a word did

not always fall upon the same syllable of a word, but was free or movable as in Sanskrit and Greek, cp. e. g. Gr. nom. πατήρ, *father*, voc. πάτερ, acc. πατέρα; Skr. émi, *I go*, pl. imás, *we go*. This free accent was still preserved in prim. Germanic at the time when Verner's law operated, whereby the voiceless spirants became voiced when the vowel immediately preceding them did not bear the chief accent of the word (§ 238). At a later period of the prim. Germanic language, the chief accent of a word became confined to the root- or stem-syllable. This confining of the chief accent to the root-syllable was the cause of the great weakening—and eventual loss—which the vowels underwent in unaccented syllables in the prehistoric period of the individual Germanic languages (§§ 212-7). And the extent to which the weakening of unaccented syllables has been carried in some of the Modern Germanic dialects is well illustrated by such sentences as, *as et it móen*, *I shall have it in the morning*; *ast e dunt if id kud*, *I should have done it if I had been able* (West Yorks.).

§ 10. The rule for the accentuation of uncompounded words is the same in Old English as in the oldest period of the other Germanic languages, viz. the chief stress fell upon the stem-syllable and always remained there even when suffixes and inflexional endings followed it, as beran, *to bear*; dagas, *days*. grēting, *greeting*; hālnes, *salvation*; hāriht, *hairy*; handlung, *handling*; mistig, *misty*. hlēapettan, *to leap*; ierringa, *angrily*; lēofosta, *dearest*. hēafodu, *heads*; lānere, *lender*; sealfian, *to anoint*; wundrode, *he wondered*. berende, *bearing*; cyningas, *kings*; grimettan, *to rage*. gædeling, *companion*; heofonisc, *heofonic*, *heavenly*. æþele, *noble*; hetele, *hostile*; macode, *he made*; nerede, *he saved*. æþelingas, *noblemen*; fultumian, *to help*; huntigestre, *huntress*; mæpelode, *he spoke*. The position of the secondary stress in trisyllabic and polysyllabic words

fluctuated in OE., and with the present state of our knowledge of the subject it is impossible to formulate any hard and fast rules concerning it.

In compound words it is necessary to distinguish between compounds whose second element is a noun or an adjective, and those whose second element is a verb. In the former case the first element had the chief accent in the parent Indg. language; in the latter case the first element had or had not the chief accent according to the position of the verb in the sentence. But already in prim. Germanic the second element of compound verbs nearly always had the chief accent; a change which was mostly brought about by the compound and simple verb existing side by side. This accounts for the difference in the accentuation of such pairs as *ándgiet*, *intelligence* : *ongietan*, *to understand*; *ándsaca*, *adversary* : *onsácan*, *to deny*; *bígang*, *practice* : *begángan*, *to practise*; *órþanc*, *device* : *áþéncan*, *to devise*; *úþgenge*, *fugitive* : *oþgángan*, *to escape*; *wípersaca*, *opponent* : *wípsácan*, *to oppose*.

§ 11. As has been stated above, compound words, whose second element is a noun or an adjective, had originally the chief stress on the first syllable. This simple rule was preserved in OE., as *ācbēam*, *oak-tree*; *æftergield*, *additional payment*; *brýdguma*, *bridegroom*; *cornhūs*, *granary*; *dēaþstede*, *death-place*; *fēowergielde*, *fourfold payment*; *frēomæg*, *free kinsman*; *gēardagas*, *days of yore*; *godbearn*, *godchild*; *lārhūs*, *school*. *æfterboren*, *posthumous*; *æpelcund*, *of noble origin*; *ārfæst*, *virtuous*; *brynehät*, *burning hot*; *gearowyrdig*, *eloquent*; *isengræg*, *iron-grey*; *mōdwlanc*, *proud*; *wordsnotor*, *eloquent*. Nouns like *áliefednes*, *permission*, *onfágennes*, *reception*, *ongiéennes*, *understanding*, *ongínn*, *beginning*, &c., are no exception to the rule, because such nouns were formed direct from the corresponding verbs: pp. *áliefed*, *on-fágengen*, *ongiéten*, inf. *ongínnan*.

§ 12. Already in the oldest period of the language many nouns and adjectives were formed from verbs containing an inseparable particle, and accordingly had the chief stress on the second element, as *bebod*, *command*; *bebyrignes*, *burying*; *bedelfing*, *digging round*; *begang* *beside*; *bígeng*, *practice*; *behät*, *promise*; *behéfe*, *suitable*; *belaf*, *remainder*; *belimp*, *occurrence*; *forbod*, *prohibition*; *forgietol*, *forgetful*; *forhæfednes*, *temperance*; *forlor*, *forennes*, *destruction*; but *fórwyrd*, *ruin*. In like manner the prefix *ge-* was already unaccented in the oldest period of the language—probably partly also in prim. Germanic—and therefore words compounded with it had the chief stress on the second element, as *gebann*, *decree*; *gebed*, *prayer*; *gebrōþor*, *brethren*; *gefeoht*, *fight*; *geféra*, *companion*; *gesceaft*, *creation*; *geþeaht*, *counsel, thought*; *gewider*, *bad weather, storm*; *ge-æþele*, *congenial*; *gecoren*, *chosen*; *gecynde*, *innate, natural*; *gedēfe*, *befitting*; *gelic*, *alike*; *gemāne*, *common*; *gemyndig*, *mindful*; *gesund*, *healthy*; *gefyrn*, *long ago*.

§ 13. In compound nouns the chief secondary stress was upon that syllable of the second element which would have the chief stress if it were used alone, as *brýdgùma*, *bride-groom*; *féowergield*, *fourfold payment*; *géarowýrdig*, *eloquent*. For further examples, see above. But compounds which were no longer felt as such did not have a strong secondary stress upon the second element, as *ēorod* from *eoþ+rād*, *troop of cavalry*; *hlāford* from *hlāf+wearð*, *lord*; *weorud*, *werod* from *wer+rād*, *multitude, army*.

§ 14. In the oldest period of the language, the compound verbs had the chief stress upon the second or first element according as the first element was inseparable or separable, as *becúman*, *to become*; *behéaldan*, *to behold*; and similarly *gebærán*, *to behave*; *gehátan*, *to name*; *forbédan*, *to forbid*; *forgiefan*, *to forgive*; *geondséon*, *to survey*; *geondþencan*, *to consider*; *oþberstan*, *to break away*; *oþfeallan*,

to fall off; tōberstan, to burst asunder; tōdālan, to divide. ætiewan, to exhibit; ætniman, to deprive; and similarly oferswījan, to overcome; oferweorpan, to overthrow; underberan, to support; underniman, to comprehend; þurhþýrelian, to pierce through; þurhwunian, to abide continuously; wiþfōn, to grasp at; wiþmetan, to compare; ymbbindan, to bind round; ymbhweorfan, to revolve. Verbs like ándswarian, *to answer*, ándwyrdan, *to answer*, fúltumian, *to support*, órettan, *to fight*, are no exception to the rule, because such verbs were formed direct from the nouns : ándswaru, ándwyrde, fúltum, óret. Examples of separable verbs are : æftersprecan, *to claim*; æfterfolgian, *to pursue*; bístandan, *to support*; bílibban, *to live by*; and similarly eftcierran, *to turn back*; eftflōwan, *to flow back*; foregangan, *to precede*; forescēawian, *to foresee*; üprāran, *to raise up*; üpiernan, *to run up*; incuman, *to come in*; midwunian, *to live together*; ongēanfealdan, *to fold back*; tōdōn, *to put to*; ütdrīfan, *to drive out*; ütflōwan, *to flow out*.

§ 15. In compound adverbs the first element had the chief or secondary stress according as it was the more or less important element of the compound, as éal(l)māest, *almost*; éalneg from ealne + weg, *always*; éalswā, *quite so*; but onwég, *away*; tōgædere, *together*; þærínne, *therein*.

CHAPTER II

THE PRIMITIVE GERMANIC EQUIVALENTS
OF THE INDO-GERMANIC VOWEL-SOUNDS

§ 16. The parent Indo-Germanic language had the following vowel-system :—

Short vowels	a, e, i, o, u, ə
Long „	ā, ē, ī, ō, ū
Short diphthongs	ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou
Long „	āi, ēi, ōi, āu, ēu, ū
Short vocalic	l, m, n, r

NOTE.—1. The short vowels i, u, ə, the long vowels ī, ū, and vocalic l, m, n, r occurred originally only in syllables which did not bear the principal accent of the word.

The short vowels i, u, and vocalic l, m, n, r arose from the loss of e in the strong forms ei, eu, el, em, en, er, which was caused by the principal accent having been shifted to some other syllable in the word.

ə, the quality of which cannot be precisely defined, arose from the weakening of an original ā, ē, or ō, caused by the loss of accent. It is generally pronounced like the final vowel in German *Gabe*.

ī and ū were contractions of weak diphthongs which arose from the strong forms eiə, āi, ēi, ōi; euə, āu, ēu, ū through the loss of accent. The e in eiə, euə had disappeared before the contraction took place. See § 9.

2. The long diphthongs āi, ēi, &c., were of rare occurrence in the parent language, and their history in the prehistoric period of the various branches of the Indo-Germanic languages, except when final, is still somewhat obscure. In stem-syllables they were generally either shortened to ai, ei, &c., or the second element (i, u) disappeared. In final syllables they were generally shortened to ai, ei, &c. In this book no further account will be taken of the Indg. long diphthongs in stem-syllables.

For their treatment in final syllables in Primitive Germanic, see § 217.

3. Upon theoretical grounds it is generally assumed that the parent language contained long vocalic *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*. But their history in the various Indg. languages is still uncertain. In any case they were of very rare occurrence, and are therefore left out of consideration in this book.

§ 17. *a* (Lat. *a*, Gr. *α*) remained, as Lat. *ager*, Gr. ἀγρός, Goth. *akrs*, O.Icel. *akr*, OS. *akkar*, OHG. *ackar*, OE. *æcer*, *field, acre*; Gr. ἄλς, Lat. gen. *alis*, Goth. O.Icel. OS. *salt*, OHG. *salz*, OE. *sealt* (§ 64), *salt*; Lat. *aqua*, Goth. *alva*, OS. OHG. *aha*, OE. *ea* from **eahu*, older **ahu* (§ 70), *water, river*.

§ 18. *e* (Lat. *e*, Gr. *ε*) remained, as Lat. *ferō*, Gr. φέρω, *I bear*, O.Icel. *bera*, OS. OHG. OE. *beran, to bear*; Lat. *edō*, Gr. ἔδομαι, *I eat*, O.Icel. *eta*, OHG. *ezgan*, OS. OE. *etan, to eat*; Lat. *pellis*, Gr. πέλλα, OS. OHG. *fel*, OE. *fell, skin, hide*.

§ 19. *i* (Lat. *i*, Gr. *ι*) remained, as Gr. Hom. οἶδμεν, Goth. *witum*, O.Icel. *vitum*, OS. *witun*, OHG. *wizgum*, OE. *witon, we know*, cp. Lat. *vidēre, to see*; Lat. *piscis*, Goth. *fisks*, O.Icel. *fiskr*, OS. *fisk*, OHG. OE. *fisc, fish*; Lat. *vidua* (adj. fem.), *bereft of, deprived of*, Goth. *widuwō*, OS. *widowa*, OHG. *wituwa*, OE. *widewe, widow*.

§ 20. *o* (Lat. *o*, Gr. *ο*) became *a* in stem-syllables, as Lat. *octō*, Gr. ὁκτώ, Goth. *ahtáu*, OS. OHG. *ahto*, OE. *eahta* (§ 68), *eight*; Lat. *hostis, stranger, enemy*, Goth. *gasts*, OS. OHG. *gast*, OE. *giest* (§ 73), *guest*; Lat. *quod*, Goth. *hra*, O.Icel. *hvat*, OS. *hwat*, OHG. *hwaz*, OE. *hwæt, what*.

§ 21. *u* (Lat. *u*, Gr. *υ*) remained, as Gr. κυνός (gen. sing.), Goth. *hunds*, O.Icel. *hundr*, OHG. *hunt*, OS. OE. *hund, dog, hound*; Gr. θύρα, OS. *duri*, OHG. *turi*, OE. *duru, door*; Skr. *bu-budhimá, we watched*, Gr. πέ-πυσται, *he has inquired*, Goth. *budum*, O.Icel. *buðum*, OS. *budun*, OHG. *butum*, OE. *budon, we announced, offered*.

§ 22. *ə* became *a* in all the Indo-Germanic languages, except in the Aryan branch, where it became *i*, as Lat. *pater*, Gr. πατήρ, O.Ir. *athir*, Goth. *fadar*, O.Icel. *faðir*, OS. *fader*, OHG. *fater*, OE. *fæder*, *father*, Skr. pitár- (from *pətér-), *father*; Lat. *status*, Gr. στάτος, Skr. sthitás, *standing*, Goth. *staþs*, O.Icel. *staðr*, OS. *stad*, OHG. *stat*, OE. *stede*, prim. Germanic *stādiz, *place*.

§ 23. *ā* (Lat. *ā*, Gr. Doric *ā*, Attic, Ionic *η*) became *ō*, as Lat. *māter*, Gr. Dor. μάτηρ, O.Icel. *mōðir*, OS. *mōdar*, OHG. *muoter*, OE. *mōdor*, *mother*; Gr. Dor. φράτηρ, *member of a clan*, Lat. *frāter*, Goth. *brōþar*, O.Icel. *brōðir*, OS. *brōðar*, OHG. *bruoder*, OE. *brōþor*, *brother*; Lat. *fagus*, *beech*, Gr. Dor. φᾶγος, *a kind of oak*, Goth. *bōka*, *letter of the alphabet*, O.Icel. OS. *bōk*, *book*, OE. *bēc-trēow*, *beech-tree*.

§ 24. *ē* (Lat. *ē*, Gr. *η*) remained, but it is generally written *ā* (= Goth. *ē*, O.Icel. OS. OHG. *ā*, OE. *ǣ*) in works on Germanic philology, as Lat. *ēdimus*, Goth. *ētum*, O.Icel. *ātum*, OS. *ātun*, OHG. *āzum*, OE. *āton*, *we ate*; Lat. *mēnsis*, Gr. μῆν, *month*, Goth. *mēna*, O.Icel. *māne*, OS. OHG. *māno*, OE. *mōna* (§ 121), *moon*; Goth. *ga-dēþs*, O.Icel. *dāð*, OS. *dād*, OHG. *tāt*, OE. *dāð*, *deed*, related to Gr. θήσω, *I shall place*.

§ 25. *ī* (Lat. *ī*, Gr. *ī*) remained, as Lat. *suīnus* (adj.), *belonging to a pig*, Goth. *swein*, O.Icel. *svīn*, OS. OHG. OE. *swīn*, *swine, pig*; Lat. *sīmus*, OS. *sīn*, OHG. *sīm*, OE. *sī-en*, *we may be*.

§ 26. *ō* (Lat. *ō*, Gr. *ω*) remained, as Gr. πλωτός, *swimming*, Goth. *flōðus*, O.Icel. *flōð*, OHG. *fluot*, OS. OE. *flōd*, *flood, tide*, cp. Lat. *plōrāre*, *to weep aloud*; Gr. Dor. πώς, Goth. *fōtus*, O.Icel. *fōtr*, OHG. *fuoȝ*, OS. OE. *fōt*, *foot*; Goth. *dōms*, O.Icel. *dōmr*, OHG. *tuom*, OS. OE. *dōm*, *judgment, sentence*, related to Gr. θωμός, *heap*.

§ 27. *ū* (Lat. *ū*, Gr. *ū*) remained, as Lat. *mūs*, Gr. μῦς, O.Icel. OHG. OE. *mūs*, *mouse*; Lat. *sūs*, Gr. υς, OHG.

OE. *sū*, *sow*, *pig*; Goth. *fūls*, O.Icel. *fūll*, OHG. OE. *fūl*, *foul*, related to Lat. *pūteō*, *I smell bad*, Gr. πῦθω, *I make to rot*.

§ 28. *ai* (Lat. *ae* (ē), Gr. αι, Goth. ái, O.Icel. ei, OS. ē, OHG. ei (ē), OE. ā) remained, as Lat. *aedēs*, *sanctuary*, originally *fire-place, hearth*, Gr. αἴθω, *I burn*, OHG. eit, OE. ād, *funeral pile, ignis, rogus*; Lat. *aes*, Goth. áiz, O.Icel. eir, OHG. ēr, OE. ār, *brass, metal, money*; Lat. *caedō*, *I hew, cut down*, Goth. *skáidan*, OS. skēdan, skēðan, OHG. *sceidan*, OE. scādan, sceādan (§ 133, Note 2), *to divide, sever*.

§ 29. *ei* (Lat. ī (older ei), Gr. ει) became ī, as Gr. στείχω, *I go*, Goth. *steigan* (ei = ī), O.Icel. stīga, OS. OHG. OE. *stigan*, *to ascend*; Gr. λείπω, *I leave*, Goth. *leihvan*, OS. OHG. *līhan*, OE. lēon from *liohan, older *līhan (§ 127), *to lend*; Lat. *dīcō*, *I say, tell*, Gr. δείκνυμι, *I show*, Goth. *ga-teihan*, *to tell, declare*, OS. *af-tihan*, *to deny*, OHG. *zīhan*, OE. *tēon*, *to accuse* (§ 127).

§ 30. *oi* (O.Lat. *oi* (later ū), Gr. οι) became ai (cp. § 20), as Gr. οἰδε, Goth. *wáit*, O.Icel. veit, OS. wēt, OHG. *weiz*, OE. *wāt*, *he knows*; O.Lat. *oinos*, later *ūnus*, Goth. áins, O.Icel. *einn*, OS. ēn, OHG. ein, OE. ān, *one*, cp. Gr. οἰνή, *the one on dice*; Gr. πέποιθε, *he trusts*, Goth. *báiþ*, O.Icel. *beið*, OS. bēd, OHG. *beit*, OE. bād, *he waited for*.

§ 31. *au* (Lat. *au*, Gr. αυ, Goth. áu, O.Icel. au, OS. ō, OHG. ou (ō), OE. ēa) remained, as Lat. *auris*, Goth. *áusō*, OS. OHG. *ōra*, OE. *ēare, ear*; Lat. *augeō*, Gr. αὔξανω, *I increase*, Goth. *áukan*, O.Icel. *auka*, OS. *ōkian*, OHG. *ouhhōn*, OE. *ēacian*, *to add, increase*.

§ 32. *eu* (Lat. *ou* (later ū), Gr. ευ, Goth. iu, O.Icel. jō (jū), OS. OHG. *io*, OE. *ēo*) remained, as Gr. γεύω, *I give a taste of*, Goth. *kiusan*, O.Icel. *kjōsa*, OS. OHG. *kiosan*, OE. *cēasan*, *to test, choose*; Gr. πεύθομαι, *I inquire*, Goth. *ana.biudan*, *to order, command*, O.Icel. *bjōča*, OS. *biodan*, OHG. *biotan*, OE. *bēodan*, *to offer*; Lat. *doucō* (dūcō),

I lead, Goth. *tiuhan*, OS. *tiohan*, OHG. *ziohan*, OE. *tēon* (§ 139), *to lead, draw*. See § 44.

§ 33. *ou* (Lat. *ou* (later *ū*), Gr. *οὐ*) became *au* (cp. § 20), as prim. Indg. **rōudhos*, Goth. *ráuþs*, O.Icel. *rauðr*, OS. *rōd*, OHG. *rōt*, OE. *rēad*, *red*, cp. Lat. *rūfus*, *red*; prim. Indg. **bhe·bhoudhe*, *has waked*, Goth. *báuþ*, O.Icel. *bauð*, OS. *bōd*, OHG. *bōt*, OE. *bēad*, *has offered*.

§ 34. *m* (Lat. *em*, Gr. *α*, *ᾳ*) became *um*, as Gr. *ἀπό-* (in *ἀπόθεν*, *from some place or other*), Goth. *sums*, O.Icel. *sumr*, OS. OHG. OE. *sum*, *some one*; Gr. *έκατόν*, Lat. *centum* (with *n* from *m* by assimilation, and similarly in the Germanic languages), Goth. OE. OS. *hund*, OHG. *hunt*, *hundred*, all from a prim. form **kmtóm*.

§ 35. *n* (Lat. *en*, Gr. *α*, *ᾳ*) became *un*, as Lat. *com-mentus* (pp.), *invented, devised*, Gr. *αὐτό-ματος*, *acting of one's own will*, Goth. *ga-munds*, OHG. *gi-munt*, OE. *ge-mynd* (§ 112), *remembrance*, prim. form **mntós* (pp.) from root *men-*, *think*; OS. *wundar*, OHG. *wuntar*, OE. *wundor*, *wonder*, cp. Gr. *ἀθρέω* from **faθρέω*, *I gaze at*.

§ 36. *r* (Lat. *or*, Gr. *αρ*, *ῥα*) became *ur*, *ru*, as OHG. *gi-turrum*, OE. *durron*, *we dare*, cp. Gr. *θαρσύς* (*θρασύς*), *bold, θαρσέω*, *I am of good courage*; dat. pl. Gr. *πατράσι*, Goth. *fadrum*, OHG. *faterum*, OE. *fæd(e)rum*, *to fathers*; Lat. *porca*, *the ridge between two furrows*, OHG. *furuḥ*, OE. *furh*, *furrow*.

§ 37. *l* (Lat. *ol*, Gr. *αλ*, *λα*) became *ul*, *lu*, as Goth. *fulls*, O.Icel. *fullr*, OHG. *vol*, OS. OE. *full*, prim. form **plnós*, *full*; Goth. *wulfs*, O.Icel. *ulfr*, OHG. *wolf*, OS. OE. *wulf*, prim. form **wlqos*, *wolf*.

NOTE.—If we summarize the vowel-changes which have been stated in this chapter, it will be seen that the following vowel-sounds fell together:—*a*, *o*, and *ə*; original *u* and the *u* which arose from Indg. vocalic *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*; *i* and *ei*; *ā* and *ō*; *ai* and *oi*; *au* and *ou*.

CHAPTER III

THE PRIMITIVE GERMANIC VOWEL-SYSTEM

§ 38. From what has been said in §§ 17-37, we arrive at the following vowel-system for the prim. Germanic language:—

Short vowels	a, e, i,	u
Long „	æ, ē, ī, ō, ū	
Diphthongs	ai, au, eu	

NOTE.—æ was an open e-sound like OE. æ. ē was a close sound like the e in NHG. reh. The origin of this vowel has not yet been satisfactorily explained. It is important to remember that it is never the equivalent of Indo-Germanic ē (§ 24) which appears as æ in prim. Germanic. See §§ 119, 125.

§ 39. This system underwent several modifications during the prim. Germanic period, i.e. before the parent language became differentiated into the various separate Germanic languages. The most important of these changes were:—

§ 40. a + ηx became $\bar{a}x$, as Goth. OS. OHG. fāhan, O.Icel. fā, OE. fōn (§ 189), from *farjxanan, *to catch, seize*, cp. Lat. pangō, *I fasten*; Goth. þāhta, OS. thāhta, OHG. dāhta, OE. þōhte (inf. þencan), from older *þarjxta, *þarjxtō, *I thought*, cp. O.Lat. tongeō, *I know*. Every prim. Germanic ā in accented syllables was of this origin. Cp. § 23.

NOTE.—The ā in the above and similar examples was still a nasalized vowel in prim. Germanic, as is seen by its development to ō in OE. The ī (§ 41) and ū (§ 43) were also nasalized vowels in prim. Germanic.

§ 41. e became i under the following circumstances:—

i. Before a nasal + consonant, as Goth. OS. OE.

bindan, O.Icel. binda, OHG. bintan, *to bind*, cp. Lat. *of-fendimentum*, *chin-cloth*, *of-fendix*, *knot*, *band*, Gr. πενθερός, *father-in-law*; Lat. ventus, Goth. winds, O.Icel. vindr, OHG. wint, OS. OE. wind, *wind*; Gr. πέντε, Goth. fimf, O.Icel. fim(m), OHG. fimf, finf, OE. fif (§ 97), *five*. This explains why OE. **bindan**, *to bind*, and **helpan**, *to help*, belong to the same ablaut-series. See § 226.

This i became ī under the same conditions as those by which a became ā (§ 40), as Goth. þeihan, OS. thīhan, OHG. dīhan, OE. þēon (§ 127), from *þiŋxanan, older *þerŋxanan, *to thrive*; and similarly OHG. sīhan, OE. sēon, *to strain*; OHG. fibala, OE. fēol, *file*; OHG. dīhsala, OE. þīxl (þīsl), *wagon-pole, shaft*.

2. When followed by an i, ī, or j in the next syllable, as Goth. OS. OHG. ist, OE. is, from *isti, older *esti = Gr. ἔστι, *is*; OHG. irdīn, *earthen*, beside erda, *earth*; Goth. midjis, O.Icel. miðr, OS. middi, OHG. mitti, OE. midd, Lat. medius, from an original form *medhjos, *middle*; OS. birid, OHG. birit, *he bears*, from an original form *bhéreti, through the intermediate stages *bérēdi, *bérídi, *bíridi, beside inf. beran; O.Icel. sitja, OS. sittian, OHG. sizzen, OE. sittan, from an original form *sedjonom, *to sit*; and similarly O.Icel. liggja, OS. liggian, OHG. liggen, OE. licgan, *to lie down*.

This sound-law accounts for the difference in the stem-vowels of such pairs as OE. feld (OHG. feld), *field*: gefilde (OHG. gifildi), *a plain*; feþer, *feather*: fibere, *wing*; weder (OHG. wetar), *weather*: gewider (OHG. giwitiri), *storm*; heord (OHG. herta), *herd*: hierde (OHG. hirti), *shepherd*; helpan, *to help*: hilpst, hilpp (OHG. hilfis, hilfit); beran, *to bear*: bir(e)st, bir(e)þ (OHG. biris, birit), and similarly in the second and third person singular of the present indicative of many other strong verbs; pp. legen, seten: inf. licgan, *to lie down*, sittan, *to sit*.

3. In unaccented syllables, except in the combination -er when not followed by an i in the next syllable, as OE. fēt, older fēt, from *fōtiz, older *fōtes, *feet*, cp. Lat. pedes, Gr. πόδες. Indg. e remained in unaccented syllables in the combination -er when not followed by an i in the next syllable, as acc. OS. fader, OHG. fater, OE. fæder, Gr. πατέρα, *father*; OE. hwæþer, Gr. πάτερος, *which of two*.

§ 42. i, followed originally by an ā, ō, or ē in the next syllable, became e when not protected by a nasal + consonant or an intervening i or j, as O.Icel. verr, OS. OHG. OE. wer, Lat. vir, from an original form *wiros, *man*; OHG. OE. nest, Lat. nīdus, from an original form *nīzdos. In historic times, however, this law has a great number of exceptions owing to the separate languages having levelled out in various directions, as OE. spec beside spic, *bacon*; OHG. lebara beside OE. lifer, *liver*; OHG. leccōn beside OE. liccian, *to lick*; OHG. lebēn beside OE. libban, *to live*; OHG. quec beside OE. cwic, *quick, alive*.

§ 43. u, followed originally by an ā, ō, or ē in the next syllable, became o when not protected by a nasal + consonant or an intervening i or j, as OS. dohter, OHG. tohter, OE. dohtor, Gr. θυγάτηρ, *daughter*; O.Icel. ok, OHG. joh, OE. geoc (§ 110), Gr. ξυγόν, *yoke*; OHG. got, OS. OE. god, from an original form *ghutóm, *god*; OHG. OE. gold, *gold*, beside OHG. guldīn, OE. gylden, *golden*; pp. OS. giholpan, OHG. giholfan, OE. geholpen, *helped*, beside pp. OS. gibundan, OHG. gibuntan, OE. gebunden, *bound*; pp. OS. gibodan, OHG. gibotan, OE. geboden, *offered*, beside pret. pl. OS. budun, OHG. butum, OE. budon, *we offered*. Every prim. Germanic o in accented syllables was of this origin. Cp. § 20.

This sound-law accounts for the difference in the stem-vowels of such pairs as OE. cnotta, *knot*: cnyttan from

*knuttjan, *to tie*; coss, *a kiss*: cyssan, *to kiss*; corn, *corn*: cyrnel, *kernel*; fox: fyxen, *she-fox*; god: gyden (OHG. gutin), *goddess*; hold, *gracious*: hyldo (OHG. huldī), *grace, favour*; pret. bohte, worhte: inf. bycgan, *to buy*, wyrcan, *to work*.

u became ū under the same conditions as those by which a and i became ā and ī, as pret. third pers. singular Goth. þūhta, OS. thūhta, OHG. dūhta, OE. þūhte, beside inf. Goth. þugkjan, OS. thunkian, OHG. dunken, OE. þyncan, *to seem*; Goth. ūhtwō, OS. OHG. ūhta, OE. ūhte, *daybreak, dawn*; OHG. fūhti, OE. fūht, *damp*.

§ 44. The diphthong eu became iu when the next syllable originally contained an i, ī, or j, cp. § 41 (2), but remained eu when the next syllable originally contained an ā, ĕ, or ē. The iu remained in OS. and OHG., but became jū (ŷ by i-umlaut) in O.Icel., and īo, (ie by i-umlaut) in OE., as Goth. liuhtjan, OS. liuhtian, OHG. liuhthen, OE. līehtan, *to give light*: OE. lēoht, *a light*; O.Icel. dýpt, OS. diupi, OHG. tiufi, OE. diepe, *depth*: OE. dēop, *deep*; OS. liudi, OHG. liuti, OE. līode, *people*; OS. kiusid, OHG. kiusit, O.Icel. kȳs(s), OE. cīesp, *he chooses*: OE. cēosan, *to choose*. See § 138.

§ 45. From what has been said in §§ 40–4, it will be seen that the prim. Germanic vowel-system had assumed the following shape before the Germanic parent language became differentiated into the various separate languages:—

Short vowels	a, e, i, o, u
Long „	ā, ā, ē, ī, ū, ū
Diphthongs	ai, au, eu, iu

The following table contains the normal development of the above vowel-system in Goth. O.Icel. OS. OHG. and OE. stem-syllables:—

P. Germ.	Goth.	O.Icel.	OS.	OHG.	OE.
a	a	a	a	a	æ
e	i	e	e	e	e
i	i	i	i	i	i
o	u	o	o	o	o
u	u	u	u	u	u
ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ō
āe	ē	ā	ā	ā	āe
ē	ē	ē	ē	ia, (ie)	ē
ī	ei	ī	ī	ī	ī
ō	ō	ō	ō	uo	ō
ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū
ai	ái	ei	ē	ei	ā
au	áu	au	ō	ou	ēa
eu	iu	jō	eo, (io)	eo, (io)	ēo
iu	iu	jū	iu	iu	īo

NOTE.—The table does not include the sound-changes which were caused by umlaut, the influence of neighbouring consonants, &c. For details of this kind the student should consult the grammars of the separate languages. But as we shall have occasion to make use of many Gothic, OS. and OHG.

forms in this grammar, the following points should be noted here :—

1. Goth. *i* and *u* were broken to *ai* (= short open *e*) and *au* (= short open *o*) before *r*, *h*, and *hr*, as *bairan*, OE. *beran*, *to bear*; *saihvan*, OHG. *sehan*, *to see*; *bairip*, OHG. *birit*, *he bears*; *saihriþ*, OHG. *sihit*, *he sees*; pp. *baúrans*, OE. *boren*, *borne*; *daúhtar*, OE. *dohtor*, *daughter*; *waúrms*, OHG. *wurm*, *serpent, worm*; *saúhts*, OHG. *suht*, *sickness*. Gothic *ei* was a monophthong and was pronounced like the *i* in the other Germanic languages. Germanic *ai* and *au* remained in Gothic, but they are generally written *ái* and *áu* in order to distinguish them from the short vowels *af* and *au*.

2. *a* was the only vowel which underwent i-umlaut in OS. and OHG., as sing. *gast*, pl. *gesti* = Goth. *gasteis*, *guests*; OS. *sendian*, OHG. *senten* = Goth. *sandjan*, *to send*. When it is necessary for phonological reasons to distinguish between this *e* and Germanic *e*, the latter is written *ě* in this book, as *běran*, *to bear*.

3. Prim. Germanic *ai* became *ē* in OHG. before *r*, *w*, and old *h*, as *ēr*, *before* = Goth. *áir*, *soon*; *ēht* = Goth. *áihts*, *possession*; gen. *snēwes*, Goth. nom. *snáiws*, *snow*.

4. Prim. Germanic *au* became *ō* in OHG. before the consonants *d*, *t*, *z*, *s*, *n*, *r*, *l*, and old *h*, as *tōd* = Goth. *dáupus*, *death*; *kōs* = Goth. *káus*, *he chose*; *hōh* = Goth. *háuhs*, *high*.

CHAPTER IV

THE OLD ENGLISH DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRIM. GERMANIC VOWELS OF ACCENTED SYLLABLES

§ 46. Before entering upon the history of the separate Germanic vowels in OE. it will be well to state and illustrate here several phenomena which concern the OE. vowels in general.

1. UMLAUT.

§ 47. Umlaut is of two kinds: Palatal and Guttural. Palatal umlaut, generally called i-umlaut, is the modification

(palatalization) of an accented vowel through the influence of an ī or j which originally stood in the following syllable. This process took place in prehistoric OE. and the ī or j had for the most part already disappeared in the oldest OE. records. The i, which remained, mostly became e at an early period (§ 215, Note), so that for the proper understanding of the forms which underwent i-umlaut it is necessary to compare them with the corresponding forms of some other Germanic language, especially with the Gothic. The simple vowels and diphthongs which underwent i-umlaut in OE. are: a(o), æ, o, u; ā, ō, ū; ea, io; ēa and īo.

a(o) > e (but æ in the oldest period), as benc from *bankiz, *bench*; ende, Goth. andeis, *end*; lengra, OHG. lengiro, *longer*; lengþ(u) from *langipu, *length*; sendan, Goth. sandjan, *to send* (§ 60).

æ > e, as bedd, Goth. badi, *bed*; bet(e)ra, Goth. batiza, *better*; hebban, Goth. hafjan, *to raise*; here, Goth. harjis, *army*; lecgan, Goth. lagjan, *to lay* (§ 55).

o > e (older œ), as dat. dehter from *dohtri, beside nom. dohtar, *daughter*; ele, Lat. oleum, *oil*; exen, *oxen*, beside oxa, *ox* (§ 107).

u > y, as bycgan, Goth. bugjan, *to buy*; cyning, OHG. kuning, *king*; cynn, Goth. kuni, *race, generation*; gylden, OHG. guldin, *golden*; þyncan, Goth. þugkjan, *to seem* (§ 112).

ā > ā, as dālan, Goth. dáiļjan, *to divide*; ānig, *any*; hāelan, Goth. háiljan, *to heal*; hāþ, Goth. háipi, *heath* (§ 134); lāewan, Goth. lēwjan, *to betray* (§ 120).

ō > ē (older œ), as bēc from *bōkiz, *books*; dēman, Goth. dōmjan, *to judge*; fēt, OHG. fuozzi, *feet*; sēcan, Goth. sōkjan, *to seek* (§ 129). wēnan, Goth. wēnjan, *to hope*; cwēn from *kwōni-, older *kwāniz, Goth. qēns, *queen, wife* (§ 122). ēhtan from *ōhtjan, *to persecute*; fehþ, *he seizes, beside inf. fōn* (§ 118). ēst from *ōsti-, older

*anstiz, Goth. ansts, *favour*; tēþ, prim. Germanic *tanþiz, *teeth* (§ 62).

ū > ū, as mŷs from *mūsiz, *mice*; brŷcst from *brūkis, *thou enjoyest*, brŷcþ from *brūkip, *he enjoys*, beside inf. brūcan (§ 132). cŷ from *kū·iz, *cows* (§ 130). cŷban from *kūþjan, older *kunþjan, *to make known*; dŷstig, *dusty* (§ 114).

ea > ie (later i, y), as fiellan from *fealljan, older *falljan, *to fall*; ieldra, Goth. alþiza, *older* (§ 65). ierfe, Goth. arbi, *inheritance*; iermþ(u), OHG. armida, *poverty* (§ 67). scieppan, Goth. skapjan, *to create* (§ 73). hliehhan, Goth. hlahjan, *to laugh*; wiexþ, OHG. wahsit, *it grows* (§ 69).

io > ie (later i, y), as hierde, OHG. hirti, *shepherd*; ierre, OHG. irri, *angry*; siehst, OHG. sihis, *thou seest*; siehþ, OHG. sihit, *he sees*; wiersa, OHG. wirsiro, *worse* (§ 99).

ēa > ie (later ī, ū), as geliefan, Goth. galáubjan, *to believe*; hīehsta, Goth. háuhista, *highest*; hīeran, Goth. háusjan, *to hear* (§ 136). cīese, Lat. cāseus, *cheese*; niehsta from *nēahista, *nearest* (§ 123). stīele, Germanic stem-form staxlja-, *steel* (§ 71). wielisc, prim. Germanic walxi-skaz, *foreign* (§ 64, Note 1).

īo > ie (later ī, ū), as cīesþ from *kīosip, older *kiusip, *he chooses*; tīehþ from *tīohip, *he draws*; liehtan, Goth. liuhtjan, *to give light* (§ 138). liehtan from līohtjan, older *līxtjan, *to lighten, make easier*; liehþ from *līohip, OHG. līhit, *he lends* (§ 127). friend, prim. Germanic *frijōndiz, *friends* (§ 104).

§ 48. Guttural umlaut is the modification of an accented vowel (a, e, i) through the influence of a primitive OE. guttural vowel (u, ɔ, a) in the next syllable, whereby a guttural glide was developed after the vowels a, e, i, which then combined with them to form the diphthongs ea, eo, io. As a rule umlaut only took place before a single consonant.

When the vowel which caused umlaut was *u*, it is called *u*-umlaut, and when *ö*, or *a*, it is called *o/a*-umlaut.

u- and o/a-umlaut of a only took place in Mercian, as *featu*, *vats*, *heafuc*, *hawk*, *steapul*, *pillar*, *steaþul*, *foundation*, beside *fatu*, *hafoc*, *stapol*, *staþol* in the other dialects. *fearan*, *to go*, *fearaþ*, *they go*, *feata*, *of vats*, beside *faran*, *farab*, *fata* in the other dialects. See § 78.

u-umlaut of e and i, and o/a-umlaut of i took place in Ken. before all single consonants, in Anglian before all single consonants except gutturals (c, g), but in WS. only before labials and liquids, as eofor (OHG. *ebur*), *boar*; heolostor from older *helustr*, *hiding place*; *heorut*, *hart*. *meodu*, *mead (drink)*, *eosol*, *donkey* = WS. *medu*, *esol*. Ken. *brego*, *prince* = WS. and Anglian *brego*, see § 92. *mioluc*, *milk*; *cliopung*, *calling*. *siodu*, *custom*, *sionu*, *sinew* = WS. *sidu*, *sinu*. Ken. *siocol*, *sickle*, *stiogol*, *stile* = WS. and Anglian *sicol*, *stigol*, see § 101. *liofast*, *thou livest*. *nioma(n)*, *to take*, *niomaþ*, *they take*, *wiotan*, *to know* = WS. *niman*, *nimaþ*, *witan*. Ken. *stiocian* from **sti-kōjan*, *to prick* = WS. and Anglian *stician*, see §§ 92-3, 102.

o/a-umlaut of e did not take place in WS. In Ken. it took place before all single consonants and in Anglian before all single consonants except gutturals, as *beoran*, to bear, *eotan*, to eat, *feola*, many = WS. *beran*, *etan*, *fela*. Ken. *weogas*, ways, *spreocan*. to speak = WS. and Anglian *wegas*, *spreca(n)*, see § 93.

2. MAKING.

§ 49. Breaking is due to the influence of an l, r, or h + consonant, or single t in a preceding vowel (Germanic a, e, i; æ, ɪ) whereby a guttural glide was developed between the vowel and the consonant, which then combined with the vowel to form a diphthong. For the reason why breaking took place before l and r + consonant more regu-

larly in WS. and Ken. than in Anglian, see § 7. In the examples given below we shall confine ourselves chiefly to WS.

a (æ) > ea, as ceald, Goth. kalðs, *cold*; healdan, Goth. haldan, *to hold* (§ 64); bearn, Goth. barn, *child*; heard, Goth. hardus, *hard* (§ 66); eahta, Goth. ahtáu, *eight*; weaxan, Goth. wahsjan, *to grow*; seah, OHG. sah, *he saw* (§ 68).

e > eo, as meolcan, OHG. melkan, *to milk*; sceolh, OHG. scelh, *wry, oblique* (§ 84); eorþe, OHG. erda, *earth*; heorte, OHG. herza, *heart* (§ 85); cneoht, OHG. kneht, *boy*; seox, OHG. sehs, *six*; seoh, *see thou* (§ 86).

i > io (later eo), as liornian, leornian, from *lirnōjan, *to learn*; miox, meox, from *mihst, *manure* (§ 98).

ā > ēa in WS. before h, as nēah, Goth. nēhū, *near*; near from *nēahur, older *nāhur (§ 123).

ī > īo (later ēo) in WS. before h and ht, as lēoht, Goth. leihts, adj. *light*; wēoh, *idol*, Goth. weihs, *holy* (§ 127).

3. INFLUENCE OF NASALS.

§ 50. a became a low-back-wide vowel, written a, o, before nasals, as camb, comb, *comb*; nama, noma, *name*; land, lond, *land*; lang, long, *long* (§ 59).

e > i before Germanic m (§ 81), and in early Latin loan-words before nasal + consonant (§ 82), as niman, OHG. neman, *to take*; gimm, Lat. gemma, *gem*; pinsian, Lat. pensāre, *to weigh, ponder, consider*.

o > u before nasals, as guma, OHG. gomo, *man*; numen, OHG. ginoman, *taken*; hunig, OHG. honag, *honey*; þunor, OHG. donar, *thunder* (§ 109).

ā > ō before nasals (§ 121), as mōna, Goth. mēna, *moon*; nōmon, Goth. nēmun, *they took*.

Nasals disappeared before the voiceless spirants f, þ, and s with lengthening of the preceding vowel, as fif,

OHG. *fimf*, *five*; *ōsle*, OHG. *amsala*, *ousel* (§ 283); *cūp*, Goth. *kunþs*, *known*; *gōs*, OHG. *gans*, *goose*; *ōþer*, Goth. *anþar*, *other* (§ 286).

4. INFLUENCE OF INITIAL PALATAL CONSONANTS.

§ 51. Between palatal c (§ 309), g (= Germanic *ȝ*, § 313), g (= Germanic *j*, § 268), sc (§ 312), and the following palatal vowel, a glide was developed in prim. OE., which combined with the vowel to form a rising diphthong, and then at a later period the rising diphthong became a falling diphthong through the shifting of the stress from the second to the first element of the diphthong. The examples given below are chiefly WS.; for the corresponding forms in the other dialects, the student should consult the paragraphs within brackets.

æ > ea (older eā), as *ceaster*, Lat. *castra*, *city, fortress*; *ceaf*, *chaff*; *geaf*, Goth. *gaf*, *he gave*; *sceaft*, OHG. *schaft*, *shaft*; *sceal*, Goth. *skal*, *shall* (§ 72).

e > ie (older ié), as *cieres*, Lat. *cerasum*, *cherry-tree*; *giefan*, OHG. *geban*, *to give*; *scieran*, OHG. *sceran*, *to shear* (§ 91). *ciele* from **keli*, older **kaliz*, *cold*; *giest* from **gest*, older **gastiz*, *guest*; *scieppan* from **skeppan*, Goth. *skapjan*, *to create* (§ 73).

ā > ēa (older eā), as *cēace*, prim. Germanic **kākōn*, *jaw*; *gēafon*, Goth. *gēbun*, *they gave*; *gēar*, Goth. *jēr*, *vear*; *scēap*, Goth. **skēp*, *sheep* (§ 124).

NOTE.—In forms like *gioc*, *geoc* (OHG. *joh*), *yoke* (§ 110); *giong*, *geong* (OHG. *jung*), *young* (§ 116); *geōmor* (OHG. *jāmar*), *sad* (§ 122, Note), the *io*, *eo*, *eō* may have been rising diphthongs, but it is difficult to determine how far they were diphthongs at all, and how far the *i*, *e* were merely inserted to indicate the palatal nature of the *g* = Germanic *j* (§ 268). It is highly probable that in forms like *sceacan*, *to shake*, *sceadu*, *shadow*, beside *scacan*, *scadu* (§ 57, Note), *sceolde*, OHG. *scolta*, *should* (§ 110), *sceādan* beside *scādan*, *to divide*

(§ 133, Note 2), the e was merely inserted to indicate the palatal nature of the sc (§ 312).

5. INFLUENCE OF w.

§ 52. e and ē (= Germanic æ) were often rounded to œ and œ̄ after w in Nth., as *cucēþa*, WS. *cweþan*, *to say* (§ 80, Note 1); *cucella*, WS. *cwellan*, *to kill*; *tuœlf*, WS. *twelf*, *twelve* (§ 55, Note 1). *huœr*, *where*, *wœron*, *were* = WS. *hwār*, *wāron* (§ 119, Note 2).

e became eo before w + a following vowel, as gen. *cneowes*, *treowes*, beside nom. *cnēo*, *knee*, *trēo*, *tree* (§ 89); *eowestre* (cp. Goth. *awistr*), *sheepfold*; meowle (Goth. *mawilō*), *maiden* (§ 77).

æ became ā before w, as *blāwan* from **blæwan*, *to blow*; *cnāwan*, *to know*; *sāwon*, *they saw* (§ 120).

Initial *weo-* became *wu-* (rarely *wo-*) in late WS., as *swurd*, *sword*, *swuster*, *sister*, *worold*, *woruld*, *world*, beside older *sweord* (OHG. *swert*), *sweostor* (OHG. *swester*), *weorold* (OHG. *weralt*), see § 94.

Initial *wio-* became *wu-* in WS. and Anglian, but remained in Ken., as *wudu*, *wood*, beside Ken. *wiodu* (§ 103).

§ 53. The following was the chronological order in which the sound-laws stated in §§ 47-52 took place: (1) The influence of nasals. (2) Breaking. (3) The influence of initial palatal consonants. (4) i-umlaut. (5) u-, o/a-umlaut. (6) Influence of w.

NOTE.—In the case of words where diphthongization by preceding palatals and u-, o/a-umlaut concur, the latter has the predominance, as *geolo*, *yellow*; *geoloca*, *yolk*; *ceole* (acc. *ceolan*, § 408), *throat*. This does not however prove that u, o/a-umlaut chronologically precedes diphthongization by preceding palatals. Either *geolo*, &c., are not pure WS. forms (see § 92) or else the ie became eo by umlaut, in which case forms like *giefu* (§ 365) would have ie from the oblique cases.

A. THE SHORT VOWELS OF ACCENTED SYLLABLES.

a

§ 54. Apart from the influence of neighbouring sounds the normal development of Germanic a (= Goth. O.Icel. OS. OHG. a) is æ in OE.

Examples in closed syllables are: dæg, Goth. dags, O.Icel. dagr, OS. dag, OHG. tag, day; þæt, Goth. þata, O.Icel. þat, OS. that, OHG. daz, the; and similarly bæc, back; bæþ, bath; blæc, black; bræs, brass; cræft, skill; dæl, dale; æfter, after; æt (unstressed ot), at; fæst, fast, firm; fæt, vat, vessel; glæd, glad; glæs, glass; græs (gær̄s), grass; hæfde, he had; hwæl, whale; hwæt, what; pæþ, path; sægde, he said; smæl, small; stæf, staff; in the pret. sing. of strong verbs belonging to classes IV (§ 503) and V (§ 505), as bær (Goth. O.Icel. OS. OHG. bar), bore; bræc, broke; cwæþ, said; sæt, sat; wæs, was. On forms like æppel, apple, beside pl. appla, see § 57.

Examples in open syllables when followed by a palatal vowel, or a vocalic nasal or liquid in the next syllable, are: æcer (Goth. akrs), field, acre; æcern, acorn; fæder, father; fæger (Goth. fagrs), fair, beautiful; hlædel, ladle; hræfen, hræfn, raven; hwæþer, whether; mægen (Goth. *magn), power; nægel, nægl (Goth. *nagls), nail; wæter, water; fæþm (Goth. *faþms), embrace, fathom; hægl, hail; snægl, snail; tægl, tail; wægn, wagon; sing. gen. dæges, fætes, dat. dæge, fæte, beside nom. dæg, day; fæt, vat.

NOTE.—1. æ became e in Ken. and partly also in Mercian, as deg, feder, fet, hefðe, set, wes, weter = WS. dæg, fæder, &c.

2. æ became ā by loss of g, as bræd, he brandished; mæden, maiden; sæde, he said; wæn, wagon, beside brægd, mægden (§ 58), sægde, wægn.

3. a often occurs where we should expect æ. In such cases the a is due to levelling and new formations, as sing. gen. pæþes,

dat. *pæþe*, beside *pæþes*, *pæþe*, due to the plural forms *papas*, *pappa*, *papum* (§ 338); fem. gen. dat. acc. singular *sace*, *swaþe*, *sæce*, *swaþe*, due to nom. singular *sacu*, *strife*, *quarrel*; *swaþu*, *track*; and plural *saca*, *swaþa*, &c. (§ 366); masc. gen. sing. *glades*, beside nom. *glæd*, *glad*, due to forms like dat. sing. and plural *gladum* (§ 424); imperative of strong verbs belonging to class VI (§ 508), as *far*, *sac*, due to the influence of the infinitive *faran*, *to go, travel*; *sacan*, *to quarrel*; and similarly in the pp. *faren*; *grafen*, *dug*; *hladen*, *loaded*, beside *græfen*, *hlæden*. On the analogy of such past participles was formed *slagen* beside *slægen*, *slain*.

§ 55. æ became e by i-umlaut, as *bedd*, Goth. *badi*, OHG. *betti*, *bed*; *bet(e)ra*, Goth. *batiza*, *better*; *hebban*, Goth. *hafjan*, OS. *heffian*, *to raise*; *here*, Goth. *harjis*, OS. OHG. *heri*, *army*; *lecan*, Goth. *lagjan*, OS. *leggian*, *to lay*; and similarly *bere*, *barley*; *bet* from **batiz*, *better*; *cwellan* (wv.), *to kill*; *ege*, *awe, fear*; *elles*, *else*; *hege*, *hedge*; *hell* (Goth. *halja*), *hell*; *herian*, *to praise*; *hete*, *hate*; *mere*, *lake*; *mete*, *meat, food*; *nerian*, *to save*; *nett*, *net*; *secgan*, *to say*; *sellan*, *to sell*; *settan*, *to set*; *stede*, *place*; *swerian*, *to swear*; *tellan*, *to count*; *twelf* (Goth. *twalif*), *twelve*; *webb*, *web*; *weccan*, *to awake*. But *stæpe* beside *stepe*, *step*.

NOTE.—1. In Nth. e was often rounded to œ after w, as *cuœlla*, *to kill*; *tuœlf*, *twelve*.

2. The regular forms of the second and third pers. singular of the pres. indicative of strong verbs belonging to class VI (§ 508) would have e, as in OHG. *feris*, *thou goest*; *ferit*, *he goes*, but in OE. the a of the other forms of the present was extended to th e second and third pers. singular, and then a became æ by i-umlaut, as *færrest*, *færęþ*.

3. It is difficult to account for the absence of umlaut in *læccan*, *to seize*; *pæþpan*, *to traverse*; *sæcc*, *strife*; *waœcce*, *vigil*; and for *gemæcca*, *mate*; *hæcc*, *gate, hatch*; *mæcg*, *man, warrior*; *stæppan*, *to step*; *wræcca* (OS. *wrekkio*), *exile*, beside the umlauted forms *gemecca*, *mecg*, *steppan*, *wrecca*.

§ 56. Umlaut generally did not take place before Germanic consonant combinations, as *dwæscan*, *to extinguish*; *æsc* from **askiz*, *ash-tree*; *æspe*, *aspen*; *fæstan*, *to fasten*; *hæftan*, *to hold captive*; *mæstan*, *to fatten*; *næglan*, *to nail*; *ræscan*, *to coruscate*. But umlaut occurs in *eft*, *again*; *esne*, *servant*; *rest*, *rest*; *restan*, *to rest*; and in *efnan*, *to perform*; *stefnan*, *to regulate*, beside *æfnan*, *stæfnan*.

§ 57. Germanic *a* remained in open syllables when originally followed by a guttural vowel (ă, ö, ü) in the next syllable, as pl. nom. acc. *dagas*, gen. *daga*, dat. *dagum*, beside sing. nom. *dæg*, *day*; gen. *dæges*, dat. *dæge*; neut. nom. acc. plural *baþu*, *baths*; *bladu*, *leaves*; *fatu*, *vats*, beside singular *bæþ*, *blæd*, *fæt*; OE. Goth. OS. OHG. *faran*, O.Icel. *fara*, *to go, travel*; *nacod*, Goth. *naqaps*, OHG. *nackot*, *naked*; and similarly *alan*, *to nourish*; *apa*, *ape*; *bacan*, *to bake*; *calan*, *to be cold*; *caru*, *care*; *cradol*, *cradle*; *dragan*, *to draw*; pres. subj. *fare* (Goth. *farái*), *he may travel*; *gaderian* from **gaðu-rōjan*, *to gather*; *galan*, *to sing*; *gnagan*, *to gnaw*; *grafan*, *to dig*; *hafoc*, *hawk*; *hafola*, *hafela*, *head*; *hagol*, *hail*; *hagu*, *enclosure*; *hara*, *hare*; *hladan*, *to load*; *hrapor*, *more quickly*; *lagu*, *law*; *latost*, *latest, slowest*; *laþaþ*, *he invites*; *laþode*, *he invited*; *macaþ*, *he makes*; *macde*, *he made*; *magu*, *boy*; *nasula*, *nafela*, *navel*; *racu*, *narrative*; *sacan*, *to quarrel*; *sacu*, *strife*; *sadol*, *saddle*; *stapol*, *pillar*; *stapelian* from **staþulōjan*, *to establish*; *talu*, *statement*; *wadan*, *to go, wade*. *macian* from **makōjan*, *to make*; and similarly in the inf. of other weak verbs belonging to class II (§ 535), as *baþian*, *to bathe*; *dagian*, *to dawn*; *gladian*, *to be glad*; *hatian*, *to hate*; *laþian*, *to invite*.

It also remained in closed syllables before double consonants (except hh), sc, and st, when the next syllable originally contained a guttural vowel, as *abbð* (Lat. acc.

abbātem), *abbot*; *assa*, *donkey*; *catte* (OHG. *kazza*), *cat*; *cassuc*, *sedge*; *gaffetung*, *scoffing*; *habban* (§ 538), *to have*; *hassuc*, *coarse grass*; *mappa*, *caul*; *mattoc*, *mattock*; *sacc*, *sack*; *paccian*, *to flap, pat*; *flasce* (*flaxe*), *flask*; *masc* (*max*), *net*; *wascan* (*waxan*), *to wash*; *brastlian*, *to crackle*. But a few words have æ beside a, as *æsce*, *ash*, *cinders*; *æppel*, *apple*; *hnæppian*, *to doze*; *læppa*, *lappet*, beside *asce* (*axe*), *appla*, *apples*, *hnappian*, *lappa*.

NOTE.—*sca-* was often written *scea-* with e to denote the palatal pronunciation of the sc, as *sceacan*, *to shake*; *sceadu*, *shadow*; *sceafan*, *to shave*; *scealu*, *scale (balance)*; *sceamu* (*sceomu*, § 59), *shame*, beside *scakan*, *scadu*, *scafian*, *scalu*, *scamu* (*scomu*). See § 51, Note.

§ 58. a became æ when followed by an umlauted vowel in the next syllable, as *æces* (æx) from **akysi*, older **akusi*, *axe*; and similarly *æpele* from **ajali* (OS. *adali*), *noble*; *æjeling* from **ajuling*, *nobleman*; *æt*, *tō-gædere* from **gaðuri*, *together*; *fæsten* (OS. *fastunnia*, *fasting*), *fortress*; *gædeling* (OS. *gaduling*), *companion*; *hæleþ* from **xalupi*, *hero*; *hærfest* from **xarubist*, *harvest*; *mægden* from **mazadin* (OHG. *magatin*), *maiden*. The æ in the above examples is a kind of umlaut.

NOTE.—The a in the stem-syllable of the present participle and gerund of strong verbs belonging to class VI (§ 508) is due to the a of the infinitive, as *farende* for **færēnde* from **farandi*, *farenne* for **færēnne* from **farannjai*.

§ 59. Germanic a was probably a mid-back-wide vowel like the a in German *Mann*. In OE. it became a low-back-wide vowel before nasal vowels like the å in French *pâte*, and the a as pronounced in many Scotch dialects in such words as *ant*, *man*, *pass*, which English people often mistake for o especially when lengthened. In the oldest OE. it was nearly always written a, in the ninth century it was mostly written o, and in late OE. mostly a again, but

in some parts of Mercia it seems to have become o which has been preserved in many of the Midland dialects down to the present day. Examples are: *gangan*, *gongan*, Goth. *gaggan*, O.Icel. *ganga*, OS. OHG. *gangan*, *to go*; *hana*, *hona*, Goth. *hana*, O.Icel. *hane*, OS. OHG. *hano*, *cock*; *lang*, *long*, Goth. *laggs*, O.Icel. *langr*, OS. OHG. *lang*, *long*; *nama*, *noma*, Goth. *namō*, OS. OHG. *namo*, *name*; and similarly *ancor* (Lat. *ancora*), *anchor*; *bana*, *slayer*; *brand*, *firebrand*; *camb*, *comb*; *camp*, *battle*; *candel* (Lat. *candēla*), *candle*; *cann*, *he can*; *fana*, *banner*; *gandra*, *gander*; *gesamnian*, *to collect*; *hamor*, *hammer*; *hand*, *hand*; *lama*, *lame*; *lamb*, *lamb*; *land*, *land*; *manig* (Goth. *manags*), *many*; *mann*, *man*; *ramm*, *ram*; *spannan*, *to clasp, fasten*; *standan*, *to stand*; *strang*, *strong*; *þanc*, *thought*; *þwang*, *thong*; in the pret. singular of many strong verbs of class III (§ 498), as *begann*, *began*; *dranc*, *drank*; *fand*, *found*; *sang*, *sang*; *swamm*, *swam*; with metathesis of r in *born* from older *bronn*, *brann* (Goth. *brann*), *burned*; *orn* from older *ronn*, *rann* (Goth. *rann*), *ran*.

NOTE.—The a became o in unstressed adverbial and pronominal forms, as *hwonne*, *when*; *on*, *on*; *þonne*, *then*; masc. acc. singular *hwone*, *whom*; *þone*, *the*.

§ 60. a (o) became e (but æ in the oldest period) by i-umlaut, as ende, Goth. *andais*, O.Icel. *ende*, OS. *endi*, OHG. *enti*, stem *andja-*, *end*; *lengra*, OS. *lengira*, OHG. *lengiro*, *longer*; sendan, Goth. *sandjan*, OS. *sendian*, *to send*; and similarly benc from **þankiz*, *bench*; *cemban*, *to comb*; *cempa*, *warrior*; *drencan*, *to give to drink*; *ened*, *duck*; *enge*, *narrow*; *englisc*, *English*; *fremman*, *to perform*; *henn*, *hen*; *lengþ*, *length*; *menn*, *men*; *mengan*, *to mix*; *mennisc*, *human*; *nemnan*, *to name*; *pening*, *penny*; *strengra*, *stronger*; *þencan*, *to think*; *wendan*, *to turn*. *bærnan* (Goth. *brannjan*), *to burn*; *ærnan* (Goth.

rannjan), *to run, gallop*, with metathesis of **r** and preservation of the older stage of umlaut.

§ 61. Nasals disappeared before the voiceless spirants, f, þ, s, and the preceding a (o) became ö through the intermediate stage of a long nasalized vowel (cp. § 40), as *hōs*, Goth. OHG. *hansa*, *band, escort, multitude*; *öþer*, Goth. *anþar*, *second, other*; *söfte*, OHG. *samfto*, *gently, softly*; and similarly *gōs*, *goose*; *ös-*, *god*; *ösle* (OHG. *amsala*), *blackbird*; *smōþe*, *smoothly*; *sōþ*, *true*; *tōþ*, *tooth*; *þrōstle*, *thrush, throstle*; *wōs*, *moisture*.

§ 62. ö became ē (older œ) by i-umlaut, as *ēst*, Goth. *ansts*, stem-form *ansti-*, *favour*; *nēþan*, Goth. *ana-nanþjan*, *to venture on*; *tēþ* from **tanþiz*, *teeth*; and similarly *fēþe*, *walking, movement*; *gēs*, *geese*; *gesēþan*, *to testify, declare*; *sēfte*, *soft*; *smēþe*, *smooth*.

§ 63. a was broken to ea before l, r, and h + consonant, and before simple h. Forms without breaking often occur in the oldest period of the language. Breaking did not take place in Anglian before l + consonant, and frequently not before r + consonant. See l, r (§ 7).

§ 64. I. Before l + consonant.

eall, Goth. *alls*, O.Icel. *allr*, OS. OHG. *al, all*; *ceald*, Goth. *kalds*, O.Icel. *kaldr*, OS. *kald*, OHG. *kalt*, *cold*; *healdan*, Goth. OS. *haldan*, O.Icel. *halda*, OHG. *haltan*, *to hold*; and similarly *cealc*, *chalk*; *cealf*, *calf*; *dealf*, *he dug*; *eald*, *old*; *ealh*, *temple*; *fealdan*, *to fold*; *feallan*, *to fall*; *gealga*, *gallows*; *healf*, *half*; *heall*, *hall*; *healp*, *he helped*; *heals*, *neck*; *mealt*, *malt*; *sealf*, *salve, ointment*; *sealfian*, *to anoint*; *sealh*, *willow*; *sealt*, *salt*; *tealde*, *he told*; *wealdan*, *to wield*; *wealh*, *foreigner, Welshman*; *weall*, *wall*; *weallan*, *to boil*. Forms like *bealu*, *bale, evil*; *fealu*, *fallow*; *sealu*, *dark, dusky, beside* *balu*, *falu*, *salu*, have the *ea* from the inflected stem-form, as gen. *bealwes*, *fealwes*, *sealwes* (see § 265).

NOTE.—I. *ea* became ēa by loss of h before a following

vowel, as gen. singular *sēales*, *wēales*, nom. pl. *sēalas*, *wēalas*, beside nom. singular *sealh*, *wealh*. *ēa* became *ie* by i-umlaut, as *wielisc*, *foreign, Welsh*.

2. a remained unbroken in late Latin loanwords, as *albe* (Lat. *alba*), *alb*; *alter* (Lat. *altare*), *altar*; *fals* (Lat. *falsus*), *false*; *palm* (Lat. *palma*), *palm-tree*.

§ 65. *ea* became *ie* (later *i*, *y*) by i-umlaut, as *fiellan* from **fealljan*, older **falljan*, *to fell*; *fielst* from **feallis(t)*, *thou fallest*; *fielp* from **feallip*, *he falls*; *ieldra* (Goth. *alþiza*), *older*; *ieldesta*, *oldest*; *ieldu*, *old age*; *mieltan* (wv.), *to melt*.

NOTE.—The corresponding vowel in Anglian is *æ* (also *e*), as *ældra*, *eldra*, *ældu*, *fælla(n)*, *fella(n)*; and in Ken. *e*, as *eldra*, *eldu*.

§ 66. 2. Before *r* + consonant.

bearn, Goth. O.Icel. OS. OHG. *barn*, *child*; *heard*, Goth. *hardus*, O.Icel. *harðr*, OS. *hard*, OHG. *hart*, *hard*; and similarly *beard*, *beard*; *bearg*, *pig*; *bearm*, *bosom*; *cearf*, *he carved*; *dearr*, *I dare*; *earc* (Lat. *arca*), *ark*; *earm*, *arm*; *earm*, *poor*; *eart*, *thou art*; *fearh*, *boar*, *pig*; *geard*, *yard*; *gearn*, *yarn*; *gearwian*, *to prepare*; *gmearcian*, *to mark*; *hearg*, *heathen temple*; *hearm*, *harm*; *mearc*, *boundary*; *mearg*, *marrow*; *mearh*, *horse*; *pearroc*, *park*; *scearp*, *sharp*; *swearm*, *swarm*; *wearm*, *warm*; *wearp*, *he threw*; *wearþ*, *he became*. Forms like *bearu*, *grove*; *gearu*, *ready*; *mearu*, *tender*; *nearu*, *narrow*; *searu*, *plot, device*, have *ea* from the inflected stem-form, as gen. *bearwes*, *gearwes*, *mearwes*, &c. (see § 265).

NOTE.—1. In Anglian *ea* became *æ* (later *e*) before *r* + guttural, as *berg*, *erc*, *færh* (*ferh*), *mærc* (*merc*), &c.

2. a remained unbroken in late Latin loanwords, as *carcern*, *prison*; *martyr*, *martyr*.

3. *ea* became *ēa* by loss of *h* before a following vowel, as gen. singular *feares*, *mēares*, nom. pl. *fearas*, *mēaras*, beside nom. singular *fearh*, *mearh*.

4. Forms like *ærn* (Goth. *razn*), *house*; pret. sing. *arn* (Goth. *rann*), *ran*; *barn* (Goth. *brann*), *burned*; *bærst* (OHG. *brast*), *burst*; *gærš* (Goth. *gras*), *grass*; *hærn*, *wave*, are due to a late metathesis of the r.

§ 67. ea became ie (later i, y) by i-umlaut, as *dierne*, OS. *derni*, OHG. *tarni*, *secret*; *ierfe*, Goth. *arbi*, OS. OHG. *erbi*, *inheritance*; and similarly *cierran*, *to turn*; *gierz*, *rod, twig*; *gierwan* from **gearwjan*, *to prepare*; *ierming*, *pauper*; *iermþu* (OHG. *armida*), *poverty*; *wierman*, *to warm*.

NOTE.—The corresponding vowel in the non-WS. dialects is e, as *derne*, *erfe*, *ermþu*, &c.

§ 68. 3. Before h + consonant (also x = hs) and simple h, / *eahta*, Goth. *ahtáu*, OS. OHG. *ahto*, *eight*; *seah*, Goth. *sahv*, OS. OHG. *sah*, *he saw*; *weaxan*, Goth. *wahsjan*, O. Icel. *vaxa*, OS. OHG. *wahsan*, *to grow*; and similarly *eax*, *axle-tree*; *eaxl*, *shoulder*; *feaht*, *he fought*; *feax*, *hair*; *fleax*, *flax*; *gefeah*, *he rejoiced*; *geneahhe*, *enough, often*; *hlæhtor*, *laughter*; *meaht* (later *miht*), *power, might*; *meaht*, *thou mayest*; *meahte*, *he might, could*; *neah* (later *niht*), *night*; *seax*, *knife*; *sleah* (imperative), *slay thou*; *weax*, *wax*.

NOTE.—1. ea became æ in Anglian, as *æhta*, *fæx*, *hlæhtor*, *sæh*, *wæx*, &c.

2. It became e in late WS., as *ehta*, *exl*, *fex*, *seh*, *sex*, *sleh*, *wexan*.

§ 69. ea became ie (later i, y) by i-umlaut, as *hliehhan* (Goth. *hlahjan*), *to laugh*; *mieht* (Goth. *mahts*, stem-form *mahti-*), *power, might*; *miehtig*, *mighty*; *nieht*, *night*; *slehest* (Goth. *slahis*), *thou slayest*; *slehp* (Goth. *slahit*), *he slays*; *sleht*, stem-form *slahti-*, *slaughter*; *wiexþ* (OHG. *wahsit*), *it grows*.

NOTE.—The corresponding vowel in Anglian is æ, as *hlæhha(n)*, *mæht*, *mæhtig*, &c.

§ 70. ea became ēa by loss of intervocalic h, as ēa, Goth. alva, OS. OHG. aha, *water, river*; slēan from *sleahan, Goth. OS. OHG. slahan, *to slay, strike*; and similarly flēan, *to flay*; lēa from *leahu, *I blame*; lēan, *to blame*; slēa, *I slay*; slēaþ from *sleahaþ, *they slay*; þwēan, *to wash*; ēar (Nth. æhher) from *eahur, older *ahur, OHG. ahir, *ear of corn*; tēar (Nth. tæhher) from *teahur, older *tahur, OHG. zahar, *tear*.

§ 71. ēa became īe (later i, y) by i-umlaut, as stīele from *stīehle, Germanic stem-form *staxlja, *steel*.

§ 72. æ (older a) became ea (older eæ) after initial palatal c, g, and sc, as ceaf, *chaff*; ceafor, *cockchafer*; ceaster (Lat. castra), *city, fortress*; forgeat (OS. forgat), he forgot; geaf (Goth. gaf), *he gave*; geat (O. Icel. OS. gat), *gate, opening, hole*; sceaf (OHG. scaft), *shaft*; sceal (Goth. skal), *I shall*; sceatt (Goth. skatts), *money, property*.

NOTE.—1. Anglian has æ beside ea, and Ken. e (æ), as Anglian cæster (ceaster), gæt (geat), scæl (sceal) = Ken. cester, get, scel. e also occurs occasionally in Mercian.

2. Forms like ceald, *cold*; cealf, *calf*; geard, *yard*; gearn, *yarn*; scealt, *thou shalt*; scearp, *sharp*, are due to breaking (§§ 64, 66), which took place earlier than the influence of palatals upon a following æ. In both cases the ea became e in late WS., as self, gef, get, &c.

§ 73. ea became ie (later i, y) by i-umlaut, as ciefes from *kaþisō, *concubine*; ciele from *kaliz, *cold*; cietyl (Lat. catillus), *kettle*; giest (Goth. gasts, stem-form gasti-), *guest*; scieppan (Goth. skapjan), *to create*.

NOTE.—The corresponding vowel in the non-WS. dialects is e, as cefes, cele, gest, sceppan, &c.

§ 74. Germanic a generally remained before the w which was regularly preserved in OE., as gen. dat. singular clawe beside nom. clēa, *claw*; awul, awel, *awl*; þawian, *to thaw*.

§ 75. a + u (which arose from wu or vocalized w (§ 265)) became ēa (cp. § 135), as clēa from *kla(w)u, *claw*; nom.

acc. pl. neuter *fēa* from *fa(w)u, *few*; dat. *fēam* from *fa(w)um; *hrēa* from *hraw-, *raw*; *strēa* from *straw-, *straw*; *þrēa* from *þra(w)u, *threat*.

§ 76. Prim. Germanic aww (= Goth. aggw) became auw in West Germanic, which regularly became ēaw in O.E. (cp. § 135), as dēaw (Goth. *daggwa-, OHG. tou, gen. tōuves), *dew*; glēaw (Goth. glaggwu·ba, *diligently*), *wise*; hēawan (Goth. *haggwan, OHG. houwan), *to hew*; scēawian (Goth. *skaggwōn, OHG. scouwōn), *to examine, view*.

§ 77. a became e by i-umlaut, then at a later period the e became eo before w, as *ewe* beside *eowe*, *eowu* (cp. Lat. *ovis*), *ewe*; *eowde*, *flock, herd*; *eowestre* (cp. Goth. awistr), *sheepfold*; *meowle* (Goth. mawilō), *girl*; *strewede* beside *streowede* (Goth. strawida), *he strewed*.

§ 78. In Mercian a became ea before single consonants by u- and o/a-umlaut, as *ealu*, *ale*; *beadu*, *battle*; *eafora*, *son*; *featu*, *vats*; *heafuc*, *hawk*; *heafola*, *head*; *heāpu*, *war*; *steapul*, *pillar*; *steapul*, *foundation*. *fearan*, *to go, travel*; *fearaþ*, *they travel*; gen. pl. *feata*, *of vats*; *geata*, *of gates*; *gleadian*, *to rejoice*; *hleadan*, *to load*; *leatian*, *to be slow*. For the corresponding non-Mercian forms, see § 57.

NOTE.—1. The ea became æ before gutturals, as *dægas* (= WS. *dagas*), *days*; *dræca*, *dragon*; *mægun*, *they can*.

2. Umlaut rarely took place before double consonants, as *eappultūn* (WS. *æppeltūn*), *orchard*; *hneappian* (WS. *hnappian*), *to dose*.

3. WS. *ealu*, and forms like *eafora*, *heafoc*, &c., which are common in poetry, are all originally from the Mercian dialect.

§ 79. Final a was lengthened to ā in monosyllables, as hwā (Goth. *hwas*), *who*; swā (Goth. *swa*), *so*.

e

§ 80. Germanic e (= Goth. i, but aí before r, h, and hr, O.Icel. OS. OHG. e) often remained in O.E., as O.E. OS.

OHG. *feld*, *field*; *feþer*, OS. *fethara*, OHG. *fedara*, *feather*; *weg*, Goth. *wigs*, O. Icel. *vegr*, OS. OHG. *weg*, *way*; and similarly *bes(e)ma*, *besom*; *cwene* (Goth. *qinō*, OHG. *quena*), *woman*; *denu*, *valley*; *ef(e)n*, *even*; *fela*, *much*; *fell*, *skin*; *fetor*, *fetter*; *helm*, *helmet*; *leþer*, *leather*; *nefa*, *nephew*; *nest*, *nest*; *reg(e)n*, *rain*; *segl*, *sail*; *seldan*, *seldom*; *senep*, *mustard*; *setl*, *seat*; *snegl*, *snail*; *snell*, *quick*; *þeƿn*, *thane*; *weder*, *weather*; *wel* (adv.), *well*; *wer*, *man*; *west*, *west*; in the present of strong verbs belonging to classes III (§ 499), IV, and V, as *helpan*, Goth. *hilpan*, OS. *helpa*, OHG. *helfan*, *to help*; and similarly *belgan*, *to swell with anger*; *bellan*, *to bellow*; *delfan*, *to dig*; *meltan*, *to melt*; *swellan*, *to swell*; *sweltan*, *to die*; *beran*, *to bear*; *brecan*, *to break*; *helan*, *to conceal*; *stelan*, *to steal*; *teran*, *to tear*; *cnedan*, *to knead*; *cweƿan*, *to say*; *etan*, *to eat*; *fretan*, *to devour*; *lesan*, *to collect*: *metan*, *to measure*; *sprecan*, *to speak*; *tredan*, *to tread*; *wefan*, *to weave*; *wesan*, *to be*.

NOTE.—I. In Nth. e was often rounded to œ after w, as *cucœpa*, *woel*, *woeg* = WS. *cweƿan*, *wel*, *weg*.

2. e became ē by loss of g, as *brēdan*, *to brandish*; *rēn*, *rain*; *strēdan*, *to strew*; *þēn*, *thane*, beside *bregdan*, *regn*, *stregdan*, *þeƿn*.

§ 81. e became i before Germanic m, as *niman* (OHG. *neman*), to take; *rima*, *rim*. This sound-change did not take place when the m arose from f by assimilation with n, as *emn*, *even*; *stemn*, *voice*, beside older *ef(e)n*, *stefn*.

§ 82. e became i before nasal + consonant in early Latin loanwords, but remained in later loanwords, as *gimm* (Lat. *gemma*), *gem*; *mint* (Lat. *mentha*), *mint*; *pinsian* (Lat. *pensāre*), *to consider*; but *templ* (Lat. *templum*), *temple*.

§ 83. e was broken to eo before lc, lh, before r and h + consonant, and before simple h. Breaking did not take place in Anglian before lc, lh.

§ 84. 1. Before *l*c, *lh*.

āseolcan, *to become languid*; *eolh* (OHG. *elaho*), *elk*; *meolcan* (OHG. *melkan*), *to milk*; *seolh* (OHG. *selah*), *seal*; *sceolh* (OHG. *scelh*, *scelah*), *wry, oblique*. But Anglian *elh*, *melca(n)*, *selh*, &c.

NOTE.—1. *eo* became *ēo* by loss of *h* before a following vowel, as *feolcan* from **feolhan* (= Goth. *filhan*, OHG. *bi-felhan*), *to hide*; gen. *ēoles*, *sēoles*, beside nom. *eolh*, *seolh*.

2. It is difficult to account for the breaking in *heolfor*, *blood, gore*; and *seolf*, *self*, beside the commoner form *self*.

§ 85. 2. Before *r*+consonant.

eorþe, Goth. *aírþa*, OS. *erða*, OHG. *erda*, *earth*; *heorte*, Goth. *haírtō*, OS. *herta*, OHG. *herza*, *heart*; *weorþan*, Goth. *waírþan*, O.Icel. *verða*, OS. *werðan*, OHG. *werdan*, *to become*; and similarly *beorcan*, *to bark*; *beorg*, *hill*; *beorgan*, *to shelter*; *beorht*, *bright*; *ceorfan*, *to cut, carve*; *ceorl*, *churl*; *deorc*, *dark*; *dweorg*, *dwarf*; *eorl*, *nobleman, carl*; *feorh*, *life*; *feorr*, *far*; *georn*, *eager*; *heord*, *herd, flock*; *heorþ*, *hearth*; *steorfán*, *to die*; *steorra*, *star*; *sweord*, *sword*; *weorc*, *work*; *weorpan*, *to throw*; *weorþ*, *worth*.

NOTE.—1. Breaking is older than the metathesis of *r* in forms like *berstan* (OHG. *brestan*), *to burst*; *fersc*, *fresh*; *þerscan*, *to thrash*.

2. The *eo* became *e* in Anglian before *r*+guttural, as *berga(n)*, *berht*, *derc*, *dwerp*, *ferh*, *werc* = WS. *beorgan*, *beorht*, &c.

3. The *eo* became *ea* in Nth., and *io* in Ken. (cp. § 137), as Nth. *earþe*, *hearte*, *stearra* = Ken. *iørþe*, *hiorte*, *stiorra* = WS. and Mercian *eorþe*, *heorte*, *steorra*.

4. *eo* became *ēo* by loss of *h* before a following vowel, as gen. *feores*, *þwēores*, beside nom. *feorh*, *life*; *þweorh*, *perverse, across*.

§ 86. 3. Before *h*+consonant (also *x=hs*) and simple *h*. *cneohht* (OHG. *kneht*), *boy*; *eoh*, *horse*; *feoh*, *cattle*;

feohtan (OHG. fehtan), *to fight*; Peohtas, *Picts*; pleoh, *danger*; reoht (Goth. raihts, OS. OHG. reht), *right*; seox (Goth. saíhs, OS. OHG. sehs), *six*; imperative sing. seoh, *see thou*. But already at an early period the eo became ie (later i, rarely y) before hs and ht in WS. and i in Ken., as cnieht, cniht; ryht, riht; siex, six.

NOTE.—eo became e in Anglian, as cneht; feh, fehta(n), reht, sex = early WS. cneoht, feoh, &c.

§ 87. eo became ēo (io) by loss of intervocalic h, as sēon (sion) from *seohan, older *sehan = Goth. saíhvan, OS. OHG. sehan, *to see*; swēor from *sweohur, older *swehur = OHG. swehur, *father-in-law*; and similarly gefēon, *to rejoice*; gefēo from *gefeohu, *I rejoice*; plēon, *to risk*; sēo from *seohu, *I see*; gen. singular fēos, plēos, beside nom. feoh, *cattle*; pleoh, *danger*.

§ 88. Final ew became eu, and then eu became ēo at the same time as Germanic eu became ēo (see § 137), as sing. nom. cnēo, Germanic stem-form *knewa-, *knee*; trēo, *tree*; þēo, *slave, servant*. See § 265.

§ 89. Antevocalic ew became eow, as sing. gen. cneowes, treowes, þeowes, dat. cneowe, treowe, þeowe; þeowan (piowan), *to serve*. Forms like nom. cnēow, trēow, þēow had the w from the inflected forms. And conversely forms like gen. cneowes, trēowes, þēowes had ēo from the uninflected forms.

§ 90. Prim. Germanic eww (= Goth. iggw) became euw in West Germanic, and then euw became ēow in OE., as trēow (OS. treuwa, OHG. triuwa), *trust, faith*, cp. Goth. triggwa, *covenant*.

Prim. Germanic ewwj became iowj through the intermediate stages iwwj, iuwj, and then iowj became īew(e) in WS. and īow(e), ēow(e) in non-WS., as WS. getriewe, non-WS. getrīowe, getrēowe (OHG. gitriuwi), prim. Germanic *.trewwjaz, cp. Goth. triggws, *true, faithful*; WS.

getriewan, non-WS. getriowan, getrēowan, prim. Germanic *-trewwjan, *to trust*. And similarly West Germanic iwwj (§ 254) from prim. Germanic ewj, as WS. hīew, hīw, non-WS. hīow, hēow, prim. Germanic stem-form *xewja-, *shape, colour*; WS. nīewe, nīwe, non-WS. niowe, nēowe, prim. Germanic stem-form *newja-, *new*.

§ 91. e became ie (later i, y) after palatal c, g, and sc in WS., but remained e in Anglian and Ken., as cieres, cires (Lat. acc. cerasum), *cherry-tree*; forgietan (OS. forgetan), *to forget*; giefan (O.Icel. gefa, OS. geban, OHG. geban), *to give*; giefu, *gift*; gieldan, *to yield*; giellan, *to yell*; gielpan, *to boast*; giest (cp. OHG. jesan, *to ferment*), *yeast*; scield, *shield*; scieran (OHG. sceran), *to shear*. But Anglian and Ken. gefa(n), gelda(n), sceld, &c.

NOTE.—The above sound-change took place later than breaking, cp. ceorfan, ceorl, georn, § 85.

§ 92. e became eo by u-umlaut in Ken. before all single consonants, in Anglian before all single consonants except gutturals (c, g), and in WS. before single labials and liquids, as beofor, *beaver*; eofor (OHG. ebur), *boar*; geoloca, *yolk*; geolo (OS. OHG. gelo, gen. gēlwes), *yellow*; heofon, *heaven*; heolor, *scales, balance*; heolstor from older helustr, *hiding place*; heorut, *hart*; meolu (OHG. melo, gen. mel(a)wes), *meal, flour*; seofon, *seven*; smeoru, *grease, fat*; teoru, *tar*; weorod, *troop*. Non-WS. eodor, *enclosure*; eosol, *donkey*; feotor, *fetter*; meodu, *mead (drink)*; meotod, *creator* = WS. edor, esol, fetor, medu, metod. Ken. breogo, *prince*; reogol (Lat. regula), *rule* = WS. and Anglian brego, regol.

NOTE.—1. u-umlaut took place in WS. in the combination we, as hweogol, *wheel*; sweotol, *plain, clear*; weotuma, *dowry*, and probably also before two consonants in sweostor, *sister*.

2. The regular forms due to u-umlaut were often obliterated in WS. by levelling, as melu, *meal, flour*, with mel- from the

gen. *melwes*, dat. *melwe*; pl. nom. *speru*, *spears*; dat. *sperum*, due to the forms of the singular, as *spere*, gen. *speres*, gen. pl. *spera*; and similarly for many other forms.

§ 93. e became eo by o/a-umlaut in Ken. before all single consonants, and in Anglian (but Nth. generally ea) before all single consonants except gutturals (c, g), as *beoran*, *to bear*; *eotan*, *to eat*; *feola*, *many*; *meotan*, *to measure*; *seofa*, *heart*; *steolan*, *to steal*; *treodan*, *to tread*; *weofan*, *to weave* = WS. *beran*, *etan*, *fela*, *metan*, *sefa*, *stelan*, *tredan*, *wefan*. But Ken. *weogas*, *ways*; *spreocan*, *to speak* = WS. and Anglian *wegas*, *sprecan*. Nth. *beara*, *eata*, *treada* = WS. *beran*, *etan*, *tredan*.

§ 94. The combination *weo-* which arose from breaking (§§ 84-6), or from u., o/a-umlaut (§§ 92-3), became *wu-* (rarely *wo-*) in late WS., and *wo-* in late Nth. but remained in Mercian and Ken., as late WS. *swurd* (later *swyrd*), *sword*; *swuster* (later *swyster*), *sister*; *swutol*, *plain, clear*; *wurpan* beside *worpan*, *to throw*; *wurþ*, *worth, price*; *wurþan*, *to become*; but *worc*, *work*; *woruld*, *worold*, *world*. Late Nth. *sword*; *worþ*, *worth*; *worþa*, *to become*; *worold*, *world*; *wosa* from older *weosa* = WS. *wesan*, *to be*.

§ 95. Final e was lengthened to ē in monosyllables, as *hē*, *he*; *mē*, *me*; *sē* (masc. nom. sing.), *the*; *wē*, *we*; þē, relative particle (§ 468).

i

§ 96. Germanic i (= Goth. O.Icel. OS. OHG. i) generally remained in OE, as *biddan*, Goth. *bidjan*, O.Icel. *biðja*, OS. *biddian*, OHG. *bitten*, *to pray, beg, entreat*; *fisc*, Goth. *fisks*, O.Icel. *fiskr*, OS. *fisk*, OHG. *fisc*, *fish*; *witan*, Goth. OS. *witan*, O.Icel. *vita*, OHG. *wizzan*, *to know*; and similarly *bit(t)er*, *bitter*; *blind*, *blind*; *bridd*, *young bird*; *bringan*, *to bring*; *cild*, *child*; *cinn*, *chin*; *clif*, *cliff*; *cribb*, *crib*; *cwide*, *saying*; *disc*, *dish*; *finger*, *finger*;

gefilde (sb.), *plain*; gift, *price of wife*; hider, *hither*; hild, *battle, war*; hind (sb.), *hind*; hlid, *lid*; hring, *ring*; licgan, *to lie down*; libban, *to live*; lifer, *liver*; lim, *limb*; list, *cunning*; midd, *middle*; nift, *niece*; niþer, *downwards*; pic, *pitch*; ribb, *rib*; scilling, *shilling*; scip, *ship*; sibb, *relationship*; sife, *sieve*; sige, *victory*; sittan, *to sit*; smiþ, *smith*; spinel, *spindle*; twig, *twig*; þicce, *thick*; þider, *thither*; þing, *thing*; þridda, *third*; wilde, *wild*; wind, *wind*; winter, *winter*; in the second and third pers. sing. pres. indicative of strong verbs belonging to classes III, IV, and V, as hilpest, hilpeþ, birest, bireþ, itest, iteþ, beside inf. helpan, *to help*; beran, *to bear*; etan, *to eat*; in the pret. plural and pp. of strong verbs belonging to class I, as biton, biten, ridon, rideñ, stigon, stigen, beside inf. bitan, *to bite*; ridañ, *to ride*; stigañ, *to ascend*; in the inf. and present of strong verbs belonging to class III, as bindan, *to bind*; drincan, *to drink*; findan, *to find*; sincan, *to sink*; singan, *to sing*; spinnan, *to spin*; swimman, *to swim*.

NOTE.—1. i became ī by loss of g, as brīdel, *bridle*; frīnan, *o ask*; līp, *he lies down*; rīnan, *to rain*; sīpe, *scythe*; tile (Lat. tēgula), *tile*, beside brigdel, frignan, ligeþ, sigþe, tigele.

2. i appears as e in the Latin loanwords, peru (Lat. pirum), *pear*; segn (Lat. signum), *sign*.

§ 97. i became ī by loss of nasal before a voiceless spirant, as fif, Goth. OHG. fimf, *five*; fifel, *sea-monster*; gesiþ (OHG. gisindo), *companion*; hrīper (OHG. rind), *ox*; līpe (OHG. lindi), *gentle*; sīp (Goth. sinþs), *way*; swiþ (Goth. swinþs), *strong*. But ī remained when it came to stand before a voiceless spirant at a later period, as pinsian from Lat. pensāre, *to weigh, consider*; winster beside winester (OHG. winister), *left (hand)*.

§ 98. i was broken to io before r and h + consonant, and simple h, but already in early WS. the io became eo and thus fell together with the eo from e (§§ 85-6), as liornian, leornian from *lirnōjan, *to learn*; miox, meox from

*mihst, *manure*, cp. Goth. maíhstus, *dunghill*; tiohhian, teohhian from *tihhōjan, *to arrange, think, consider*; twiogan, twēogan from *twixōjan (§ 139), *to doubt*.

NOTE.—1. eo then became ie, later i, in WS. before h + consonant, as stihtan, *to arrange, regulate*; wriexl, wrixl, *exchange*.

2. In Anglian io became i before gutturals, as getihhian, *to arrange, think, consider*.

3. In the two verbs corresponding to Goth. brinnan, *to burn*; and rinnan, *to run*, the metathesis of the r took place earlier than breaking, whence Anglian biorna(n), beorna(n), iorna(n), eorna(n). In WS. we have biernan (later birnan, byrnan), iernan (later irnan, yrnan) for *biornan, *beornan, *iornan, *eornan, with ie from the third pers. singular biern(e)þ (= Goth. brinniþ), iern(e)þ (= Goth. rinniþ). The new formation in WS. was doubtless due to the fact that the two verbs were mostly used impersonally, cp. the similar new formations in NHG. ziemen, *to beseem*; and wiegen, *to weigh*.

§ 99. io became ie (later i, y) by i-umlaut in WS., as āfierran (OHG. arfirren), from *-fīrrjan, *to remove*; bierce, birch; fiehst (OHG. fīhtis), *thou fightest*; fieht, *he fights*; gebierhtan, *to make bright*; gesiehþ, *vision*; giernan (OS. girnian), *to desire*; hierde (OHG. hirti), *shepherd*; ierre (OS. OHG. irri), *angry*; rihtan, ryhtan (OS. rihtian), *to set straight*; siehst (OHG. sihis), *thou seest*; siehþ (OHG. sihit), *he sees*; smierwan (OHG. smirwen), *to anoint*; wierresta, wiersta (OHG. wirsisto), *worst*; wiersa (OHG. wirsiro), *worse*; wierþe (OHG. wirdi), *worthy*.

NOTE.—1. The i-umlaut of io generally did not take place in the non-WS. dialects, hence we have io in Nth. and Ken., and io (eo) in Mercian, as Nth. Ken. giorna(n), hiorde, iorre = Mercian geornan, heorde, iorre, WS. giernan, hierde, ierre. Forms like afirra(n), *to remove*; smirwan, *to smear*, are not pure Anglian forms.

2. io became i in Anglian before a following guttural or r + guttural, as birce, gebirhta(n), gesiehþ; mixen (mod. northern

dialects mixen), *dunghill*; *rihtan*; *wircan* (OS. *wirkian*), *to work*. The i then became ī by loss of intervocalic h and contraction in Nth., as sīs(t) from *sihis, WS. *siehst*, *thou seest*; sīp from *sihip, WS. *siehp*, *he sees*.

3. io in the combination *wio* became u at an early period in Anglian, and then u became y by i-umlaut, as *wyrresta*, *worst*; *wyrsa*, *worse*; *wyrsian*, *to worsen*; *wyrþe*, *worthy*.

§ 100. i became io by u-, o/a-umlaut in Ken. before all single consonants, in Anglian before all single consonants except gutturals (c, g), and in WS. before single labials and liquids. But already at an early period (ninth century) the io became eo in WS. and Mercian.

§ 101. 1. u-umlaut.

Pret. *cliopude*, -ode, beside inf. *clipian*, *to call*; *cliopung*, *calling*; *mioluc*, *miolc* (later *milc*), *milk*; *sioluc*, *silk*; *siolufr*, *siolfor*, *silver*; pret. *tiolude*, -ode, beside inf. *tilian*, *to aim at*; *tiolung*, *produce, labour*. Anglian and Ken. *liomu*, *leomu*, *limbs*; *nioþor* (WS. *nipor*), *lower*; *siodu* (WS. *sidu*), *custom*; *sicnu* (WS. *sinu*), *sinew*. Ken. *siocol*, *sickle*; *stiogol*, *stile* = WS. and Anglian *sicol*, *stigol*. Forms like *liomu*, *nioþor*, which are occasionally found in WS. prose, are not pure WS.

NOTE.—1. u-umlaut was mostly obliterated in WS. by levelling and new formations, as plural *clifu*, *cliffs*; *scipu*, *ships* (Anglian *cliofu*, *sciopu*), due to levelling out the stem-forms of those cases which had no u in the ending. Pret. plural *drifun*, -on, *they drove*; *gripun*, -on, *they seized*, due to preterites like *biton*, *they bit*; *stigon*, *they ascended*. Pret. *tilode* beside *tiolode*, *he aimed at*, formed direct from the inf. *tilian*. And conversely forms like inf. *cliopian* (*cleopian*), *tiolian* (*teolian*), were formed from the pret. *cliopode*, *tiolode*.

2. io became i in Anglian before 1+guttural, as *milc* from *miolc*, older *mioluc*, *milk*.

§ 102. 2. o/a-umlaut.

hiora, *heora*, *their, of them*; *liofast*, *thou livest*. Anglian and Ken. *behionan*, *on this side of*; *glioda*, *kite, vulture*;

daughter; *folc*, O. Icel. OS. OHG. *folk*, *folk*; *hord*, Goth. *huzd*, OS. *hord*, OHG. *hort*, *treasure*; *oxa*, Goth. *aúhsa*, O. Icel. *oxe*, OHG. *ohso*, *ox*; and similarly *boda*, *messenger*; *bodig*, *body*; *boga*, *bow*; *bohte*, *he bought*; *bold*, *house*; *bolt*, *bolt*; *bord*, *board*; *botm*, *bottom*; *broþ*, *broth*; *cnotta*, *knot*; *cocc*, *cock*; *col*, *coal*; *colt*, *colt*; *corn*, *corn*; *coss*, *kiss*; *dogga*, *dog*; *dor* (OS. *dor*, OHG. *tor*), *door*, *gate*; *dropa*, *drop*; *fola*, *foal*; *folgian*, *to follow*; *forst*, *frost*; *fox*, *fox*; *frogga*, *frog*; *god*, *God*; *gold*, *gold*; *hlot*, *lot*; *hof*, *enclosure*; *hol*, *hole*; *hold*, *loyal*, *gracious*; *hopian*, *to hope*; *horn*, *horn*; *hors*, *horse*; *loc*, *lock*; *lof*, *praise*; *molde*, *earth*; *morgen*, *morning*; *morp*, *morpþor*, *murder*; *norp*, *north*; *nosu*, *nose*; *ofen*, *oven*; *ofer*, *over*; *open*; *smocc*, *smock*; *storm*, *storm*; *toll*, *toll*; *þorn*, *thorn*; *þorp*, *village*; *word*, *word*; *worhte*, *he worked*; in the pp. of strong verbs belonging to classes II (§ 493), III (§ 499), and IV (§ 503), as *boden*, Goth. *budans*, O. Icel. *boðenn*, OS. *gibodan*, OHG. *gibotan*, *offered*, *commanded*; and similarly *coren*, *chosen*; *froren*, *frozen*; *soden*, *cooked*, *sodden*; *togen*, *drawn*; *fohten*, *fought*; *holpen*, *helped*; *worden*, *become*; *worpen*, *thrown*; *boren*, *borne*; *brocen*, *broken*; *stolen*, *stolen*; *toren*, *torn*.

NOTE.—*o* became *ō* by loss of consonant, as gen. *hōles* beside nom. *holh*, *hole*; *brōden* beside *brogden*, *brandished*, *woven*.

§ 107. *o* became *e* (older *œ*) by i-umlaut. All native words containing this umlaut are really new formations due to levelling or analogy, because prim. Germanic *u* (cp. § 43) did not become *o* in OE. when followed by an *i* or *j* in the next syllable. Examples are: dat. sing. *dehter*, *to a daughter*, from **dohtri* with *o* levelled out from the other cases, the regular form would be **dyhter* from older **duhtri*; *efes* (OHG. *obasa*) beside *yfes*, *eaves*, cp. Goth. *ubizwa*, *porch*; pl. nom. acc. *exen*, beside nom.

sing. *oxa*, *ox*; *mergen* (Goth. *maúrgins*), beside *morgen*, *morning*; *ele* (Lat. *oleum*), *oil*.

§ 108. In a certain number of words *o* became *u* in OE., especially before and after labials, as *bucc* (OHG. *boc*), *buck*; *bucca*, *he-goat*; *fugol* (OHG. *fogal*), *bird, fowl*; *full* (OHG. *fol*), *full*; *furþor*, *further*; *furþum*, *even*; *lufian*, *to love*; *lufu*, *love*; *murnian*, *to murmur, grumble*; *murnan*, *to mourn*; *spura* beside *spora*, *spur*; *spurnan* beside *spornan*, *to kick*; *ufan* (OHG. *obana*, *from above*), *above*; *ufer(r)a*, *upper, higher*; *ufor*, *higher*; *wulf* (OHG. *wolf*), *wolf*; *wulle* (OHG. *wolla*), *wool*; *cnuclian* beside *cnocian*, *to knock*; *scurf, scurf*; *turf, turf*.

§ 109. *o* became *u* in OE. before nasals, as pp. *cumen* (OHG. *quoman*), *come*; *guma* (OHG. *gomo*), *man*; *hunig* (OHG. *honag*), *honey*; and similarly *numen*, *taken*; *scunian*, *to shun*; *sumor*, *summer*; *þunor*, *thunder*; *wunian*, *to dwell*. Also in early Latin loanwords, as *munuc* (Lat. *monachus*), *monk*; *munt* (Lat. acc. *montem*), *mountain*; *nunne* (Lat. *nonna*), *nun*; *pund* (Lat. *pondio*), *pound*.

This *u* became *y* by i-umlaut, as *mynster* (Lat. *monasterium*), *minster, monastery*; *mynet* (Lat. *monēta*), *coin, money*.

§ 110. *o* may have become the rising diphthong *ío* (*eó*) after *g* = Germanic *j* (§ 263), and also occasionally after *sc*, as *gioc* (*geoc*), OHG. *jch*, *yoke*; *geon*, *yon, that*; *sceofl*, *shovel*; *sceolde*, *should*; *sceop*, *poet, singer*; *sceort*, *short*; *sceoten* (pp.), *shot*, beside *ſcofl*, *scolde*, *scop*, *scort*, *scoten*. But see § 51, Note.

NOTE.—The *e* in the combination *sceo-* probably merely indicated the palatal pronunciation of the *sc-*.

u

§ 111. Germanic *u* (§ 21) generally remained in OE. as also in the other Germanic languages, as *dumb*, Goth.

dumbs, O.Icel. dumbr, OS. dumb, OHG. tumb, *dumb*; hund, Goth. hunds, O.Icel. hundr, OS. hund, OHG. hunt, *dog, hound*; and similarly burg, *city*; duru, *door*; grund, *ground*; hnuta, *nut*; hund, *hundred*; hungor, *hunger*; lust, *desire*; sugu, *sow*; sulh, *plough*; sunne, *sun*; sunu, *son*; tunge, *tongue*; tungol, *star*; þurst, *thirst*; under, *under*; wund, *wound*; wundor, *wonder*; in the pret. plural of strong verbs belonging to classes II (§ 493) and III (§ 497), as budon, Goth. budum, O.Icel. buðum, OS. budun, OHG. butum, *we offered, commanded*; and similarly curon, *chose*; flugon, *flew*; gruton, *wept*; tugon, *drew*; bundon, Goth. bundum, OS. bundun, OHG. buntum, *we bound*; and similarly druncon, *drank*; dulfon, *dug*; fundon, *found*; fuhton, *fought*; hulpon, *helped*; spunnon, *spun*; suncon, *sank*; sungon, *sung*; wurdon, *became*; wurpon, *threw*; in the pp. of strong verbs belonging to class III, as bunden, *bound*; druncen, *drunk*; funden, *found*; spunnen, *spun*; suncen, *sunk*; sungen, *sung*.

NOTE.—u became o in the prefix or- (= Goth. us-, OHG. ur-, *out*), as orsorg, *without anxiety*; orþanc, *skill*; orwēne, *despairing*. And in the Latin loanwords box (Lat. *buxus*), *boxtree*; copor (Lat. *cuprum*), *copper*.

§ 112. u became y by i-umlaut, as cyning, OS. OHG. kuning, *king*; cynn, Goth. kuni, OS. OHG. kunni, *race, generation*; þyncan, Goth. þugkjan, OS. thunkian, *to seem*; and similarly blyscan, *to blush*; bryce, *brittle*; brycg, *bridge*; bycgan (Goth. bugjan), *to buy*; byrd, *birth*; clyppan, *to embrace*; cnyttan, *to bind*; crycc, *crutch*; cyme, *advent*; cyre, *choice*; cyrnel, *kernel*; cyssan, *to kiss*; cyst, *choice*; drync, *potion*; dyppan, *to dip*; dysig, *foolish*; flyht, *flight*; fyllan, *to fill*; fyrhtan, *to fear*; fyxe, *vixen*; gemynd, *remembrance*; gesynto, *health*; gyden (OHG. gutin), *goddess*; gylden (OHG. guldin), *golden*; hrycg, *back, ridge*; hycgan (Goth. hug-

jan), to think; hyge, thought; hyldo, grace, favour; hyll, hill; hyngran, to hunger; hype, hip; hyrdel, hurdle; hyrnen, of horn; lyge, falsehood; mycel, much; mycg, midge; myrþran, to murder; nytt, use; scyld, guilt; scyldig, guilty; scyrra, shorter; stycce, piece; synn, sin; trymman, to make strong; þynne, thin; þyrstan, to thirst; yfel, evil; ymb(e), about; yppan, to open; wylle (OHG. wullin), woollen; wynn, joy; wyrcan, to work; wyrhta (OS. wurhtio), workman; wyrm from *wurmiz, snake, dragon, worm; wyrt, herb.

Also in early Latin loanwords, as cycene (late Lat. coquīna, cucīna), kitchen; cylen (Lat. culīna), kiln; mylen (Lat. molīna), mill; pyle (Lat. acc. pulvīnum), pillow; pytt (Lat. acc. puteum), pit.

NOTE.—1. y became e in Ken. in the ninth century, as besig, efel, gelden, senn = WS. bysig, busy, yfel, gylden, synn.

2. y was often unrounded to i in late WS. and Anglian, especially before and after c, g, h, as cinn, cining, fliht, hrīcg, hige, scildig, þincan, &c.

§ 113. u became ū by loss of n before s and þ, as cūþ (Goth. kunþs), known, familiar; cūþe (Goth. kunþa), he could; dūst (OHG. tunst, storm), dust; fūs (OHG. funs), ready, eager for; gūþ (OHG. gundia), war, battle; hūsl (Goth. hunsl), Eucharist; mūþ (Goth. munþs), mouth; ūs (Goth. OHG. uns), us; tūsc from *tunsk, tusk; sūþ (OHG. sund), south.

§ 114. ū became ī by i-umlaut, as cīþan (Goth. gaswi-kunþjan), to make known; dīstig (OHG. tunstig, stormy), dusty; fīsan from *funsjan, to send forth, hasten; wīscan from *wunskjan, OHG. wunken, to wish; īst (OHG. unst), storm, tempest; īþ (OHG. undea), prim. Germanic *unþjō, wave.

§ 115. u became ū by loss of h after l, r, before a following vowel, as gen. sing. fūre, pl. gen. fūra, dat. fūrum, beside

nom. sing. *furh*, *furrow*; pl. gen. *sūla*, dat. *sūlum*, beside
nom. sing. *sulh*, *plough*.

§ 116. *u* may have become the rising diphthong *iú*, later *ió* (*eó*), after *g* = Germanic *j* (§ 268), and also occasionally after *sc*, as *giung*, *giong*, *geong*, older *iung* (*gung*) = Goth. *juggs*, OHG. *jung*, *young*; *giogub*, *geogub*, older *iugub* (*gugub*), *youth*; inf. *sceolan*, *shall*; pl. indicative *sceolon*, beside *sculan*, *sculon*. The *i*-umlaut of which was *ie* (later *i*, *y*), as *giengra* (OHG. *jungiro*), *gingra*, *gyngra*, *younger*; *giengesta* (OHG. *jungisto*), *gingesta*, *gyngesta*, *youngest*. But see § 51, Note.

NOTE.—The *e* in the combination *sceo-* probably merely indicated the palatal pronunciation of the *sc*.

B. THE LONG VOWELS OF ACCENTED SYLLABLES.

ā

§ 117. Germanic nasalized *ā*, which arose from *a* according to § 40, became *ō* in OE., as *brōhte*, Goth. OS. OHG. *brāhta*, *I brought*; *fōn* from **fōhan*, Goth. OS. OHG. *fāhan*, *to grasp, seize*; and similarly *hōh*, *heel*; *hōn*, *to hang*; *ōht*, *persecution*; *tōh*, *tough*; *þō* (Goth. *þāhō*), *clay*; *þōhte*, *I thought*; *wōh*, *crooked, wry*.

§ 118. *ō* became *ē* by *i*-umlaut, as *ēhtan* (OS. *āhtian*), *to persecute*; *fēhb* (OS. *fahid*), *he seizes*; *hēla* from older **hōhila*, *heel*.

æ

§ 119. Germanic *æ* (Goth. *ē*, OS. OHG. *ā*) generally remained in WS., but became *ē* in Anglian and Ken., as WS. *dād*, non-WS. *dēd*, Goth. *ga-dēþs*, OS. *dād*, OHG. *tāt*, *deed*; WS. *sād*, non-WS. *sēd*, OS. *sād*, OHG. *sāt*, *seed*; WS. *rādan*, non-WS. *rēdan*, OS. *rādan*, OHG. *rātan*, *to advise*; and similarly *bār*, *bier*; *blādre*, *bladder*; *blātan*, *to bleat*; *brār*, *briar*; *æfen*, *evening*; *æl*, *eel*; *æs*,

carrion; *æpm*, breath; *hær*, hair; *læce*, physician; *lætan*, to leave; *mæg*, kinsman; *mæl*, meal-time; Anglian *mēce* (OS. *māki*), sword; *mære*, renowned; *nædl*, needle; *nædre*, snake; *ræd*, advice; *swæs*, pleasant; *þær*, there; *wæg*, wave; *wæpen*, weapon; in the pret. plural of strong verbs belonging to classes IV (§ 503) and V (§ 505), as *bærон*, bore; *cwædon*, said; *æton*, ate; *stælon*, stole; *sæton*, sat.

NOTE.—1. It is difficult to account for the *ā* beside *æ* in a few words, such as *læcian*, to cure; *slāpan*, to sleep; *swār*, heavy; *tāl*, blame; *wāt*, wet, beside *læcian*, *slæpan*, *swær*, *tæl*, *wät*. In forms like *wāg* beside *wæg*, wave, the *ā* is due to the stem-form of the plural, see § 120 (2).

2. The *ē* from older *æ* was often rounded to *œ* after *w* in Nth., as *huēr*, where; *wēpen*, weapon; *wēron*, they were = WS. *hwær*, *wäpen*, *wäron*.

3. The *ā* in early Latin loanwords had the same development in OE. as Germanic *æ*, as *næp* (Lat. *nāpus*), turnip; *stræt* (Lat. *strāta*), street.

§ 120. Germanic *æ* became *ā* in OE. (1) before *w*, as *blåwan* (OHG. *blaen*), to blow; *cnāwan* (OHG. *knæn*), to know; *crāwan* (OHG. *kræn*), to crow; *māwan* (OHG. *mæn*), to mow; *sāwan* (OHG. *säen*), to sow; *sawon* (OS. *sawun*), they saw; *tāwian*, to prepare; *þrāwan*, to twist; *wāwan* (OHG. *wæen*), to blow.

This *ā* became *æ* by i-umlaut, as *læwan* from **lāwjan*, older **læwjan* = Goth. *lēwjan*, to betray.

(2) In the combination *æg* followed by a guttural vowel in the next syllable, as plural nom. *māgas*, gen. *māga*, dat. *māgum*, beside nom. singular *mæg*, kinsman; pret. plural *lāgon*, lay; *þāgon*, received; *wāgon*, carried (§§ 505, 507).

NOTE.—Forms like *mægas*; *wægas*, waves, were new formations from the singular *mæg*, *wæg*. And *lægon*, *þægon*, *wægon* were due to the analogy of such preterites as *bærон*, *stælon* which regularly have *æ*.

§ 121. *æ* became *ō* before nasals, as *mōna*, Goth. *mēna*, OS. OHG. *māno*, *moon*; *nōmon*, Goth. *nēmun*, OS. OHG. *nāmun*, *they took*; and similarly *brōm*, *broom*; *c(w)ōmon*, *they came*; *gedōn*, *done*; *mōnaþ*, *month*; *ōm*, *rust*; *sōna*, *soon*; *spōn*, *chip*; *wōma*, *tumult*.

NOTE.—The *ō* may have become the rising diphthong *eō* after *g* = Germanic *j* (§ 268), as *geōmor* (OS. OHG. *jāmar*), *sad*; *geōmrian*, *to mourn*. But see § 51, Note.

§ 122. *ō* became *ē* (older *œ*) by i-umlaut, as *wēnan* from **wōnjan* = Goth. *wēnjan*, OS. *wānian*, OHG. *wānen*, *to hope*; and similarly *brēmel*, *bramble*; *cwēman*, *to please*; *cwēn*, *queen*; *gecwēme*, *agreeable*; *wēn*, *hope*.

§ 123. In WS. *æ* was broken to *ēa* before *h*, as *nēah*, Goth. *nēhv*, OS. OHG. *nāh*, *near*; *nēar* from **nēahur*, older **nāhur*, *nearer*. By i-umlaut *ēa* became *ie* (later *i*, *ÿ*), as *nīehsta* from **nēahista*, but Anglian *nēsta* from **nēhista* (OHG. *nāhisto*), *nearest*.

§ 124. In WS. it became *ēa* (older *eā*) through the intermediate stage *eāe* after palatal *c*, *g*, and *sc*, as *gēar*, Goth. *jēr*, OS. OHG. *jär*, *year*; and similarly *cēace*, *jaw*; *forgēaton*, *they forgot*; *gēa*, *yes*; *gēafon*, *they gave*; *scēap*, *sheep*; *scēaron*, *they sheared*. *ēa* became *ie* by i-umlaut, as *cīese* from **cēasi* (Lat. *cāseus*), *cheese*.

NOTE.—The *ē* (§ 119), which arose from *æ*, remained uninfluenced by palatals in the non-WS. dialects, as *gēr*, *gēfon*, *scēp* = WS. *gēar*, *gēafon*, *scēap*. This *ēa* also became *ē* in late WS.

ē

§ 125. Germanic *ē*, which cannot be traced back phonologically to Indo-Germanic *ē* (§ 38, Note), is of obscure origin. In Gothic the two sounds fell together in *ē*, but in the other Germanic languages they were kept quite apart, thus Indg. *ē* = OE. *æ* (§ 119), Goth. *ē*, O.Icel. OS. OHG. *ā*, but Germanic *ē* = OE. Goth. O.Icel. OS. *ē*, OHG. *ia* (*ie*).

Germanic *ē* remained in OE., as *cēn* (OHG. *kian*),

torch; OE. *gōth*. O.Icel. OS. *hēr*, OHG. *hiar*, *here*; OE. *mēd*, OS. *mēda*, OHG. *miata*, *pāy*, *reward*; in the preterite of the oldreduplicated verbs (§§ 512-14), as OE. OS. *hēt*, OHG. *hāz*, inf. OE. *hātan*, *to call*; and similarly preterite *fēng*, *rēd*, *slēp*, beside inf. *fōn*, *to seize*; *rādan*, *to advise*; *slēpan*, *to sleep*.

NOTE.—Latin ē became ī in early loanwords, as *cīpe*, Lat. *cēpa*, *onion*; *pīn* (OHG. *pīna*), Lat. *pōena*, late Lat. *pēna*, *torture*; *sīde* (OHG. *sīda*), late Lat. *sēta*, *silk*; but ē remained in later loanwords, as *bēte*, Lat. *bēta*, *beetroot*; *crēda*, *creed*, Lat. *crēdō*, *I believe*.

ī

§ 126. Germanic ī generally remained in OE., as also in the oldest periods of the other Germanic languages, as OE. OS. OHG. *sīn*, Goth. *seins*, *his*; OE. OS. OHG. *swīn*, Goth. *swein*, O.Icel. *svīn*, *pig*, *swine*; and similarly *blīpe*, *blithe*; *hwīl*, *space of time*; *hwīt*, *white*; *īdel*, *empty*; *īfig*, *ivy*; *īs*, *ice*; *īsen*, *īren*, *iron*; *līf*, *life*; *mīn*, *mine*; *rīce*, *kingdom*; *rīm*, *number*; *side*, *side*; *slīm*, *slime*; *tīd*, *tīma*, *time*; *pīn*, *thine*; *wīd*, *wide*; *wīf*, *wife*; *wīs*, *wise*; in the present of strong verbs belonging to class I (§ 490), as OE. OS. *bitan*, Goth. *beitan*, O.Icel. *bīta*, OHG. *bīzan*, *to bite*; and similarly *bīdan*, *to remain*; *drīfan*, *to drive*; *glīdan*, *to glide*; *grīpan*, *to seize*; *līpan*, *to go*; *rīdan*, *to ride*; *scīnan*, *to shine*; *slīdan*, *to slide*; *smitan*, *to smite*; *snīpan*, *to cut*; *stīgan*, *to ascend*; *strīdan*, *to stride*; *wrītan*, *to write*.

§ 127. I was broken to īo before h and ht in WS. But already at an early period the īo mostly became ēo (= Anglian ī), as *betwēoh*, *between*, cp. Goth. *tweihnái*, *two each*; *lēoh̄t*, Goth. *leihts*, OHG. *lihti*, adj. *light*; *wēoh* (Anglian *wīh*), *idol*, Goth. *weihs*, OHG. *wīh*, *holy*, OS. *wīh*, *temple*; imperative singular *lēoh* (Anglian *līh*), Goth. *leihi*, OS. OHG. *līh*, *lend thou*; and similarly *tēoh*,

accuse; þēoh, *thrive*; wrēoh, *cover*. With loss of medial h after breaking had taken place, as betwēonun, *between*; fēol (Anglian fil, OHG. fihala), *file*; infinitives lēon, lēon (Goth. lelvan, OS. OHG. lihan), *to lend*; and similarly sēon, sēon, *to strain*; þion, þeon, *to thrive*; wrion, wrēon, *to cover*.

The i-umlaut of this īō (ēō) is īe, as liehtan from *lioltjan, *to lighten, make easier*, Anglian gelihtan; liehst from *liohis (OHG. lihis), *thou lendest*; liehþ from *liohip (OHG. lihit), *he lends*.

ō

§ 128. Germanic ō (= Goth. O.Icel. OS. ō, OHG. uo) generally remained in OE., as brōþor, Goth. brōþar, O.Icel. brōðer, OS. brōðer, OHG. bruoder, *brother*; OE. OS. fōt, Goth. fōtus, O.Icel. fōtr, OHG. fuoz, *foot*; and similarly blōd, *blood*; blōwan, *to bloom*; bōc, *book*; bōsm, *bosom*; brōc, *brook*; brōd, *brood*; cōl, *cool*; dōm, *judgment, doom*; dōn, *to do*; flōd, *flood*; flōwan, *to flow*; fōda, *food*; genōg, *enough*; glōf, *glove*; glōm, *gloom*; glōwan, *to glow*; gōd, *good*; grōwan, *to grow*; hōc, *hook*; hōd, *hood*; hōf, *hoof*; hrōc, *rook*; hrōf, *roof*; hrōpan, *to shout*; mōd, *mood, mind*; mōdor, *mother*; rōwan, *to row*; sōhte, *he sought*; sōt, *soot*; stōl, *stool*; in the preterite of strong verbs belonging to class VI (§ 508), as OE. Goth. O.Icel. OS. fōr, OHG. fuor, *he went, travelled*; and similarly bōc, *baked*; hōf, *raised*; slōg, *struck, slew*; swōr, *swore*.

NOTE.—The combination scō- was often written sceō- with e to denote the palatal pronunciation of the sc-, as preterite sceōc, *shook*; sceōp, *created, beside* scōc, scōp; sceōh *beside* scōh, *shoe*.

§ 129. ō became ē (older æ, preserved in Nth.) by i-umlaut, as fēt, OS. fōti, OHG. fuozi, from *fōtez, older *fōtez, *feet*; sēcan, Goth. sōkjan, OS. sōkian, *to seek*; and similarly bēc, *books*; bētan, *to improve*; blēdan, *to*

2. The cōer, dat. sing. of brōþor, brother; cēlan, to cool; denote the judge; drēfan, to make turbid; fēdan, to feed; pret. sing. eel; glēd, live coal; grēne, green; grētan, to greet; Note. mēder, to heed; mēder, dat. sing. of mōðor, mother; mētan,

§ 13^{et}; spēd, success; swēte, sweet; wēpan, to weep.

G § 130. Final wō became ū in monosyllables, as cū, OS. kō, OHG. kuo, cow, from an original acc. form *gōm (cp. Gr. Dor. βῶν) = prim. Germanic *kwōn, older *kwōm; hū (OS. hwō), how; tū (neut.) from *twō, two. The neuter bū for older *bō, both, is due to association with tū in the combination bū tū, both, literally both two.

ū became ī by i-umlaut, as cī from older *kū-i, prim. Germanic *kwō-i, cows.

ū

§ 131. Germanic ū generally remained in OE., as also in the oldest periods of the other Germanic languages, as OE. O.Icel. OS. OHG. hūs, house, cp. Goth. gud-hūs, temple; OE. O.Icel. OS. OHG. rūm, Goth. rūms, room; þūhte, Goth. þūhta, OS. thūhta, OHG. dūhta, it seemed, inf. OE. þyncan, to seem; and similarly brū, eyebrow; brūcan, to enjoy; brūn, brown; būan, to dwell; būgan, to bow down; clūd, rock; clūt, clout; fūl, foul; hlūd, loud; hlūtor, clear, pure; lūcan, to close; lūs, louse; mūs, mouse; nū, now; prūt, proud; rūst, rust; scrūd, garment; scūfan, to push; slūpan, to glide; sūcan, to suck; scūr, shower; sūpan, to sup, drink; sūr, sour; tūn, enclosure; trūwian (pret. trūde), to trust; ūder, udder; ūhte, early dawn; ūt, out; þūma, thumb; þūsend, thousand.

§ 132. ū became ī by i-umlaut, as brīd, from prim. Germanic *brūdīz, bride; mīs, from prim. Germanic *mūsiz, mice; rīman, Goth. *rūmjan, OS. rūmian, to make room; and similarly fīr, fire; fīst, fist; hlīdan, to make a sound; hīd, hide; hīdan, to hide, conceal; hīf, hive; līs, lice; lītel, little; ontīnan, to open; scrīdan

to dress; *býmel*, *thumbstall*; in the second and of medial sing. pres. indicative of strong verbs which have *between*; infinitive (§ 496), as *brýcst*, *brýcþ*, from older *n*, *lén* **brúkiþ*, inf. *brúcan*, *to enjoy*.
y sion,

NOTE.—*ý* became *ē* in Ken. in the ninth century, as *hýver*, *hēf*, *mēs*, *ontēnan* = WS. *hýf*, *mýs*, *ontýnan*.

C. THE DIPHTHONGS OF ACCENTED SYLLABLES.

ai

§ 133. Germanic ai (= Goth. *ái*, O. Icel. *ei*, OS. *ē*, OHG. *ei* (*ē*)) became *ā* in OE., as *ān*, Goth. *áins*, O. Icel. *einn*, OS. *ēn*, OHG. *ein*, *one*; *hāl*, Goth. *háils*, O. Icel. *heill*, OS. *hēl*, OHG. *heil*, *whole, sound, hale*; *hātan*, Goth. *háitan*, O. Icel. *heita*, OS. *hētan*, OHG. *heižan*, *to name, call*; and similarly *āc*, *oak*; *ād*, *heap, funeral pile*; *āgan*, *to possess*; *āgen*, *own*; *ār*, *oar*; *āscian*, *to ask*; *ātor*, *poison*; *āþ*, *oath*; *bā*, *both*; *bān*, *bone*; *bār*, *boar*; *bāt*, *boat*; *brād*, *broad*; *clāþ*, *cloth*; *dā*, *doe*; *dāg*, *dough*; *gāst*, *spirit*; *gāt*, *goat*; *grāpian*, *to grope*; *hād*, *rank, order*; *hām*, *home*; *hāt*, *hot*; *hlāf*, *loaf*; *hlāford*, *lord*; *hlāw*, *grave, mound*; *hrāw*, *corpse*; *lār*, *lore, learning*; *māþm*, *treasure*; *rā* (OHG. *rēho*), *roe*; *rād*, *raid*; *rāp*, *rope*; *sāl*, *rope*; *sār*, *sore*; *sāwol*, *soul*; *slā* (OHG. *slēha*), *sloe*; *snāw*, *snow*; *stān*, *stone*; *swāpan*, *to sweep*; *tā* (OHG. *zēha*), *toe*; *tācen*, *token*; *twā*, *two*; *þās*, *those*; *wā*, *woe*; *wāt*, *he knows*; in the pret. singular of strong verbs belonging to class I (§ 490), as *bād*, Goth. *báiþ*, O. Icel. *beið*, OS. *bād*, OHG. *beit*, *he awaited*; and similarly *bāt*, *bit*; *lāþ*, *went*; *drāf*, *drove*; *lāh*, *lent*; *rād*, *rode*; *stāg*, *ascended*.

NOTE.—I. It is difficult to account for *ō* beside *ā* (Goth. *áiw*), *ever*; and similarly in the compounds *ō-wiht*, *-wuht*, *any-thing*; *nō-wiht*, *wuht* beside *ā-wiht*, *nā-wiht*.

2. The combination *sca-* was often written *sceā-* with e to denote the palatal pronunciation of *sc-*, as *sceādan*, *to divide*; pret. singular *sceān*, *shone*, beside *scādan*, *scān*. See § 51, Note.

§ 134. ā became ē (late Ken. ē) by i-umlaut, as *hāþ*, Goth. *háipí*, *heath*; *hālan*, Goth. *háiljan*, OS. *hēlian*, *to heal*; ē, ēw from *āwi-, prim. Germanic *aiwiz, *divine law*; and similarly ēht, *possession*; ēnig, *any*; ēr, *formerly, before*; *blācan*, *to bleach*; *brādan*, *to broaden*; *clāne*, *clean*; dāl, *part, portion*; *dālan*, *to deal*; *drāfan*, *to drive*; *flāsc*, *flesh*; *gāt*, *goats*; *hātan*, *to heat*; *hlāder*, *ladder*; *hlāw*, *grave, mound*; *hrāw*, *corpse*; *hwāte*, *wheat*; *lādan*, *to lead*; *lāfan*, *to leave*; *lāran*, *to teach*; *lāstan*, *to follow*; *mānan*, *to mean*; *rācan*, *to reach*; *rāran*, *to raise*; *sā*, *sea*; *sprādan*, *to spread*; *stānen*, *of stone*.

au

§ 135. Germanic *au* (= Goth. áu, O.Icel. au, OS. ó, OHG. ou (ō)) became ēa in OE., as *dēap*, Goth. *dáuþus*, O.Icel. *dauðe*, OS. *dōd*, OHG. *tōd*, *death*; *ēage*, Goth. O.Icel. *augō*, OS. *ōga*, OHG. *ouga*, *eye*; *rēad*, Goth. *ráuþs*, O.Icel. *rauðr*, OS. *rōd*, OHG. *rōt*, *red*; and similarly *bēacen*, *beacon*; *bēag*, *ring, bracelet*; *bēan*, *bean*; *brēad*, *bread*; *cēap*, *cheap*; *cēapian*, *to buy*; *dēad*, *dead*; *deaf*, *deaf*; *drēam*, *joy*; *ēac*, *also*; *ēadig* (Goth. *áudags*), *blessed*; *ēare*, *ear*; *ēast*, *east*; *flēa(h)*, *flea*; *gelēafa*, *belief*; *grēat*, *great*; *hēafod*, *head*; *hēah*, *high*; *hēap*, *troop*; *hlēapan*, *to leap*; *lēac*, *leek*; *lēaf*, *leaf*; *lēad*, *lead*; *lēan*, *reward*; *scēaf*, *sheaf*; *stēap*, *steep*; *strēam*, *stream*; *tēag*, *rope*; in the pret. singular of strong verbs belonging to class II (§ 493), as *cēas*, Goth. *káus*, O.Icel. *kaus*, OS. OHG. *kōs*, *he chose*, inf. OE. *cēosan*, *to choose*; and similarly *bēad*, *offered*; *brēac*, *enjoyed*; *clēaf*, *cleft*; *frēas*, *froze*; *gēat*, *poured out*; *lēag*, *lied*; *scēat*, *shot*; *tēah*, *drew*.

NOTE.—I. ēa became ē in late WS. before c, g, h, and after

c, g, sc, as bēcen, lēc, bēg, ēge, hēh, tēh; cēpian, cēs, gēt, scēf, scēt.

2. In Anglian it became āe (later ē) before c, g, h, as āc, lāc, flāh, hāh, tāg, later ēc, lēc, flēh, hēh, tēg.

§ 136. ēa became īe (= non-WS. ē) by i-umlaut in the oldest period of WS. īe then became ī, īy already in early WS., as geliefan, early WS. gelīfan, gelīyfan, non-WS. gelēfan, Goth. galáubjan, OS. gilōbian, *to believe*; hieran, early WS. hīran, hīyan, non-WS. hēran, Goth. háusjan, OS. hōrian, *to hear*; nīed, early WS. nīd, nīd, non-WS. nēd, Goth. náuþs, prim. Germanic *naudiz, *need*; and similarly biecnan, *to beckon*; biegan (Goth. *báugjan), *to bend*; ciepan, *to buy*; drīeman, *to rejoice*; drīepan, *to let drop*; iecan, *to increase*; īeþe, *easy*; gieman, *to take notice of*; hiehra, *higher*; hiehsta (Goth. háuhista), *highest*; hienan, *to humiliate*; nīedan, *to compel*; sciete, *sheat*; sliefe, *sleeve*; stīpel, *steeple*.

eu

§ 137. Germanic eu (= Goth. iu, O.Icel. jō(jū), OS. OHG. eo (io)) became ēo in OE. The ēo remained in WS. and Mercian, but was often written īo in early WS. and Mercian. In Nth. it mostly became ēa which fell together with the ēa from Germanic au (§ 135). In Ken. it became īo (also written īa), and thus fell together with īo from Germanic iu (§ 138). Examples are: dēop, Goth. diups, O.Icel. djūpr, OS. diop, OHG. tiof, *deep*; WS. and Mercian lēof, liof, Nth. lēaf, Ken. liof, Goth. liufs, O.Icel. ljūfr, OS. liof, OHG. liob, *dear*; WS. and Mercian dēor, dior, Nth. dēar, Ken. dior, *deer*; and similarly bēod, *table*; bēor, *beer*; flēos, *fleece*; lēoht, *a light*; sēoc, *sick*; stēor, *rudder*; þēod, *nation, race*; þēof, *thief*; þēoh, *thigh*; in the present of strong verbs belonging to class II (§ 493), as bēodan, Goth. biudan, O.Icel. bjōða, OS. biodian,

OHG. *biotan*, *to offer*; *cēosan*, Goth. *kiusan* (*to test*), O.Icel. *kjōsa*, OS. OHG. *kiosan*, *to choose*; and similarly *clēofan*, *to cleave*; *crēopan*, *to creep*; *drēosan*, *to fall*; *flēogan*, *to fly*; *frēosan*, *to freeze*; *gēotan*, *to pour out*; *lēogan*, *to lie*; *rēocan*, *to smoke*; *scēotan*, *to shoot*; *sēoþan*, *to boil, cook*; *tēon* (Goth. *tiuhan*), *to draw, lead*.

NOTE.—1. The old diphthong *eu* was occasionally preserved in the oldest monuments, as *steupfaedaer*, later *stēopfæder*, *stepfather*.

2. *ēo* (*ēa*) became *ē* in Anglian before *c, g, h*, as *rēca(n)*, *sēc*, *flēga(n)*, *lēga(n)*, *lēht* = WS. *rēocan*, *sēoc*, &c.

iu

*an
et* § 138. The normal development of Germanic *iu*, which arose from older *eu* when the next syllable contained an *i, ī*, or *j* (§ 44), is *io* in OE. (= Goth. *iu*, O.Icel. *jū* (*y*), OS. OHG. *iu*). In WS. *io* generally became *ie* (later *ī*, *ȳ*) by *i*-umlaut. But when no umlaut took place, early WS. had *io* beside *ēo*, and later generally *ēo* only. It is difficult to account for the non-umlauted forms, unless we may suppose that they are not pure WS. Examples are: *cīesþ*, Goth. *kiusip*, O.Icel. *kýs(s)*, OS. *kiusid*, OHG. *kiusit*, *he chooses*, *tests*, inf. OE. *cēosan*; *tīehþ*, Goth. *tiuhip*, OS. *tiuhid*, OHG. *ziuhit*, *he draws, leads*, inf. OE. *tēon*; *liehtan*, Goth. *liuhtjan*, OS. *liuhtian*, OHG. *liuhten*, *to give light*. *dīere* beside *dēore*, OS. *diuri*, OHG. *tiuri*, *dear, beloved*; *dīerling* beside *dēorling*, *darling*; *geþīedan* beside *geþīodan*, *þēodan*, *to join, associate*; *stīeran* (O.Icel. *stýra*, OHG. *stiuren*) beside *stēoran*, *to steer*; *þiefþ*, *þiestre* (OS. *thiustri*), beside *þeofþ*, *theft*; *þiostre*, *þēostre*, *dark*. *geþīode*, *geþēode*, *language*; *liode*, *lēode* (OS. *liudi*, OHG. *liuti*), *people*; and a few other words.

The *i*-umlaut of *io* did not take place in the other dialects, so that we have in Nth. and Ken. *io* (also written *ia* in the latter dialect), and in Mercian *io* beside *ēo* (later

mostly ēo), as Nth. Ken. diore, liode, piostre, stiora(n), but in Mercian īo beside ēo.

NOTE.—In Anglian īo became ī before c and h, as cīcen, older *kīoken from *kiukīn, *chicken*; līhta(n), tīp from *tīhiþ = WS. līhtan, tīehþ.

VOWEL CONTRACTION.

§ 139. Vowel contraction took place in OE. when inter-vocalic h, w, or j had disappeared.

A long vowel or a long diphthong absorbed a following short vowel, as rā beside older rāha, *roe* (§ 133); gen. sāes from *sāes older *sāwɪs (§ 134) beside nom. sāe, *sea*; Anglian nēsta from *nēhista beside WS. niehsta, *nearest* (§ 123); Anglian tīþ from *tīhiþ, older *tiuxiþ, *he draws* (§ 138, Note); fōn from *fōhan, *to seize*, fō from *fōhu, *I seize* (§ 117); pl. scōs from *scōhas, beside sing. scōh, *shoe* (§ 128, Note); sēon from *sēo(h)an, *to see*; sēo from *sēo(h)u, *I see*; gen. fēos from *fēo(h)es, beside nom. feoh, *cattle* (§ 87); slēan from *slēa(h)an, *to slay*, slēa from *slēa(h)u, *I slay*; ēar from *ēa(h)ur, *ear of corn* (§ 70); nēar from *nēa(h)ur, *nearer* (§ 123); līon, lēon from *līo(h)an, older *līhan, *to lend*, lēo from *līo(h)u, *I lend* (§ 127); tēon from *tēo(h)an, *to draw, lead*; dat. pl. þrūm from *þrū(h)um beside nom. sing. þrūh, *trough*.

§ 140. a+u (from older wu or vocalized w) became ēa, as clēa from *cla(w)u, *claw*; strēa from *straw-, *straw* (§ 75).

e+u (from w) became ēo, as cnēo from *cnewa-, *knee*, trēo from *trewa-, *tree* (§ 88).

i or ij + guttural vowel became īo (ēo), as bīo, bēo from *bijōn, *bee*; fīond, fēond, Goth. fijands, *enemy*; frīond, Goth. frijōnds, *friend*; nom. acc. neut. þrīo, þrēo, from *þri(j)u = Goth. þrīja, *three* (§ 104).

§ 141. i+i became ī, as Nth. sīs(t) from *sihis, *thou seest*; sīþ from *sihiþ, *he sees* (§ 329, 4).

§ 142. Long palatal vowels absorbed a following short palatal vowel, as *gæst* from **gǣis* older **gāis*, *thou goest*; *gæþ* from **gǣip*, *he goes*; *dēst* from **dōis*, *thou doest*; *dēþ* from **dōip*, *he does*; gen. *drȳs* from **drȳēs*, beside nom. *drȳ*, *magician*.

THE LENGTHENING OF SHORT VOWELS.

§ 143. From our knowledge of M.E. phonology it is clear that short vowels must have been lengthened some time during the O.E. period before certain consonant combinations, especially before a liquid or nasal + another voiced consonant. But it is impossible to ascertain the date at which these lengthenings took place, and whether they took place in all the dialects at the same time.

§ 144. Final short vowels were lengthened in monosyllables, as *hwā*, *who?*, *swā*, *so* (§ 79); *hē*, *he*, *mē*, *me*, *wē*, *we* (§ 95).

§ 145. There was a tendency to lengthen short vowels in monosyllables ending in a single consonant, as *wēl* (mod. northern dial. *wīl* from older *wēl*) beside *wel*, *well*. *lōf*, *praise*, *wēg*, *way*, but in words of this kind the short vowel was restored again through the influence of the inflected forms, *lofes*, *weges*, &c.

§ 146. Short vowels were lengthened through the loss of *g* before a following consonant, as *māden*, *maiden*, *sāde*, *he said*, beside older *mægden*, *sægde* (§ 54, Note 2); *brēdan*, *to brandish*, *strēdan*, *to strew*, beside older *bregdan*, *stregdan* (§ 80, Note 2); *brīdel*, *bridle*, *tile*, *tile*, beside older *brigdel*, *tigele* (§ 96, Note 1).

§ 147. By the loss of a nasal before a following voiceless spirant, as *ōþer*, Goth. *anþar*, *other*, *gōs*, OHG. *gans*, *goose*, *sōfte*, OHG. *samfto*, *softly* (§ 61); *swīþ*, Goth. *swinþs*, *strong*, *fif*, Goth. *fimf*, *five* (§ 97); *cūþ*, Goth. *kunþs*, *known*, *ūs*, Goth. *uns*, *us* (§ 113).

§ 148. Short diphthongs were lengthened by the loss of tervocalic *h*, as *slēan* from **sleahan*, Goth. *slahan*, *strike, slay* (§ 70); *sēon* from **seohan*, OHG. *sehan*, see (§ 87).

§ 149. By the loss of antevocalic *h* after *l* and *r*, as gen. *ſales* beside nom. *sealh, seal* (§ 64, Note 1); gen. *mēares* beside nom. *mearh, horse* (§ 66, Note 3); gen. *ēoles* beside nom. *eolh, elk* (§ 84, Note 1); gen. *fēores* beside nom. *orh, life* (§ 85, Note 4); gen. *hōles* beside nom. *holh, hole* (§ 106, Note).

THE SHORTENING OF LONG VOWELS.

§ 150. Much uncertainty exists about the shortening of long vowels. They were probably shortened before double consonants some time during the OE. period, as *bliss, joy, lammæsse, Lammas, wimman, woman*, beside older *lips, hlāfmæsse, wifman; blæddre, bladder, deoppра, eper*, beside older *blædre, dēopra*, see § 260.

§ 151. In the first or second elements of compounds which were no longer felt as such, as *enlefān*, prim. Germanic **ainlibōn-*, cp. Goth. dat. *áiñlibim*, *eleven*; *síppan, iøþpan* from *síþ + þan*, *since*. *ēorod* from *eoþ + rād*, *troop of cavalry*; *werod* from *weþ + rād*, *multitude, army*. Adjectives ending in *-lic*, as *dēadlic, deadly*, see § 634.

§ 152. From what has been said in §§ 54–151 it will be seen that the Germanic vowel-system (§ 45) assumed the following shape in OE.:—

Short vowels	a, æ, e, i, o, u, œ, y
Long "	ā, ē, ī, ū, ū, œ, y
Short diphthongs	ea, eo, ie, io
Long "	ēa, ēo, īe, īo

CHAPTER V

THE PRIM. GERMANIC EQUIVALENTS OF THE OE. VOWELS OF ACCENTED SYLLABLES

A. THE SHORT VOWELS.

§ 153. *a* = (1) Germanic *a* in open syllables when originally followed by an ā, ū, ū in the next syllable, as *faran*, *to go*; *nacod*, *naked*; pl. *dagas*, *days*, gen. *daga*, dat. *dagum* (§ 57); gen. *clawe*, *of a claw*; *pawian* from **pawōjan*, *to thaw* (§ 74).

= (2) Germanic *a* in closed syllables before double consonants (except hh), sc, and st, when the next syllable originally contained a guttural vowel, as *abbot*, *abbot*; *catte*, *cat*; *sacc*, *sack*; *wascan*, *to wash*; *brastlian*, *to crackle* (§ 57).

§ 154. *a (o)* = Germanic *a* before nasals, as *lang*, *long*, *long*; *lamb*, *lomb*, *lamb*; *mann*, *monn*, *man*; *nama*, *noma*, *name* (§ 59).

§ 155. *æ* = (1) Germanic *a* in closed syllables, as *dæg*, *day*; *bær*, *he bore*; *sæt*, *he sat* (§ 54).

= (2) Germanic *a* in open syllables when followed by a palatal vowel or vocalic nasal or liquid in the next syllable, as *æcer*, *field*; *fæder*, *father*; gen. *dæges*, *of a day*, dat. *dæge*; *fæþm*, *embrace*, *fathom*; *hægl*, *hail* (§ 54).

= (3) Germanic *a* by semi-umlaut, as *æfele* from **aþali*, *noble*; *æfeling* from **aþul-*
ing, *nobleman*; *gædeling* from **gadul-*
ing, *companion* (§ 58).

- § 156. e = (1) Germanic e, as *beran*, *to bear*; *cwene*, *woman*; *weg*, *way* (§ 80).
 = (2) i-umlaut of æ, as *bedd* (Goth. *badi*), *bed*; *here*, *army*; *lecgan*, *to lay* (§ 55).
 = (3) i-umlaut of a(o), as *ende*, *end*; *benc*, *bench*; *sendan*, *to send* (§ 80).
 = (4) i-umlaut of o, as dat. *dehter*, beside nom. *dohtor*, *daughter*; *ele*, *oil*; *exen*, *oxen* (§ 107).

- § 157. i = (1) Germanic i, as *biddan*, *to pray*; *bireþ*, *he bears*; *bindan*, *to bind*; *ridon*, *we rode*; *riden*, *ridden* (§ 96).
 = (2) Germanic e before m, as *niman* (OHG. *neman*), *to take* (§ 81).
 = (3) Latin e before nasal + consonant in early loanwords, as *gimm* (Lat. *gemma*, *gem*; *pinsian* (Lat. *pensāre*), *to weigh*, *ponder* (§ 82).
 = (4) older eo (ie) before hs and ht, as *cniht*, *boy*; *six*, *six* (§ 86).
 = (5) older ie, see § 170.
 = (6) the unrounding of y before and after c, g, h in late WS. and Anglian, as *cinn*, *race*, *generation*; *cining*, *king*; *þincan*, *to seem*; *fliht*, *flight* (§ 112, Note 2).

- § 158. o = (1) Germanic o, as *dohtor*, *daughter*; *coren*, *chosen*; *hord*, *treasure*; *oxa*, *ox* (§ 106).
 = (2) a(o), see § 154.

- § 159. u = (1) Germanic u, as *curon*, *they chose*; *dumb*, *dumb*; *hund*, *dog*; *hungor*, *hunger* (§ 111).
 = (2) Germanic o before or after labials, as *bucc* (OHG. *boc*), *buck*; *full* (OHG. *fol*), *full*; *fugol* (OHG. *fogal*), *bird*; *wulf* (OHG. *wolf*), *wolf* (§ 108).

= (3) Germanic o before nasals, as *guma*, *man* ;
hunig, *honey* ; *þunor*, *thunder* (§ 109).

= (4) older eo in the combination *weo-*, as
swurd, *sword* ; *swuster*, *sister* (§ 94).

= (5) older io in the combination *wio-*, as
wucu, *week* ; *wuduwe*, *widow* (§ 103).

§ 160. y = (1) i-umlaut of u, as *bycgan* (Goth. *bugjan*),
to buy ; *cyning*, *king* ; *gylden*, *golden* ;
wyllen, *woollen* (§ 112).

= (2) older ie, see § 170.

B. THE LONG VOWELS.

§ 161. ā = (1) Germanic ai, as ān, *one* ; bāt, *he bit* ;
hāl, *whole* ; hātan, *to call* (§ 133).

= (2) Germanic ā before w, as blāwan, *to blow* ;
cnāwan, *to know* ; sāwon, *they saw*
 (§ 120).

= (3) Germanic ā in the combination āg followed by a guttural vowel, as pl.
māgas, beside sing. māeg, *kinsman* ;
 pret. lāgon, *they lay* (§ 120).

= (4) lengthening of final a in monosyllables,
 as hwā, *who?* ; swā, *so* (§ 79).

§ 162. ē = (1) Germanic ē (non-WS. ē), as bēron, *they bore* ;
cwādon, *they said* ; dēd, *deed* ;
rādan, *to advise* (§ 119).

= (2) i-umlaut of ā = Germanic ai, as dālan,
to divide ; hālan, *to heal* ; hāþ, *heath*
 (§ 134).

= (3) i-umlaut of ā = Germanic ē before w, as
cnāewþ, *he knows* ; lāwan, *to betray*
 (§ 120).

= (4) OE. æg, as māden, *maiden*, sāde, *he said*, beside mægden, sægde (§ 54,
 Note 2).

- = (5) Latin ā in early loanwords, as nāep (Lat. nāpus), *turnip*; strāt (Lat. strāta), *street* (§ 119, Note 3).

§ 163. ē = (1) Germanic ē, as hēr, *here*; mēd, *pay, reward* (§ 125).

- = (2) i-umlaut of Germanic ō, as bēc, *books*; fēt, *feet*; dēman, *to judge*; sēcan, *to seek* (§ 129).

- = (3) i-umlaut of ō = Germanic nasalized ā, as ēhtan, *to persecute*; fēhp, *he seizes* (§ 118).

- = (4) i-umlaut of ō = Germanic æ before nasals, as cwēn, *queen, wife*; wēnan, *to hope* (§ 122).

- = (5) i-umlaut of ō = Germanic am, an before f, þ, s, as sēfte, *soft*; tēþ, *teeth*; gēs, *geese* (§ 62).

- = (6) OE. eg, as brēdan, *to brandish*, rēn, *rain*, beside bregdan, regn (§ 80, Note 2).

- = (7) lengthening of final e in monosyllables, as hē, *he*; mē, *me*; þē, *thee* (§ 95).

- = (8) early WS. ēa = Germanic au, before c, g, h and after c, g, sc, as bēcen, *beacon*; ēge, *eye*; hēh, *high*; cēpian, *to buy*; gēt, *he poured out*; scēf, *he pushed* (§ 135, Note 1).

§ 164. ī = (1) Germanic ī, as bitan, *to bite*; īs, *ice*; mīn, *mine*; rīdan, *to ride* (§ 126).

- = (2) Germanic im, in before f, þ, as fīf (Goth. fīmf), *five*; līpe, *gentle*; swīþ, *strong* (§ 97).

- = (3) OE. ig, as brīdel, *bridle*, sīpe, *scythe*, beside brigdel, sigþe (§ 98, Note 1).

- = (4) older īe, see § 174.

= (5) Latin ē (œ) in early loanwords, as cīpe
 (Lat. cēpa), onion; pīn (Lat. pōena,
 late Lat. pēna), torture (§ 125, Note).

§ 165. ō = (1) Germanic ō, as bōc, book; brōþor, brother;
 grōwan, to grow; fōr, he went (§ 128).

= (2) Germanic nasalized ā, as brōhte, he
 brought; fōn from *fōhan, older *fā-
 han, to seize; þōhte, he thought (§ 117).

= (3) Germanic æ before nasals, as mōna, moon;
 nōmon, they took; sōna, soon (§ 121).

= (4) Germanic am, an before f, þ, s, as sōfte,
 softly; gōs, goose; tōþ, tooth (§ 61).

(5) from Germanic o by loss of h, as gen.
 hōles beside nom. holh, hole (§ 106,
 Note).

§ 166. ū = (1) Germanic ū, as hūs, house; mūs, mouse;
 scūfan, to push; þūsend, thousand (§ 131).

= (2) Germanic final wō, as cū, cow; hū, how
 (§ 130).

= (3) Germanic un before þ, s, as cūþ, known;
 mūþ, mouth; ūs, us (§ 113).

= (4) Germanic u by loss of h, as gen. pl. sūla
 beside nom. sing. sulh, plough (§ 114).

§ 167. ū = (1) i-umlaut of Germanic ū, as brȳd, bride;
 mȳs, mice; brȳcþ, he enjoys (§ 132).

= (2) i-umlaut of ū = Germanic un before þ, s,
 as cȳþan, to make known; ūst, storm
 (§ 114).

= (3) older īe, see § 174.

C. THE SHORT DIPHTHONGS.

§ 168. ea = (1) Germanic a by breaking, as eall, all,
 ceald, cold (§ 64); heard, hard; wearþ,
 he became (§ 68); eahta, eight; weaxan,
 to grow; seah, he saw (§ 68).

= (2) older æ = Germanic a, after palatal c, g, sc, as *ceaster*, *city*, *fortress*; *geaf*, *he gave*; *sceal*, *shall* (§ 72).

§ 169. eo = (1) Germanic e by breaking, as *meolcan*, *to milk*; *sceolh*, *wry*, *oblique* (§ 84); *eorþe*, *earth*; *heorte*, *heart* (§ 85); *cneohht*, *boy*; *feohtan*, *to fight* (§ 86).

= (2) i-umlaut of Germanic a before w, as *eowestre*, *sheepfold*; *meowle*, *maiden* (§ 77).

= (3) Germanic antevocalic ew, as gen. *cneowes*, *treowes*, beside nom. *cnēo*, *knee*, *trēo*, *tree* (§ 89).

= (4) Germanic e by u-umlaut, as *eofor*, *boar*; *meolu*, *meal*, *flour*; *sefon*, *seven* (§ 92).

§ 170. ie (later i, y) = (1) i-umlaut of ea = Germanic a by breaking, as *fiellan*, *to fell*; *ieldra*, *elder*, *older* (§ 65); *ierfe*, *inheritance*; *dierne*, *secret* (§ 67); *hliehhan*, *to laugh*; *sliehp*, *he slays* (§ 69).

= (2) i-umlaut of io = Germanic i by breaking, as *fiehst*, *thou fightest*; *ierre*, *angry*; *siehp*, *he sees* (§ 99).

= (3) Germanic e after palatal c, g, sc, as *cieres*, *cherry-tree*; *giefan*, *to give*; *scieran*, *to shear* (§ 91).

= (4) i-umlaut of ea, after palatal c, g, as *ciele*, *cold*; *giest*, *guest* (§ 73).

§ 171. io (later eo) = (1) Germanic i by breaking, as *liornian*, *to learn*; *miox*, *manure* (§ 98).

= (2) Germanic i by u-, o/a-umlaut, as *clio-pung*, *calling*; *mioluc*, *milk* (§ 101); *liofast*, *thou livest* (§ 102).

D. THE LONG DIPHTHONGS.

- § 172. ēa = (1) Germanic au, as cēas, *he chose*; dēaþ, *death*; ēage, *eye*; hēafod, *head*; rēad, *red* (§ 135).
 = (2) Germanic æ after palatal c, g, sc, as cēace, *jaw*; gēafon, *they gave*; gēar, *year*; scēap, *sheep* (§ 124).
 = (3) Germanic æ by breaking before h, as nēah, *near*; nēar, older *nēahur, *nearer* (§ 123).
 = (4) Germanic aw which became final in prim. OE., as hrēa, *raw*; strēa, *straw* (§ 75).
 = (5) from au after the loss of intervocalic w, as clēa from *cla(w)u, *claw*; þrēa from *þra(w)u, *threat* (§ 75).
 = (6) Germanic aw in the combination ēaw
 = Germanic aww, as dēaw (Goth. *daggwa-), *dew*; hēawan, *to hew* (§ 76).
 = (7) OE. ea, Germanic a, by loss of antievocalic h after l and r, as gen. sēales, wēales, beside nom. sealh, *willow*, wealth, *foreign* (§ 64, Note 1); gen. fēares, mēares, beside nom. fearh, pig, *mearh*, horse (§ 66, Note 3).
 = (8) OE. ea, by loss of intervocalic h, as ēa, river; slēan, *to slay*; tēar, *tear* (§ 70).
- § 173. ēo = (1) Germanic eu, as cēosan, *to choose*; dēop, *deep*; lēof, *dear*; þēof, *thief* (§ 137).
 = (2) Germanic ew which became final in prim. OE., as cnēo, *knee*; trēo, *tree* (§ 88).

- = (3) Germanic ew in the combination ēow
= Germanic eww, as trēow, *trust, faith* (§ 90).
- = (4) OE. eo, Germanic e, by loss of ante-vocalic h after l and r, as fēolan, *to hide*; gen. ēoles, beside nom. eolh, elk (§ 84, Note 1); gen. fēores, beside nom. feorh, *life* (§ 85, Note 4).
- = (5) OE. eo by loss of intervocalic h, as sēon, *to see*; swēor, *father-in-law*; gen. fēos, beside nom. feoh, *cattle* (§ 87).

§ 174. īe (later ī, īy) = (1) i-umlaut of ēa, Germanic au, as geliefan, *to believe*; hīeran, *to hear*; hīehsta, *highest* (§ 136).

- = (2) i-umlaut of īo, Germanic iu, as cīesp̄, *he chooses*; dīerling, *darling*; līehtan, *to give light*; tīehp̄, *he draws, leads* (§ 138).
- = (3) i-umlaut of īo, Germanic ī before h, ht by breaking, as liehst, *thou lendest*; liehtan, *to lighten, make easier* (§ 127).
- = (4) i-umlaut of īo (ēo), Germanic ij + guttural vowel, as fiend from *fijandiz, *fiends*; friend from *frijōndiz, *friends* (§ 105).
- = (5) Germanic ew in the combination īew(e)
= Germanic ewwj, as getriewe, *true, faithful* (§ 90).
- = (6) Germanic ew in the combination īew(e)
= Germanic ewj, as nīewe, *new* (§ 90).

§ 175. īo (ēo) = (1) Germanic iu, as geþīode, geþēode, *language*; līode, lēode, *people*; þīostre, þēostre, *dark* (§ 138).

- = (2) Germanic i or ij + guttural vowel, as fiond, fēond, Goth. fijands, *fiend, enemy*; frīond, frēond, Goth. frijōnds,

friend; neut. pl. þrío, þrēo from *þriju,
Goth. þrija, *three* (§ 104).

= (3) Germanic ī by breaking before h and ht,
as píon, þéon, OHG. dihan, *to thrive*; líoh,
lēoh, OHG. lih, *lend thou*; betwēoh, *be-*
tween; lēoht, OHG. lihti, adj. *light* (§ 127).

THE CHIEF DEVIATIONS OF THE OTHER DIALECTS
FROM WEST SAXON.

§ 176. a (Anglian) = WS. ea before 1+consonant, as
cald, *cold*, fallan, *to fall*, haldan, *to hold*,
WS. ceald, feallan, healdan (§ 63).

§ 177. æ (Anglian) = (1) WS. ea before h and h+con-
sonant, as sæh, *he saw*, fæx, *hair*, æhta,
eight, WS. seah, feax, eahta (§ 68, Note 1).
= (2) WS. ie, i-umlaut of ea before h+con-
sonant, as hlæhha(n), *to laugh*, mætig,
mighty, WS. hliehhan, miehtig (§ 69,
Note).

§ 178. æ (later e) = (1) WS. ea before r+guttural, as
berg, *pig*, erc, *ark*, færh, ferh, boar, *pig*,
mærc, merc, *boundary*, WS. bearg, earc,
fearh, mearc (§ 68, Note 1).
= (2) WS. ie, i-umlaut of ea before 1+con-
sonant, as ældra, eldra, *older*, fælla(n),
fella(n), *to fell*, WS. ieldra, fiellan (§ 65,
Note).

§ 179. æ beside ea (Anglian) = WS. ea after palatal
c, g, sc, as cæster, *city*, fortress, gæt, *gate*,
scæl, *shall*, beside ceaster, geat, sceal
(§ 72, Note 1).

§ 180. æ (Mercian for older ea by o/a-umlaut) = WS. a
before gutturals, as dræca, *dragon*, dægas,
davs, WS. draca, dagas (§ 78, Note 1).

§ 181. e (Anglian and Ken.) = (1) WS. ie after palatal c, g, sc, as *gefa(n)*, *to give*, *gelda(n)*, *to pay*, *sceld*, *shield*, WS. *giefan*, *gieldan*, *sciield* (§ 91).

= (2) WS. ie, i-umlaut of ea before r+consonant, as *derne*, *secret*, *erfe*, *inheritance*, WS. *dierne*, *ierfe* (§ 67, Note).

= (3) WS. ie, i-umlaut of ea, after palatal c, g, sc, as *cele*, *cold*, *gest*, *guest*, *sceppan*, *to create*, WS. *ciele*, *giest*, *scieppan* (§ 73, Note).

§ 182. e (Anglian) = (1) WS. eo before lc, lh, as *elh*, *elk*, *melca(n)*, *to milk*, WS. *eolh*, *meolcan* (§ 84).

= (2) WS. eo before h, hs, ht, as *feh*, *cattle*, *sex*, *six*, *cneht*, *boy*, early WS. *feoh*, *seox*, *cneohht* (§ 86, Note).

= (3) WS. eo before r+guttural, as *derc*, *dark*, *werc*, *work*, *dwerg*, *dwarf*, *ferh*, *life*, WS. *deorc*, *weorc*, *dweorg*, *feorh* (§ 85, Note 2).

§ 183. e (Ken.) = (1) WS. æ, as *deg*, *day*, *feder*, *father*, *hefde*, *he had*, WS. *dæg*, *fæder*, *hæfde* (§ 54, Note 1).

= (2) WS. ea after palatal c, g, sc, as *cester*, *city*, *fortress*, *get*, *gate*, *sceal*, *shall*, WS. *ceaster*, *geat*, *sceal* (§ 72, Note 1).

= (3) WS. y, i-umlaut of u, as *besig*, *busy*, *efel*, *evil*, *senn*, *sin*, WS. *bysig*, *yfel*, *synn* (§ 112, Note 1).

= (4) WS. ie, i-umlaut of ea, as *eldra*, *older*, *eldu*, *old age*, WS. *ieldra*, *ieldu* (§ 65, Note).

§ 184. i (Anglian) = (1) WS. ie before a guttural or r+guttural, as *birce*, *birch*, *gebirhta(n)*, *to make bright*, *gesihþ*, *vision*, WS. *bierce*, *gebierftan*, *gesiehþ* (§ 99, Note 2).

- = (2) WS. io (u-umlaut) before 1+guttural, as milc, *milk*, WS. mioluc, miolc (§ 101, Note 2).
- = (3) WS. io (eo) before gutturals, as getih-hia(n), WS. tiohhian, teohhian, *to arrange, think, consider* (§ 98, Note 2).
- = (4) WS. u in the combination wu- before gutturals, as betwih, *between*, cwic(u), quick, alive, wicu, week, WS. betwuhs, c(w)ucu, wucu (§ 103).

§ 185. o (late Nth.) = late WS. u in the combination wu-, as sword, *sword*, worþa, *to become*, late WS. swurd, wurþan (§ 94).

§ 186. œ (Nth.) = (1) WS. e, i-umlaut of o, as dat. dœhter, *to a daughter*, œle, oil, WS. dehter, ele (§ 107).

- = (2) WS. e after w, as cuœþa, *to say*, wœg, way, WS. cweþan, weg (§ 80, Note 1); cuælla, *to kill*, WS. cwellan (§ 55, Note 1).

§ 187. æ (Anglian) later ē = WS. ēa, Germanic au before c, g, h, as æc, *also*, hæh, *high*, tæg, *rope*, later ēc, hēh, tēg, WS. ēac, hēah, tēag (§ 135, Note 2).

§ 188. ē (Anglian and Ken.) = (1) WS. æ, Germanic æ, as bēron, *they bore*, dēd, *deed*, sēton, *they sat*, slēpan, *to sleep*, WS. bærion, dæd, sæton, slæpon (§ 119).

- = (2) WS. ēa after palatal c, g, sc, as cēce, jaw, gēr, *year*, gēfon, *they gave*, scēp, *sheep*, WS. cēace, gēar, gēafon, scēap (§ 124, Note 1).

= (3) WS. ie, i-umlaut of ēa, as gelēfan, *to believe*, hēran, *to hear*, nēd, *need*, WS. geliefan, hieran, nied (§ 124).

§ 189. ē (Anglian) = (1) WS. ēo, Germanic eu, before

c, g, h, as rēca(n), *to smoke*, sēc, *sick*, flēga(n), *to fly*, lēht, *light*, WS. rēocan, sēoc, flēogan, lēoht (§ 187, Note 2).

= (2) WS. īe, i-umlaut of ēa from older æ by breaking, as *nēsta from nēhista, WS. nīehsta, *nearest, next* (§ 128).

= (3) older æ, see § 187.

§ 190. ē (Ken.) = Anglian and WS. ī, i-umlaut of ū, as hēf, *hive*, mēs, *mice*, ontēnan, *to open*, Anglian and WS. hýf, mýs, ontýnan (§ 132, Note).

§ 191. ē (late Ken.) = Anglian and WS. æ, i-umlaut of ā, as clēne, *clean*, hēlan, *to heal*, hētan, *to heat*, Anglian and WS. clæne, hælan, hætan (§ 134).

§ 192. ī (Anglian) = (1) WS. īo (ēo), Germanic ī before h and ht, as wīh, *idol*, līh, *lend thou*, līht, adj. *light*, WS. wēoh, lēoh, lēoht (§ 127).

= (2) WS. īe, i-umlaut of īo = Germanic iu, before c and ht, as cīcen, *chicken*, līhtan, *to give light*, WS. cīecen, līehtan (§ 138, Note).

= (3) WS. īe, i-umlaut of īo, Germanic ī, before ht, as līhtan, *to lighten, make easier* (§ 127).

§ 193. ī (Nth.) = WS. ieh, as sīs(t) from *sihis, *thou seest*, sīþ from *sihiþ, *he sees*, WS. siehst, siehþ (§ 99, Note 2).

§ 194. œ (Nth.) = (1) WS. ē, i-umlaut of ō of whatever origin, as bēc, *books*, fēt, *feet*, grēne, *green*, WS. bēc, fēt, grēne (§ 129); gēs, WS. gēs, *geese* (§ 62); fēþ, WS. fēhþ, *he seizes* (§ 118).

= (2) WS. æ, Germanic æ, after w, as huēr, *where*, wāron, *they were*, WS. hwār, wāron (§ 119, Note 2).

§ 195. ea (Anglian) beside æ, see § 179.

§ 196. ea (Nth.) = (1) WS. eo before r + consonant, as
 earþe, earth, hearte, heart, stearra, star,
 WS. eorþe, heorte, steorra (§ 85, Note 3).

= (2) WS. e, Mercian eo by o/a-umlaut, beara,
 eata, to eat, treda, to tread, WS. beran,
 etan, tredan (§ 93).

§ 197. ea (Mercian) by u-, o/a-umlaut = WS. a, as
 featu, vats, heafuc, hawk, fearan, to go,
 WS. fatu, hafuc, faran (§ 78).

§ 198. eo (Mercian and Ken.) by u-umlaut = WS. e
 (before all single consonants except labials
 and liquids), as eodor, enclosure, eosol,
 donkey, WS. edor, esol (§ 92).

§ 199. eo (Ken.) by u-umlaut = Anglian and WS. e
 before gutturals, as breogo, prince, reogol,
 rule, Anglian and WS. brego, regol
 (§ 92).

§ 200. eo (Mercian and Ken.) by o/a-umlaut = WS. e,
 as beoran, to bear, eotan, to eat, feola,
 many, WS. beran, etan, fela (§ 93).

§ 201. eo (Mercian and Ken.) = late WS. u in the com-
 bination wu, as sweord, sword, sweostor,
 sister, late WS. swurd, swuster (§ 94).

§ 202. io (Anglian and Ken.) by u-umlaut = WS. i
 (before all single consonants except labials
 and liquids), as liomu, limbs, niþor, lower,
 siodu, custom, sionu, sinew, WS. limu,
 niþor, sidu, sinu (§ 101).

§ 203. io (Anglian and Ken.) by o/a-umlaut = WS.
 i, as nioman, to take, niomap, they take,
 WS. niman, nimap (§ 102).

§ 204. io (Nth. and Ken.) = WS. ie, i-umlaut of io, Ger-
 manic i, as hiorde, shepherd, iorre, angry,
 WS. hierde, ierre (§ 99, Note 1).

§ 205. *io* (Ken.) = WS. *eo* by breaking before *r*+consonant, as *hiorte*, *heart*, *iorþe*, *earth*, *stiorra*, *star*, WS. *heorte*, *eorþe*, *steorra* (§ 85, Note 3).

§ 206. *io* (Ken.) by *o/a*-umlaut = Anglian and WS. *i* before gutturals, as *stiocian*, Anglian and WS. *stician*, *to prick* (§ 102).

§ 207. *io* (Mercian) beside *eo* = WS. *ie*, *i*-umlaut of *io*, as *iorre*, *eorre*, *angry*, *hiorde*, *heorde*, *shepherd*, WS. *ierre*, *hierde* (§ 99, Note 1).

§ 208. *ēa* (Nth.) = Mercian and WS. *ēo*, Germanic *eu*, as *dēap*, *deep*, *dēar*, *deer*, *lēaf*, *dear*, Mercian and WS. *dēop*, *dēor*, *lēof* (§ 137).

§ 209. *io* (Ken.) beside *īa* = (1) Mercian and WS. *ēo*, Germanic *eu*, as *diop* (*diap*), *dīor*, *līof* = Mercian and WS. *dēop*, *dēor*, *lēof* (§ 137).

= (2) WS. *ie*, *i*-umlaut of *io*, Germanic *iu*, as *diore* (*dīare*), *dear*, *līohtan*, *to give light*, WS. *diere*, *liehtan* (§ 138).

§ 210. *io* (Mercian) beside *ēo* = WS. *ie*, *i*-umlaut of *io*, as *diore* (*dēore*), *līohtan* (*lēohtan*), WS. *diere*, *liehtan* (§ 138).

CHAPTER VI

THE OLD ENGLISH DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRIMITIVE GERMANIC VOWELS OF UNACCENTED SYLLABLES

§ 211. Before formulating the laws which govern the treatment of the vowels in final syllables, it will be useful to state here the laws relating to the treatment of final consonants in prehistoric OE. :—

(1) Final *m* became *n*, and then it, as also Indg. final *n*, disappeared already in primitive Germanic. When

the vowel which thus became final was short, it had the same further development as if it had been originally final, as *geoc*, Goth. *juk*, Lat. *jugum*, Gr. ζυγόν, Indg. **jugóm*, *yoke*; acc. sing. O.E. Goth. *wulf*, Lat. *iupum*, Gr. λύκον, Indg. **wlqom*, *wolf*; *giest*, Goth. *gast*, from **gastim*, *guest*, cp. Lat. *turrim*, *tower*; *föt*, Goth. *fōtu*, from **fōtun*, cp. Lat. *pedem*, Gr. πόδα (§ 34), *foot*; gen. pl. *daga* from **ðazōn*, older -ōm, *of days*, cp. Gr. θεῶν, *of gods*; *fōta*, *of feet*; and similarly in the gen. plural of the other vocalic and consonantal stems; pret. sing. *nerede*, Goth. *nasida*, prim. Germanic **naziðōn*, older -ōm, *I saved*; nom. sing. of feminine and neuter n-stems, as *tunge*, Goth. *tuggō*, *tongue*; *ēage*, Goth. *áugō*, *eye*, original ending -ōn.

(2) The Indg. final explosives disappeared in prim. Germanic, except after a short accented vowel, as pres. subj. *bere*, Goth. *baírāi*, from an original form **bheroit*, *he may bear*; *bærūn*, Goth. *bērun*, *they bore*, original ending -nt with vocalic n (§ 25); *mōna*, Goth. *mēna*, from an original form **mēnōt*, *moon*; but *þæt*, *that, the*, Indg. **tod*; *hwæt* = Lat. *quod, what*; *aet* = Lat. *ad, at*.

(3) Final -z, which arose from Indg. -s by Verner's law (§ 252), disappeared in the West Germanic languages, as nom. sing. *dæg*, OS. *dag*, OHG. *tag*, beside Goth. *dags*, O.Icel. *dagr*, *day*, all from a prim. Germanic form **ðazaz*, *day*; and similarly in the nom. sing. of masc. and feminine i- and u-stems; in the gen. singular of ō-, and consonantal stems; in the nom. and acc. plural of masc. and feminine nouns; in the dat. plural of all nouns, adjectives, and pronouns; &c.

NOTE.—It is difficult to account for the -s in the nom. plural of a-stems in O.E. and OS., as *dagas*, OS. *dagos*, *days*, see § 334.

(4) Indg. final -r remained, as *fæder*, Goth. *fadar*, Lat. *pater*, Gr. πατήρ, *father*; *mōdor*, Lat. *māter*, Gr. Dor. μάτηρ, *mother*.

§ 212. (1) **a** (= Indg. **a** and **o**), which was originally final or became final in prim. Germanic through the loss of a following consonant, disappeared in dissyllabic and polysyllabic forms already in primitive OE., as **wāt**, Goth. **wáit**, Gr. **οἶδα**, *I know*; **wāst**, Goth. **wáist**, Gr. **οἶσθα**, *thou knowest*; pret. first pers. singular of strong verbs, as **band**, *I bound*; **bær**, *I bore*, **sæt**, *I sat*, prim. Germanic ***banda**, ***bara**, ***sata**, from older ***bhondha**, ***bhora**, ***soda**; nom. sing. **wulf** from ***wulfa**z = Gr. **λύκος**, *wolf*; acc. **wulf** from ***wulfan** = Gr. **λύκον**; nom. acc. neut. **geoc** from ***jukan** = Gr. **γυγόν**, Lat. **jugum**, *yoke*; gen. sing. **dæges** from ***ðagesa**, older -**o**, *of a day*; **beran** from ***beranan** = Indg. ***bheronom**, *to bear*; pp. **boren** from ***burenaz**, *borne*; pp. **genered** from ***naziðaz**, *saved*; **cyning** from ***kuninjgas**, *king*.

§ 213. (2) Original final **e** disappeared in primitive OE. without leaving any trace, but when the **e** was originally followed by a consonant it became **i** in prim. Germanic, and then underwent the same further development in OE. as original **i** (see below), as **wāt**, Goth. **wáit** = Gr. **οἶδε**, *he knows*; pret. third pers. singular of strong verbs, as **band**, *he bound*; **bær**, *he bore*; **sat**, *he sat*, prim. Germanic ***bande**, ***bare**, ***sate**, from older ***bhondhe**, ***bhore**, ***sode**; imperative **ber** from ***bere** = Gr. **φέρε**, *bear thou*; **nim** from ***neme**, *take thou* = Gr. **νέμε**, *distribute thou*; voc. singular **wulf** from ***wulfe** = Gr. **λύκε**, Lat. **lupe**, *wolf*; **fif**, Goth. **fimf** = Gr. **πέντε**, Indg. ***penqe**, *five*; **mec**, Goth. **mik**, cp. Gr. **ἐμέγε**, *me*. But pl. nom. **fōt**, **fēt** from ***fōtiz** older -**ez**, cp. Gr. **πόδες**, Lat. **pedes**, *feet*; **guman** from ***ȝumaniz**, cp. Lat. **homines**, *men*; **hnyte** from ***ȝnutiz**, *nuts*.

§ 214. (3) Final long vowels, inherited from prim. Germanic, became shortened already in prim. OE. :—

·**ō** (= Indg. **ō** and **ā**) became **u**, as **beru** from ***berō** = Gr. **φέρω**, *I bear*; nom. singular **giefu** from ***ȝebō**, Indg. ***ghebhā**, *gift*, cp. Gr. **χάρα**, *land*; nom. acc. neut. plural

geocu from *jukō, older *jukā = O.Lat. *jugā*, Indg. *jugā, *yokes*.

·i became -i, later -e, as pres. subj. third pers. singular wile, *he will* = O.Lat. *velit*; imper. second pers. singular nere, Goth. *nasei*, OHG. *neri*, from *nazi, older *nazij(i), Indg. *noséje, *save thou*.

§ 215. (4) Short u and i, which were originally final or became final through the loss of a consonant, disappeared in trisyllabic and polysyllabic forms. They, as well as the u and i, which arose from the shortening of ō and ī, disappeared also in dissyllabic forms when the first syllable was long, but remained when the first syllable was short. The regular operation of this law was often disturbed by analogical formations.

Regular forms were: nom. sing. *giest* = Goth. *gasts*, from *gastiz, *guest* = Lat. *hostis*, *stranger, enemy*; acc. *giest* = Goth. *gast*, from *gastin = Lat. *hostim; dat. sing. of consonantal stems, as fēt, fēt (nom. fōt, *foot*) from *fōti, cp. Gr. πόδι; dat. plural of nouns, as *dagum* (nom. dæg, *day*) from *dāgomiz; *giefum* (nom. *giefu*, *gift*) from *gebōmiz; *hier* = Goth. *háusei*, from *xauzī, *hear thou*; *nimiz, *thou takest*; *nimid, *he takes*; *nemand, *they take*, from older *nemesi, *nemeti, *nemonti (on the OE. endings of these forms, see § 476); sing. nom. hand = Goth. *handus*, *hand*; acc. hand = Goth. *handu*; acc. singular of consonantal stems, as fōt = Goth. fōtu, *foot*; fæder from *faderun, *father*; guman from *gumanun, *man*; nom. lār from *lāru, older *laizō, *lore, teaching*; neut. pl. word from *wordu, older *wurðō, *words*; nom. acc. pl. neuter yfel from *ubilu, older *ubilō, *evil*; nom. acc. singular wini, *wine* (OHG. *wini*), from *winiz, *winin, *friend*; mere (OHG. *meri*), from *mari, *lake*; nom. plural wine

(OHG. *wini*), from **winīz*, older *-ij(i)z*, *-ejes*, *friends*; imperative *sete* from **sati*, Indg. **sodeje*, *set thou*; pres. subj. *scyle* from older **skulī*, *shall*; sing. nom. *sunu* = Goth. **sunus**, *son*; acc. *sunu* = Goth. *sunu*; *feola* (*fela*) = Goth. *filu*, *much*; neut. pl. *fatu*, from **fatō*, *vats*; *beru* (*beoru*) from **berō*, *I bear*. Then after the analogy of these and similar forms were made *feoh* for **feohu*, *money* = Goth. *faíhu*, OHG. *fihu*, Lat. *pecu*, *cattle*; *bindu*, *I bind*, *helpu*, *I help*, *cēosu*, *I choose*, for **bind*, **help*, **cēos*. The final *-u* from older *-w* (§ 265) also disappeared after long stem-syllables, as *gād*, Goth. *gáidw*, *want, lack*; *ā*, Goth. *áiw*, *ever*; *hrā*, Goth. *hráiw*, *corpse*; but remained after short stem-syllables, as *bealu*, *evil, calamity*, *bearu*, *grove*, beside gen. *bealwes*, *bearwes*.

NOTE.—Final *i*, which remained in the oldest period of the language, regularly became *e* in the seventh century. And final *u* became *o* at an early period, and then in late OE. *a*, whence forms like nom. acc. *sunu*, *suno*, *suna*, *son*; pl. *fatu*, *fata*, *vats*.

§ 216. In trisyllabic forms final *-u*, which arose from prim. Germanic *-ō*, disappeared after a long medial syllable. It also disappeared when the stem and medial syllable were short, but remained when the stem-syllable was long and the medial syllable short, as *leornung* from **lirnungu*, *learning*; *byden* from **budinu*, older *þudīnō*, *tub*; pl. *reced* from **rakidu*, older **rakidō*, *halls, palaces*; neut. pl. *yfel* from **ubilu*, older **ubilō*, *evil*; but fem. nom. sing. *hāligu*, *holy*, *hēafodu*, *heads, nietenu*, *animals*.

§ 217. (5) The Indg. long diphthongs *-ai*, *-oi*, *-ōu* became shortened to *-ai*, *-au* in prim. Germanic, and then underwent the same further changes as old *-ai*, *-au*, that is, they became *-æ*, *-ō* in West Germanic.

Later than the shortening mentioned in § 214 occurred the shortening which was undergone in dissyllabic and polysyllabic words by the long vowel, after which an

.n or .z had disappeared, and by the .æ and .ō from older .ai and .au, which were either already final in prim. Germanic, or had become so after the loss of .z. In this case a distinction must be made according as the long vowel originally had the ‘slurred’ (circumflex) or ‘broken’ (acute) accent (§ 9). .ō with the circumflex accent became .e (older æ) after the loss of .z, but .a after the loss of .n. .ō with the acute accent became .e (older æ) after the loss of .n. The .æ and .ō from older .ai and .au became .e (older æ) and .a. All these shortenings took place in prehistoric Old English. Examples are:—gen. sing. and nom. plural *gefe* (Anglian) from **ȝebōz* = Goth. *gibōs*, nom. sing. *giefu* (WS.), *gift*; gen. plural *daga* from **ðazōn*, older .ōm, *of days*; *fōta* from **fōtōn*, *of feet*, cp. Gr. θεῶν, *of gods*; and similarly in the gen. plural of other vocalic and consonantal stems; nom. singular of masculine n-stems, as *guma* from **ȝumō(n)*, *man*; acc. singular *gife* from **ȝebōn*, older .ōm, *gift*, cp. Gr. χώραν, *land*; nom. singular of feminine and neuter n-stems, as *tunge* from **tunȝōn* = Goth. *tuggō*, *tongue*; *ēage* from **augōn* = Goth. *áugō*, *eye*; *nerede* from **naziðōn*, older .ōm, *I saved*; *fore, before* = Gr. παρά, *near*; dat. sing. *dæge* from **ðagai*, older .ōi, *to a day*, cp. Gr. locative οἴκοι, *at home*, dat. λύκω, *to a wolf*; dat. sing. *gife* = Goth. *gibái*, Indg. **ghebhāi*, *to a gift*, cp. Gr. dat. χώρᾳ for *χώραι, *to land*; fem. dat. sing. *blindre* from **blindizai*, *blind*; masc. nom. plural *blinde* = Goth. *blindái*, *blind*; *bere* = Goth. *baírái*, Gr. φέροι, *he may bear*; *eahta* = Goth. *ahtáu*, from an original form **oktōu*, *eight*; *eþpa* = Goth. *aíþpáu*, *or*; gen. singular *suna* = Goth. *sunáus*, *of a son*.

§ 218. After the operation of the sound-laws described in §§ 212–17, many vowels, which originally stood in medial syllables, came to stand in final syllables in prehistoric OE. These vowels underwent various changes.

i. Indg. o remained longer in unaccented syllables than

in accented syllables in prim. Germanic. It became a during the prim. Germanic period except (1) when followed by an **m** which remained in historic times, and (2) when the following syllable originally contained an **u**. In these cases the **o** became **u** in OE., as dat. plural **dagum** beside Goth. **dagam**, prim. Germanic ***dagomiz**, *to days*; acc. sing. **brōþur** (later **-or**, **-ar**), from ***brōþorun**, *brother* = Gr. φράτορα (§ 34), *member of a clan*; acc. pl. **brōþur** from ***brōþorunz**. Prim. Germanic **a** remained before **n**, but became **e** (older **æ**) in other cases, as inf. **beran** from ***beranan**, Indg. ***bheronom**, *to bear*; acc. sing. of masc. and feminine **n**-stems, as **guman**, *man*; **tungan**, *tongue*, from **-anun**, older **-onm** (with vocalic **m**); nom. plural **guman**, **tungan**, from **-aniz**, older **-ones**; but **huneg** older **hunæg** (OHG. **honag**), *honey*.

2. Indg. **e** remained in OE. when originally not followed by a palatal vowel in the next syllable, as **hwæþer** = Gr. πότερος, *whether, which of two*; gen. sing. **dæges** from ***ðagesa**, older **-o**, *of a day*; pp. **bunden** from ***bundēnaz**, Indg. ***bhndhenos**, *bound*; **ðær** from ***anþeraz**, *other*. But when **e** was originally followed by a palatal vowel it became **i** already in prim. Germanic, see below.

3. Prim. Germanic **i** remained in OE. before palatal consonants, as **englisc**, *English*; **hefig**, *heavy*; **ūsic**, *us*. It also remained in other cases in the oldest period of the language, but became **e** in the seventh century (see § 215, Note), as pp. **genered** from ***naziðaz**, *saved*; **nimes(t)**, OHG. **nimis**, *thou takes*, Indg. ***nemesi**; **nimeþ**, OHG. **nimit**, *he takes*, Indg. ***nemeti**. The **e** in the second and third pers. singular was mostly syncopated in WS. and Ken., but generally remained in Anglian (see § 476).

4. Prim. Germanic **u** always remained before a following **m**, but in other cases it became **o** already at an early period, and in late OE. also **a** (see § 215, Note), as dat. plural **sunum**, *to sons*; **fötum**, *to feet*, prim. Germanic

.umiz; pret. pl. indicative bærun, .on, *they bore*; neredun, .on, *they saved*.

5. All long vowels underwent shortening already in prehistoric Old English:—

æ > e, as fæder, cp. Gr. πατέρ, *father*; neredes (older dæs) from *naziðæs, cp. Goth. nasidēs, *thou didst save*.

i > i, later e, except before palatal consonants, as gylden (OHG. guldīn) from *gulþinaz; mægden = OHG. magatīn, *maiden*; subj. pret. plural bæren = Goth. bēreina, OHG. bärin, *they might bear*; but mihtig = Goth. mah-teigs, OHG. mahtīg, *mighty*; gōdlic, *goodly*, beside the stressed form gelic, *like*.

ō > u, later o, a (cp. § 215, Note), but u always remained before a following m, as huntoþ, -aþ, from *xuntōþuz, *hunting*; heardost, *hardest*, lēofost, *dearest*, prim. Germanic superlative suffix .-ōst.; sealfas(t) = Goth. salbōs, *thou anointest*; sealfap = Goth. salbōþ, *he anoints*; pret. sing. sealfude, .ode, .ade = Goth. salbōda, *I anointed*; pp. ge-sealfud, .od, .ad = Goth. salbōþs; but always u in the dat. pl. giefum = Goth. gibōm, *to gifts*; tungum = Goth. tuggōm, *to tongues*. The combination .ōj- was weakened to .i- (through the intermediate stages .ēj-, .ej-, .ij-), as in the inf. of the second class of weak verbs: lufian, *to love*; macian, *to make*; sealfian, *to anoint*. The prim. OE. ending .ōþ from older .onþ (see § 61), .anþ, .anþi, Indg. .onti, was regularly weakened to .aþ, as beraþ = Gr. Dor. φέροντι, *they bear*.

ū > u (later o, a). In this case the ū arose in prim. OE. from the loss of n before a voiceless spirant (§ 286). Examples are: fracuþ, .oþ, from *frakunþaz, *wicked* = Goth. frakunþs, *despised*; duguþ from *dugunþ- = OHG. tugunt, *valour, strength*; geoguþ from *jugunþ- = OHG. jugunt, *youth*.

§ 219. If a nasal or a liquid, preceded by a mute consonant, came to stand finally after the loss of a vowel

(§ 212), it became vocalic, and then a new vowel was generated before it in prehistoric OE. just as was the case in prehistoric OS. and OHG. The vowel thus generated was generally e when the preceding vowel was palatal, but o (u), later also e, when the preceding vowel was guttural, as nom. efen from *eþnaz, cp. Goth. ibns, *even*; nom. acc. æcer from *akr, older *akraz, *akran, cp. Goth. akrs, akr, *field*; nom. acc. fugul, -ol, from *fugl, older *foglaz, *foglan, cp. Goth. fugls, fugl, *bird, fowl*; nom. acc. māþum from *maiþm, older *maiþmaz, *maiþman, cp. Goth. máiþms, máiþm, *gift*. In the oldest period of the language forms with and without the new vowel often existed side by side. The new vowel occurred most frequently before r. Vocalic l was common especially after dentals, and vocalic m and n generally occurred after a short syllable. The forms with vocalic l, m, n, r in the nom. acc. singular were due to levelling out the stem-form of the inflected cases. Thus regular forms were: nom. segel, *sail*; māþum, *gift*; bēacen, *sign, beacon*; efen, *even*; æcer, *field*; þunor, *thunder*; gen. segles, māþmes, bēacnes, efnes, æcres, þunres. Then from the latter were formed new nominatives segl, māþm, bēacn, efn; and from the former new genitives æceres, þunores. Examples are: æppel, æpl, *apple*; hūsul, hūsel, hūsl, *Eucharist*, cp. Goth. hunsl, *sacrifice*; nādl (Goth. nēpla), *needle*; nægl, *nail*; setl (Goth. sitls), *seat*; tempel, templ (Lat. *templum*), *temple*; tungul, -ol, -el, *star*; bōsm, *bosom*; botm, *bottom*; æþm, *breath*; prosm, *smoke*; wæstum, -em, wæstm, *growth*; hræfn, *raven*; regn (Goth. rign), *rain*; stefn, *voice*; tācen, tācn (Goth. tāikns), *token*; þegen, þegn, *retainer*; wægn, *wagon*; ātr, ātor, *poison*; fæger (Goth. fagrs), *fair, beautiful*; finger (Goth. figgrs), *finger*; hlūtor (Goth. hlūtrs), *pure, clear*; snotor, *wise*; winter (Goth. wintrus), *winter*; wundor, *wonder*.

§ 220. In OE., especially in the later period, a svara-bhakti vowel was often developed between r or 1+c, g, or h; and between r, l, d, or t+w. In the former case the quality of the vowel thus developed regulated itself after the quality of the stem-vowel. In the latter case it fluctuated between u(o) and e, rarely a. The development of a similar vowel in these consonant combinations also took place in OS. and OHG. Examples are: nom. sing. burug, buruh (OS. OHG. burug) beside burg, burh (OS. OHG. burg), *city*; but dat. sing. and nom. plural byrig beside byrg; byriga beside byrga, *bail, surely*; fylgan beside fylgan, *to follow*; myrigþ beside myrgþ, *mirth*; styric beside styrc, *calf*, cp. modern northern dial. stærk beside stāk; woruhte, worohte (OHG. worahta) beside worhte (OHG. worhta), *he worked*. beadu, -o, *battle*, gen. dat. beaduwe, -owe beside beadwe; bealu, *evil*, gen. bealuwes, -owes beside bealwes; bearu, *grove*, bearuwes, -owes beside bearwes; frætuwe, -ewe beside frætwe, *trappings*; gearu, *ready*, gen. gearuwes (OHG. garawes), -owes, -ewes beside gearwes; gearuwe (OHG. garawa), -ewe beside gearwe (OHG. garwa), *yarrow*; geolu, *yellow*, gen. geoluwes, -owes beside geolwes; melu, meolu, *meal, flour*, gen. meluwes (OHG. melawes), -owes, -ewes beside melwes (OHG. melwes); nearu, *narrow*, gen. nearuwes, -owes, -ewes beside nearwes; and similarly with several other words.

§ 221. Original short medial vowels in open syllables regularly remained in trisyllabic forms when the stem-syllable was short, as æþele, *noble*; gen. sing. heofones, metodes, nacodes, rodores, stapoles, wæteres, beside nom. heofon, *heaven*; metod, *creator*; nacod, *naked*; rodon, *sky*; stapol, *pillar*; wæter, *water*; gen. dat. sing. idese beside nom. ides, *woman*; pret. fremedest from *framidæs, *thou didst perform*; neredest from *nazidæs, *thou didst save*. On the syncope of i after prim. Germanic

short stems in the preterite and past participle of weak verbs, see § 534.

They also remained in closed syllables irrespectively as to whether the stem-syllable was long or short, as gen. sing. *cyninges*, *fætelses*, *hengestes*, *wēstennes*, beside nom. *cyning*, *king*; *fætels*, *tub*; *hengest*, *stallion*; *wēsten*, *desert*; *fāgettān*, *to change colour*; pres. participle *nimende*, *taking*; superlatives *ieldesta*, *oldest*; *lengesta*, *longest*. It is difficult to account for the syncope in *hīehsta*, *highest*; and *nīehsta*, *nearest*.

They also remained after consonant combinations, when preceded by a closed stem-syllable, or a stem-syllable containing a long diphthong or vowel, as pret. *hyngrede*, *timbrede*, *dīeglede*, *frēfrede*, beside inf. *hyngran*, *to hunger*, *timbran*, *to build*, *dīeglan*, *to conceal*, *frēfran*, *to comfort*; dat. pl. *syndrigum* beside nom. sing. *syndrig*, *separate*.

They regularly disappeared in open syllables when the stem-syllable was long, as gen. sing. *dīegles*, *engles*, *hālges*, *hēafdes*, *ōþres*, beside nom. *dīegol*, *secret*; *engel*, *angel*; *hālig*, *holy*; *hēafod*, *head*; *ōþer*, *other*; *hālgian*, *to make holy*; *strengþu* from **straŋzibō* (OHG. *strengida*), *strength*; *ieldra* (Goth. *alpiza*), *older*; gen. dat. sing. *frōfre*, *mōnþe*, *sāwle*, beside nom. *frōfor*, *consolation*; *mōnaþ*, *month*; *sāwol*, *soul*; *dāldest* (Goth. *dáilidēs*), *thou didst divide*; *hīerdest* (Goth. *háusidēs*), *thou heardest*.

§ 222. Short medial guttural vowels, followed by a guttural vowel in the next syllable, often became palatal by dissimilation, as *hafela*, *head*, beside *hafola*; *nafela*, *navel*, beside *nafola*; *gaderian* from **gaðurōjan*, *to gather*; pl. nom. *heofenas*, gen. *heofena*, dat. *heofenum*, beside sing. gen. *heofones*, dat. *heofone*, nom. *heofon*, *heaven*; pl. nom. *roderas*, gen. *rodera*, dat. *roderum*, beside sing. gen. *rodores*, dat. *rodore*, nom. *rodor*, *firmament*; pl. nom. *stapelas*, gen. *stapela*, dat. *stapelum*, beside sing. gen. *stapoles*, dat. *stapole*, nom. *stapol*, *pillar*. The inter-

change between *e* and *o* in forms like *sealfedon* (OHG. *salbōtun*), *they anointed*, beside *sealfode* (OHG. *salbōta*), *he anointed*, is probably due to the same cause.

§ 223. In prim. OE. polysyllabic forms the second medial short vowel disappeared when it stood in an open syllable, but remained when it stood in a closed syllable, as acc. sing. masc. *ōperne* from **anþeranō(n)*, *other*; and similarly *glædne*, *glad*; *gōdne*, *good*; *hāligne*, *holy*; &c.; dat. fem. singular *ōperre* from **anþerizai*; and similarly *glædre*, *gōdre*, *hāligre*; gen. plural *ōperra*, prim. Germanic **anþeraizō(n)*, *older*. *ōm*; and similarly *gōdra*, *hāligra*. But having a secondary accent in a closed syllable, the vowel regularly remained, as nom. plural *gædelingas*, *companions*; dat. singular *gaderunge*, *to an assembly*; *innemesta*, *inmost*.

NOTE.—1. There are many exceptions to the above sound-laws, which are due to analogical formations. Thus forms like masc. and neut. gen. singular *micles*, dat. *miclum*, *great*; *yfles*, *yflum*, beside *yfeles*, *yfelum*, *evil*; gen. pl. *glædra*, *glad*, were made on analogy with forms having a long stem-syllable. And forms like gen. singular *dēfoles* (nom. *dēfol*, *devil*), *ēpeles* (nom. *ēpel*, *native land*), *hāliges*, *holy*, beside older *dēofles*, *ēples*, *hālges*, were made on analogy with forms having a short stem-syllable.

2. In late OE. syncope often took place after short stems, and sometimes in closed syllables, as *betra*, *better*; *circe*, *church*; *fægnian*, *to rejoice*, *gadrian*, *to gather*, beside older *betera*, *cirice*, *fægenian*, *gaderian*; *betsta*, *best*; *winstre*, *left (hand)*, beside older *betesta*, *winestre*.

3. Original medial long vowels, which were shortened at an early period, were syncopated in trisyllabic forms in OE., but remained when the shortening took place at a later period, as dat. singular *mōnþe* beside *mōnap* (Goth. *mēnōþs*), *month*; but *lōcodest* from **lōkōðās*, *thou didst look*.

CHAPTER VII

ABLAUT (VOWEL GRADATION)

§ 224. By ablaut is meant the gradation of vowels both in stem and suffix, which was caused by the primitive Indo-Germanic system of accentuation. See § 9.

The vowels vary within certain series of related vowels, called ablaut-series. In OE., to which this chapter will be chiefly confined, there are six such series, which appear most clearly in the stem-forms of strong verbs. Four stem-forms are to be distinguished in an OE. strong verb which has vowel gradation as the characteristic mark of its different stems:—(1) The present stem, to which belong all the forms of the present, (2) the stem of the first or third person singular of the preterite indicative, (3) the stem of the preterite plural, to which belong the second pers. pret. singular, and the whole of the pret. subjunctive, (4) the stem of the past participle.

By arranging the vowels according to these four stems we arrive at the following system:—

	i.	ii.	iii.	iv.
I.	ī	ā	i	i
II.	ēo	ēa	u	o
III.	i, e	a	u	u, o
IV.	e	æ	ǣ	o
V.	e	æ	ǣ	e
VI.	a	ō	ō	æ (a)

NOTE.—1. The six series as given above represent the simple vowels and diphthongs when uninfluenced by neighbouring sounds. For the changes caused by umlaut and the influence of consonants, see the phonology, especially §§ 47–52, and the various classes of strong verbs, §§ 490–519.

2. On the difference in Series III between i and e, see § 41; and between u and o, § 43.

3. Strong verbs belonging to Series II have *ie* from older *iū* (§ 138) in the second and third pers. singular of the pres. indicative; and strong verbs belonging to Series III-V with *e* in the infinitive have *i* in the second and third pers. singular of the pres. indicative (§ 41).

§ 225. But although the series of vowels is seen most clearly in the stem-forms of strong verbs, the learner must not assume that ablaut occurs in strong verbs only. Every syllable of every word of whatever part of speech contains some form of ablaut. As for example the sonantal elements in the following stem-syllables stand in ablaut relation to each other:—

līþan, *to go*; *līþend*, *sailor*: *lād*, *way, course*: *lida*, *sailor*;
lār, *learning*: *liornung* (*leornung*), *learning*; *snīþan*, *to cut*: *snæd* from **snādi-*, *morsel, slice*: *snide*, *incision*;
wītega, *prophet*: *wāt*, *he knows*: *witan*, *to know*, *wita*,
wise man, gewit, intelligence.

bēodan, *to command, order*: *gebod*, *command, precept*,
bydel from **budil*, *messenger*; *fleōn*, *to flee*: *fleām*, *flight*:
flyht from **fluhti-*, *flight*; *nēotan*, *to use*: *genēat*, *com-panion*: *notu*, *use*, *nytt* (Germanic stem-form **nutja-*),
useful; *tēon*, *to draw, lead*: *tēam*, *progeny*: *here-toga*,
army leader, general.

bindan, *to bind*: *bend* from **bandi-*, *band*; *drincan*, *to drink*: *drenc* from **dranki-*, *drink*: *druncen*, *drunk*;
sweltan, *to die*: *swylt* from **swulti*, *death*; *weorþan* from **werþan*, *to become*: *wyrd* from **wurdi-*, *fate*.

beran, *to bear*: *bær*, *bier*: *ge-byrd* from **gi-burdi-*, *birth*,
byre from **buri*, *son*; *cwelan*, *to die*: *cwalu*, *killing*;
stelan, *to steal*: *stalu*, *theft*: *stulor*, *stealthy*.

giefan, *to give, giefa* from **geþa*, *giver, gift* from **gefti-*,
price of wife: *gafol*, *tribute*; *cweþan*, *to say*: *cwide*, *prim.*
*Germanic *kwēdi-*, *speech*; *sprecan*, *to speak*: *sprāc*,
speech.

calan, *to be cold*: *cōl*, *cool*; *faran*, *to go, travel*, *fierd*

from *fārdi-, army: fōr, journey, gefēra, prim. Germanic *fōrjō, companion; stede from *stadi, place: stōd, herd of horses. See § 562.

Examples of ablaut relation in other than stem-syllables are:—

Goth. nom. pl. anstei·s, favours: gen. sing. anstái·s: acc. pl. ansti·ns; Goth. nom. pl. sunju·s from an original form *suneu·es, sons: gen. sing. sunáu·s: acc. pl. sunu·ns; Gr. φέρο·μεν, we bear: φέρε·τε, ye bear = Goth. báira·m, bári·þ.

§ 226. In this paragraph will be given the prim. Germanic and Gothic equivalents of the above six ablaut-series, with one or two illustrations from OE. For further examples see the various classes of strong verbs, §§ 490–510.

I.

Prim. Germ.	ī	ai	i	i
Gothic	ei	ái	i	i
OE.	bítan, to bite	bāt	biton	biten
	líþan, to go	lāþ	lidon	liden

NOTE.—Cp. the parallel Greek series πείθω : πέποιθα : ἔπιθον.

II.

Prim. Germ.	eu	au	u	o
Gothic	iu	áu	u	u
OE.	bēdan, to offer	bēad	budon	boden
	cēosan, to choose	cēas	curon	coren

NOTE.—Cp. the parallel Greek series ἐλεύ(θ)σομαι (fut.): εἰλήλουσθα : ἥλυθον.

III.

Prim. Germ.	e, i	a	u	u, o
Gothic	i	a	u	u
OE.	helpan, to help	healp	hulpon	holpen
	wearþan, to wearþ	wearþ	wurdon	worden
	become			
	bindan, to bind	band	bundon	bunden

NOTE.—I. To this series belong all strong verbs having a medial nasal or liquid + consonant, and a few others in which the vowel is followed by two consonants other than a nasal or liquid + consonant.

2. On the forms *healp*, *wearþ* see § 66, and on *weorþan* see § 85.

3. Cp. the parallel Greek series δέρκομαι : δέδορκα : ἔδρακον ; πέμπω : πέπομφα.

IV.

Prim.	Germ.	e	a	æ	o
	Gothic	i	a	ē	u
OE.	beran, <i>to bear</i>	bær	bæron	boren	
	stelan, <i>to steal</i>	stæl	stælon	stolen	

NOTE.—I. To this series belong all strong verbs whose stems end in a single liquid or nasal.

2. Cp. the parallel Greek series μένω : μονή : μέ-μνω ; δέρω : δορά : δε-δαρ-μένος.

V.

Prim.	Germ.	e	a	æ	e
	Gothic	i	a	ē	i
OE.	metan, <i>to measure</i>	mæt	mæton	meten	
	cweþan, <i>to say</i>	cwæþ	cwædon	cweden	

NOTE.—I. To this class belong all strong verbs whose stems end in a single consonant other than a liquid or a nasal.

2. Cp. the parallel Greek series πέτομαι : πότμος : ἐ-πτ-όμην ; τρέπω : τέ-τροφα : τραπέσθαι.

VI.

Prim.	Germ.	a	ō	ō	a
	Gothic	a	ō	ō	a
OE.	faran, <i>to go</i>	fōr	fōron	fāren	faren

§ 227. Class VII of strong verbs embracing the old reduplicated verbs (§§ 511-19) has been omitted from the ablaut-series, because the exact relation in which the vowel of the present stands to that of the preterite has not yet

been satisfactorily explained. The old phases of ablaut have been preserved in the present and preterite of a few Gothic verbs, as *lētan*, *to let*, *laílōt*, *laílōtum*, *lētans*; *saiān*, *to sow*, *saísō*, *saí-sō-um*, *saians*.

§ 228. The ablaut-series as given in § 226 have for practical reasons been limited to the phases of ablaut as they appear in the various classes of strong verbs. From an Indo-Germanic point of view, the series I-V belong to one and the same series, generally called the *e*-series, which underwent in primitive Germanic various modifications upon clearly defined lines. What is called the sixth ablaut-series in the Germanic languages is really a mixture of several original series, owing to several Indg. vowel-sounds having fallen together in prim. Germanic; thus the *a*, which occurs in the present and past participle, corresponds to three Indg. vowels, viz. *a* (§ 17), *o* (§ 20), and *ə* (§ 22); and the *ō* in the preterite corresponds to Indg. *ā* (§ 23), and Indg. *ō* (§ 26). For the phases of ablaut which do not occur in the various parts of strong verbs; and for traces of ablaut-series other than those given above, the student should consult Brugmann's *Kurze vergleichende Grammatik der indogermanischen Sprachen*, pp. 138–50.

CHAPTER VIII

THE FIRST SOUND-SHIFTING, VERNER'S LAW, AND OTHER CONSONANT CHANGES WHICH TOOK PLACE IN THE PRIMITIVE GERMANIC LANGUAGE

§ 229. The first sound-shifting, popularly called Grimm's Law, refers to the changes which the Indo-Germanic explosives underwent in the period of the Germanic primitive community, i. e. before the Germanic parent language became differentiated into the separate Germanic lan-

guages :— Gothic, O. Norse, O. English, O. Frisian, O. Saxon (= O. Low German), O. Low Franconian (O. Dutch), and O. High German.

The Indo-Germanic parent language had the following system of consonants :—

		LABIAL.	DENTAL.	PALATAL.	VELAR.
Explosives	tenues	p	t	k	q
	mediae	b	d	g	g
	tenues aspiratae	ph	th	kh	qh
	mediae aspiratae	bh	dh	gh	gh
Spirants	voiceless		s		
	voiced		z	j	
Nasals		m	n	ñ	ŋ
Liquids			l, r		
Semivowels	w (u)			j (i)	

NOTE.—1. Explosives are consonants which are formed with complete closure of the mouth passage, and may be pronounced with or without voice, i. e. with or without the vocal cords being set in action; in the former case they are said to be voiced (e. g. the mediae), and in the latter voiceless (e. g. the tenues). The aspirates are pronounced like the simple tenues and mediae followed by an h, like the Anglo-Irish pronunciation of t in tell.

The palatal explosives are formed by the front or middle of the tongue and the roof of the mouth (hard palate), like g, k (c) in English get, good, kid, could; whereas the velars are formed by the root of the tongue and the soft palate (velum). The latter do not occur in English, but are common in Hebrew, and are often heard in the Swiss pronunciation of German. In the parent Indo-Germanic language there were two kinds of velars, viz. pure velars and velars with lip rounding. The pure velars fell together with the Indg. palatals in Germanic, Latin, Greek, and Keltic, but were kept apart in the Aryan and Baltic-Slavonic languages. The velars with lip rounding appear in the Germanic languages partly with and partly without labialization, see § 237. The palatal and velar nasals only

occurred before their corresponding explosives, *ńk*, *ńg*; *ńq*, *ńg*, &c.

2. Spirants are consonants formed by the mouth passage being narrowed at one spot in such a manner that the outgoing breath gives rise to a frictional sound at the narrowed part.

z only occurred before voiced explosives, e. g. **nízdos* = Lat. *nídus*, English *nest*; **ozdos* = Gr. ὄζος, Germ. *ast*, *bough*.

j was like the widely spread North German pronunciation of *j* in *ja*, not exactly like the *y* in English *yes*, which is generally pronounced without distinct friction. *j* occurred very rarely in the prim. Indo-Germanic language. In the Germanic, as in most other Indo-Germanic languages, the frictional element in this sound became reduced, which caused it to pass into the so-called semivowel.

3. The nasals and liquids had the functions both of vowels and consonants (§ 16).

4. The essential difference between the so-called semivowels and full vowels is that the latter always bear the stress (accent) of the syllable in which they occur, e. g. in English *ców*, *stáin* the first element of the diphthong is a vowel, the second a consonant; but in words like French *rwá* (written *roi*), *bjér* (written *bière*), the first element of the diphthong is a consonant, the second a vowel. In consequence of this twofold function, a diphthong may be defined as the combination of a sonantal with a consonantal vowel. And it is called a falling or rising diphthong according as the stress is upon the first or second element. In this book the second element of diphthongs is written *i*, *u* when the first element is the bearer of the stress, thus *ái*, *áu*, &c., but when the second element has the stress, the first element is written *j*, *w*, thus *já*, *wá*, &c.

5. In the writing down of prim. Germanic forms the signs *p* (= *th* in Engl. *thin*), *t̄* (= *th* in Engl. *then*), *b̄* (= a bilabial spirant, which may be pronounced like the *v* in Engl. *vine*), *ȝ* (= *g* often heard in German *sagen*), *x* (= NHG. *ch* and the *ch* in Scotch *loch*).

§ 230. In the following tables of the normal equivalents of the Indg. explosives in Latin, Greek, and the Germanic languages, Table I contains the Indg. tenues *p*, *t*, *k*, the

mediae b, d, g and the pure velars q, g. Table II contains the Indg. mediae aspiratae and the velars q, g with labialization. The equivalents in the Germanic languages do not contain the changes caused by Verner's Law, &c. The East Franconian dialect is taken as the normal for OHG.

The following points should be noticed :—

(1) The Indg. tenues p, t, k and the mediae b, d, g generally remained unchanged in Latin and Greek.

(2) The pure velars (q, g) fell together with the palatals k, g in Latin and Greek. They became x, k in prim. Germanic, and thus fell together with the x, k from Indg. k, g.

(3) The pure velar gh fell together with the original palatal gh in Latin and Greek.

(4) The Indg. mediae aspiratae became in prehistoric Latin and Greek tenues aspiratae, and thus fell together with the original tenues aspiratae.

(5) The Indg. tenues aspiratae became voiceless spirants in prim. Germanic, and thus fell together with the voiceless spirants from the Indg. tenues. See § 233.

(6) In Latin Indg. q with labialization became qu, rarely c. g with labialization became v (but gu after n, and g when the labialized element had been lost, as *gravis* = Gr. *βαρύς*, *heavy*).

Indg. ph, bh became f initially and b medially.

Indg. th, dh became f initially, b medially before and after r, before l and after u (w), in other cases d.

Indg. kh, gh became h initially before and medially between vowels; g before and after consonants, and f before u (w).

Indg. qh, gh with labialization became f initially, v medially except that after n it became gu.

(7) In Greek Indg. q, g with labialization became π, β

before non-palatal vowels (except u) and before consonants (except Indg. j); τ, δ before palatal vowels; and κ, γ before and after u.

Indg. ph, bh became φ; th, dh became θ; and kh, gh became χ.

Indg. qh, gh with labialization became φ before non-palatal vowels (except u) and before consonants (except Indg. j); θ before palatal vowels; and χ before and after u.

(8) When two consecutive syllables would begin with aspirates, the first was de-aspirated in prehistoric times in Sanskrit and Greek, as Skr. bándhanam, *a binding*, Goth. O.E. bindan, OHG. bintan, *to bind*; Skr. bódhati, *he learns, is awake*, Gr. πείθεται, *he asks, inquires*, Goth. ana-biudan, O.E. bēodan, *to bid*, OHG. biotan, *to offer, root bheudh-*; Gr. καυθόη, *a swelling*, O.E. gund, OHG. gunt, *matter, pus*; Gr. θρίξ, *hair*, gen. τρίχος; ἔχω, *I have*, fut. ἔξω.

(9) In OHG. the prim. Germanic explosives p, t became the affricatae pf, tz (generally written zz, z), initially, as also medially after consonants, and when doubled. But prim. Germanic p, t, k became the double spirants ff, zz, hh (also written ch) medially between vowels and finally after vowels. The double spirants were simplified to f, z, h when they became final or came to stand before other consonants, and also generally medially when preceded by a long vowel or diphthong.

TABLE I.

Indg.	Latin	Greek	P. Germanic	Gothic	OE.	OHG.
p	p	π	f	f	f	f
t	t	τ	þ	þ	þ	d
k, q	c	κ	x	h, x	h, x	h, x
b	b	β	p	p	p	pf, ff
d	d	δ	t	t	t	z, zz
g, g	g	γ	k	k	c	k, hh

TABLE II.

Indg.	Latin	Greek	P. Germanic	Gothic	OE.	OHG.
q	qu, c	π, τ, κ	xw, x	hw, h	hw, h	(h)w, h
g	v, gu, g	β, δ, γ	kw, k	q, k	cw, c	qu; k, hh
bh	f, b	ϕ	b, þ	b, þ	b, þ, (f)	b
dh	f, b, d	θ	d, ð	d, ð	d	t
gh	h, g, f	χ	g, z	g, z	g, z	g
gh	f, v, gu	ɸ, θ, χ	ȝw, ȝ, w	ȝ, w	ȝ, ȝ, w	ȝ, w

§ 231. The Indg. tenues **p**, **t**, **k**, **q** became in prim. Germanic the voiceless spirants **f**, **þ**, **x**, **x** (*xw*).

p > **f**. Lat. *pēs*, Gr. πούς, OE. OS. *fōt*, Goth. *fōtus*, O.Icel. *fōtr*, OHG. *fuoz*, *foot*; Lat. *piscis*, OE. *fisc*, Goth. *fisks*, O.Icel. *fiskr*, OS. OHG. *fisk*, *fish*; Gr. πλωτός, *floating, swimming*, OE. OS. *flōd*, Goth. *flōdus*, O.Icel. *flōð*, OHG. *fluot*, *flood, tide*; Lat. *pecu*, OE. *feoh*, Goth. *faíhu*, O.Icel. *fē*, OS. *fehu*, OHG. *fihu*, *cattle*; Lat. *nepos*, OE. *nefa*, O.Icel. *nefe*, OHG. *nefo*, *nephew*.

t > **þ**. Lat. *tu*, Gr. τú, OE. O.Icel. OS. þū, Goth. þu, OHG. dū, *thou*; Lat. *trēs*, Gr. τρεῖς, OE. OS. þrī, O.Icel. þrīr, OHG. drī, *three*; Lat. *tenuis*, OE. þynne, O.Icel. þunnr, OHG. dunni, *thin*; O.Lat. *tongēre*, *to know*, OE. þencan, Goth. þagkjan, OS. þenkian, OHG. denchen, *to think*; Lat. *frāter*, OE. brōþor, Goth. brōþar, O.Icel. brōðer, OS. brōðar, OHG. bruoder, *brother*; Lat. *vertō*, *I turn*, OE. weorþan, Goth. waírþan, O.Icel. verða, OS. werðan, OHG. werdan, *to become*.

k > **x**. Lat. *canis*, Gr. κύων, OE. OS. *hund*, Goth. *hunds*, O.Icel. *hundr*, OHG. *hunt*, *hound, dog*; Lat. *cor* (gen. *cordis*), Gr. καρδία, OE. *heorte*, Goth. *haírtō*, O.Icel. *hjarta*, OS. *herta*, OHG. *herza*, *heart*; Lat. *centum*, Gr. ἑκατόν, OE. Goth. OS. *hund*, OHG. *hunt*, *hundred*; Lat. *pecu*, OE. *feoh*, Goth. *faíhu*, O.Icel. *fē*, OS. *fehu*, OHG. *fihu*, *cattle*; Lat. *decem*, Gr. δέκα, OE. *tien* from *teohuni-, older *texuni- (cp. §§ 87, 447), Goth. *taíhun*, OS. *tehan*, OHG. *zehan*, *ten*; Lat. *dūcō*, *I lead*, OE. *tēon* from *tēohan, older *teuhan (§ 137), Goth. *tiuhan*, OS. *tiohan*, OHG. *ziohan*, *to draw, lead*.

q > **x** (*xw*). Lat. *capiō*, *I take, seize*, OE. *hebban*, Goth. *hafjan*, O.Icel. *hefja*, OS. *hebbian*, OHG. *heffen*, *to raise*; Lat. *canō*, *I sing*, OE. *hana*, *hona*, Goth. *hana*, O.Icel. *hane*, OS. OHG. *hano*, *cock, lit. singer*; Lat. *vincō* (perf. *vici*), *I conquer*, Goth. *weihan*, OHG. *wihan*, *to fight*.

Lat. *quis*, Gr. τίς, OE. *hwā*, Goth. *hwas*, OS. *hwē*, OHG.

hwer, who?; Lat. linquō, Gr. λείπω, *I leave*, O.E. līon, lēon from *līohan, older *līxwan (see §§ 127, 246), OS. OHG. līhan, *to lend*.

NOTE.—1. The Indg. tenues remained unshifted in the combination s + tenuis.

sp. Lat. spuere, O.E. OS. OHG. spīwan, Goth. speiwan, *to vomit, spit*; Lat. con-spicīō, *I look at*, OHG. spehōn, *to spy*.

st. Gr. στείχω, *I go*, Lat. vestīgium, *footstep*, O.E. OS. OHG. stīgan, Goth. steigan, O.Icel. stīga, *to ascend*; Lat. hostis, *stranger, enemy*, O.E. giest, Goth. gasts, O.Icel. gestr, OS. OHG. gast, *guest*.

sk. Gr. σκιά, *shadow*, O.E. OS. OHG. scīnan, Goth. skeinan, O.Icel. skīna, *to shine*; Lat. piscis, O.E. fisc, Goth. fisks, O.Icel. fiskr, OS. OHG. fisk, *fish*.

sq. Gr. θυο-σκόος, *sacrificing priest*, O.E. scēawian, Goth. *skaggwōn, OS. scauwōn, OHG. scouwōn, *to look, view*.

2. The t also remained unshifted in the Indg. combinations pt, kt, qt.

pt>ft. Lat. neptis, O.E. OHG. nift, *niece, granddaughter*; Lat. captus, *a taking, seizing*, O.E. hæft, OHG. haft, *one seized or taken, a captive*.

kt>xt. Lat. octō, Gr. ὁκτώ, O.E. eahta, Goth. ahtáu, OS. OHG. ahto, *eight*; Gr. ὀ-ρεκτός, *stretched out*, Lat. rēctus, O.E. riht, Goth. raihts, OS. OHG. reht, *right, straight*.

qt>xt. Gen. sing. Lat noctis, Gr. νυκτός, nom. O.E. neaht, niht, Goth. nahts, OS. OHG. naht, *night*.

§ 232. The Indg. mediae b, d, g, ḡ became the tenues p, t, k, k̄ (kw).

b>p. Lithuanian dubūs, O.E. dēop, Goth. diups, O.Icel. djūpr, OS. diop, OHG. tiof, *deep*; Lithuanian trobā, *house*, O.E. þorp, OS. thorp, OHG. dorf, *village*, Goth. þaúrp, *field*; O. Bulgarian slabū, *slack, weak*, O.E. slāpan, Goth. slēpan, OS. slāpan, OHG. slāfan, *to sleep*, originally, *to be slack*. b was a rare sound in the parent language.

d>t. Lat. decem, Gr. δέκα, O.E. tien, Goth. taíhun, O.Icel. tīo, OS. tehan, OHG. zehan, *ten*; Lat. dens (gen. dentis), O.E. tōþ, Goth. tunþus, OS. tand, OHG. zand, *tooth*;

Lat. *vidēre*, *to see*, OE. Goth. OS. *witan*, O.Icel. *vita*, OHG. *wizzan*, *to know*; Lat. *edō*, Gr. ἔδω, *I eat*, OE. OS. *etan*, Goth. *itan*, O.Icel. *eta*, OHG. *ezzan*, *to eat*; gen. Lat. *pedis*, Gr. ποδός, nom. OE. OS. *fōt*, Goth. *fōtus*, O.Icel. *fōtr*, OHG. *fuoz*, *foot*.

g > k. Lat. *genu*, Gr. γόνυ, OE. *cnēo*, Goth. *kniu*, O.Icel. *knē*, OS. OHG. *knio*, *knee*; Lat. *gustō*, *I taste*, Gr. γεύω, *I let taste*, OE. *cēsan*, Goth. *kiusan*, O.Icel. *kjōsa*, OS. OHG. *kiosan*, *to test, choose*; Lat. *ager*, Gr. ἀγρός, OE. *æcer*, Goth. *akrs*, O.Icel. *akr*, *field, acre*; Lat. *egō*, Gr. ἐγώ, OE. *ic*, Goth. OS. *ik*, O.Icel. *ek*, OHG. *ih*, *I*.

g > k (kw). Lat. *gelu*, *frost*, OE. *ceald*, Goth. *kalds*, O.Icel. *kaldr*, OS. *kald*, OHG. *kalt*, *cold*; Lat. *augēre*, Goth. *áukan*, O.Icel. *auka*, OS. *ökian*, OHG. *ouhhōn*, *to add, increase*, OE. participial adj. *ēacen*, *great*; Lat. *jugum*, Gr. ζυγόν, OE. *geoc*, Goth. *juk*, OHG. *joh*, *yoke*.

Gr. Bœotian *βανά*, OE. *cwene*, Goth. *qinō*, OS. *quena*, *woman, wife*; Gr. βίος from *giwos, *life*, Lat. *vīvos* from *gwīwos, OE. *cwicu*, Goth. *qius*, O.Icel. *kvikr*, OS. *quik*, OHG. *quec*, *quick, alive*; Lat. *veniō* from *gwemjō, *I come*, Gr. βαίνω from *βajvω, older *βapjw = Indg. *gmjō, *I go*, OE. OS. *cuman*, Goth. *qiman*, O.Icel. *koma*, OHG. *queman*, *to come*.

§ 233. The Indg. tenues aspiratae became voiceless spirants in prim. Germanic, and thus fell together with and underwent all further changes in common with the voiceless spirants which arose from the Indg. tenues (§ 231), the latter having also passed through the intermediate stage of tenues aspiratae before they became spirants. The tenues aspiratae were, however, of so rare occurrence in the prim. Indg. language that two or three examples must suffice for the purposes of this book; for further examples and details, the learner should consult Brugmann's *Grundriss der vergleichenden Grammatik der indogermanischen Sprachen*, vol. I:—Skr. root *sphal-*, *run*

violently against, O.E. feallan, O.Icel. falla, OS. OHG. fallen, *to fall*; Gr. ἀ-σκηθής, unhurt, O.E. sceþjan, Goth. skaþjan, OHG. skadōn, *to injure*; Gr. σχίζω, *I split*, O.E. scādan, Goth. skáidan, OHG. sceidan, *to divide, separate*; Gr. φάλλη, O.E. hwæl, O.Icel. hvalr, OHG. (h)wal, *whale*.

§ 234. The Indg. mediae aspiratae probably became first of all the voiced spirants **þ**, **ð**, **ȝ**, **ȝ(w)**. These sounds underwent the following changes during the prim. Germanic period:—**þ**, **ð** initially, and **þ**, **ð**, **ȝ** medially after their corresponding nasals, became the voiced explosives **b**, **d**, **g**, as

b. O.E. OS. OHG. beran, Goth. baíran, O.Icel. bera, *to bear*, Skr. bhárāmi, Gr. φέρω, Lat. ferō, *I bear*; O.E. OS. bítan, Goth. beitan, O.Icel. bīta, OHG. bīzzan, *to bite*, Skr. bhédāmi, Lat. findō, *I cleave*; O.E. brōþor, Goth. brōþar, O.Icel. brōðer, OS. brōðar, OHG. bruoder, Skr. bhrátar-, Lat. frāter, *brother*, Gr. φράτηρ, *member of a clan*.

O.E. ymbe, OS. OHG. umbi, Gr. ἄμφι, *around*; O.E. camb, comb, O.Icel. kambr, OHG. kamb, *comb*, Skr. jámbhas, *tooth*, Gr. γόμφος, *bolt, nail*, prim. form *gombhos.

d. O.E. dæg, Goth. dags, O.Icel. dagr, OS. dag, OHG. tag, *day*, Skr. ni-dāghás, older *ni-dhāghás, *hot season, summer*, Indg. form *dhoghos; O.E. dād, OS. dād, OHG. tāt, *deed*, related to Gr. θή-σω, *I shall place*, Skr. dháma, *law, dwelling-place*, root dhē-, *put, place*; O.E. dohtar, Goth. daúhtar, OS. dohter, OHG. tohter, Gr. θυγάτηρ, *daughter*; O.E. duru, OS. duri, OHG. turi, Gr. θύρα, *door*.

O.E. Goth. OS. bindan, O.Icel. binda, OHG. bintan, *to bind*, Skr. bándhanam, *a binding*, cp. πενθερός, *father-in-law*, Lat. of-fendimentum, *chin-cloth*, root bhend-.

g. O.E. enge, Goth. aggwus, OS. OHG. engi, *narrow*, cp. Lat. angō, Gr. ἄγχω, *I press tight*, root aígh-; O.E. lang, long, Goth. laggis, O.Icel. langr, OS. OHG. lang, Lat. longus, *long*.

§ 235. **þ**, **ð**, **ȝ** remained in other positions, and their further development belongs to the history of the separate

Germanic languages. In Goth. **b**, **d** (written **b**, **d**) remained medially after vowels, but became explosives (**b**, **d**) after consonants. They became **f**, **p** finally after vowels and before final -s. **g** remained medially between vowels, and medially after vowels before voiced consonants, but became **x** (written **g**) finally after vowels and before final -s. It became **g** initially, and also medially after voiced consonants. In O.Icel. **b** (written **f**) remained medially between and finally after voiced sounds, but became **f** before voiceless sounds. **d** (written **ð**) generally remained medially and finally. **g** remained medially after vowels and liquids, but became **x** and then disappeared finally. It became **g** initially. **d** became **d** in all the West Germanic languages and then **d** became **t** in OHG. In OS. **b** (written **b**, **b**) generally remained between voiced sounds. It became **f** medially before **l** and **n**, and before voiceless consonants, and also finally. **g** (written **g**) remained initially and medially, but became **x** finally, although it was generally written **g**. In OHG. **b**, **g** became **b**, **g**. On the history of **b**, **g** in OE. see §§ 293–4, 313–24. Geminated **bb**, **dd**, **gg**, of whatever origin, became **bb**, **dd**, **gg** in the prehistoric period of all the Germanic languages. Examples are:—Goth. *nibls, OS. neþal, OHG. nebul, Lat. nebula, Gr. νεφέλη, *mist, cloud*, cp. Skr. nábhás, Gr. νέφος, *cloud*; OE. lēof, Goth. liufs, O.Icel. ljūfr, OS. liof, OHG. liob, *dear*, original form *leubhos, cp. Skr. lúbhyaāmi, *I feel a strong desire*, Lat. lubet (*libet*), *it pleases*; OE. OS. ūder, OHG. ūter, Skr. údhar, Gr. οὐθαρ, *udder*; OE. rēad, Goth. ráuþs, O.Icel. rauðr, OS. rōd, OHG. rōt, prim. form *roudhos, cp. Skr. rudhirás, Gr. ἐ-ρυθρός, prim. form *rudhros, *red*; OE. Goth. guma, O.Icel. gume, OS. OHG. gumo, Lat. homō, prim. stem-form *ghomon-, *man*; OE. gōs, O.Icel. gās, OHG. gans, Gr. χήν, *goose*; OE. OS. OHG. wegan, Goth. ga-wigan, O.Icel. vega, *to move, carry*, Lat. vehō, prim. form *wēghō, *I carry*; OE.

giest, Goth. *gasts*, O.Icel. *gestr*, OS. OHG. *gast*, *guest*, Lat. *hostis*, *stranger, enemy*, prim. form *ghostis; OE. OS. OHG. *stīgan*, Goth. *steigan*, O.Icel. *stiga*, *to ascend*, Gr. στρέχω, prim. form *steighō, *I go*, cp. Lat. *vestigium*, *footstep*.

§ 236. Various theories have been propounded as to the chronological order in which the Indg. tenues, tenues aspiratae, mediae, and mediae aspiratae, were changed by the first sound-shifting in prim. Germanic. But not one of these theories is satisfactory. Only so much is certain that at the time when the Indg. mediae became tenues, the Indg. tenues must have been on the way to becoming voiceless spirants, otherwise the two sets of sounds would have fallen together.

§ 237. We have already seen (§ 230) that the parent Indg. language contained two series of velars: (1) pure velars which never had labialization. These velars fell together with the palatals in the Germanic, Latin, Greek, and Keltic languages, but were kept apart in the Aryan and Baltic-Slavonic languages. (2) Velars with labialization. These velars appear in the Germanic languages partly with and partly without labialization; in the latter case they fell together with prim. Germanic *x*, *k*, *g* which arose from Indg. *k*, *g*, *gh*. The most commonly accepted theory is that the Indg. labialized velars *q*, *g*, *gh* regularly became *x*, *k*, *g* in prim. Germanic before Indg. *ū*, *ō*, *o* (= Germanic *a*, § 20), and *xw*, *kw*, *gw* before Indg. *ě*, *í*, *e*, *a*, *ā* (= Germanic *ō*, § 23); and that then the law became greatly obscured during the prim. Germanic period through form-transference and levelling out in various directions, as Goth. *qam*, OHG. *quam*, prim. form **goma*, *I came*, for Goth. OHG. **kam* after the analogy of Goth. *qima*, OHG. *quimu*, original form **gemō*, *I come*; Goth. *hwas*, *who?*, Indg. **qos* for **has* after the analogy of the gen. *hvis* = Indg. **qeso*, &c.

NOTE.—In several words the Indg. velars, when preceded or followed by a w or another labial in the same word, appear in the Germanic languages as labials by assimilation. The most important examples are:—OE. OS. *wulf*, Goth. *wulfs*, OHG. *wolf* = Gr. λύκος, for *λύκος, prim. form *wlqos, cp. Skr. vŕkas, *wolf*; OE. *fēower* (but *fyþer-fēte*, *four-footed*), Goth. fidwōr, OS. OHG. *fior*, prim. form *qetwōres, cp. Lithuanian keturi, Lat. *quattuor*, Gr. τέσσαρες, Skr. catvāras, *four*; OE. OS. *fif*, Goth. *fimf*, OHG. *fimf*, *finf*, prim. form *penqe, cp. Skr. páñica, Gr. πέντε, Lat. *quīnque* (for *pīnque), *five*; OE. *weorpan*, Goth. *waírpan*, O.Icel. *verpa*, OS. *werpan*, OHG. *werfan*, *to throw*, cp. O. Bulgarian *vřiga*, *I throw*; OE. *swāpan*, OHG. *sweifan*, *to swing*, cp. Lithuanian *swaikstū*, *I become dizzy*.

VERNER'S LAW.

§ 238. After the completion of the first sound-shifting, and while the principal accent was not yet confined to the root-syllable, a uniform interchange took place between the voiceless and voiced spirants, which may be thus stated:—

The medial or final spirants f, þ, x, χw, s regularly became b, ð, g, gw, z when the vowel next preceding them did not, according to the original Indg. system of accentuation, bear the principal accent of the word.

The b, ð, g, gw which thus arose from Indg. p, t, k, q underwent in the Germanic languages all further changes in common with the b, ð, g, gw from Indg. bh, dh, gh, gh.

Verner's law manifests itself most clearly in the various parts of strong verbs, where the infinitive, present participle, present tense, and preterite (properly perfect) singular had the principal accent on the root-syllable, but the indicative pret. plural, the pret. subjunctive (properly optative), and past participle had the principal accent on the ending, as prim. Germanic *wérþō > OE. *weorþe*, *I become* = Skr. várta-mi, *I turn*; pret. indic. 3. sing. *wárþi > OE. *wearþ*, *he became* = Skr. va-várta, *has turned*; pret. 1. pers. pl. *wurðumí > OE. *wurdum (*wurdon* is the 3. pers. pl. used for all persons) = Skr. va-vrtimá, *we have*

turned; past participle *wurðaná. > OE. *worden* = Skr. va-vṛtānā.; OS. *birid*, OHG. *birit* = Skr. bhárati, *he bears*; Goth. 2. sing. indic. passive *baíraza* = Skr. bhárasē; Goth. *baírand*, OHG. *berant* = Skr. bháranti, *they bear*; present participle OE. *berende*, Goth. *baírands*, O.Icel. *berande*, OS. *berandi*, OHG. *beranti*, Gr. gen. φέροντος. Or to take examples from noun-forms, &c., we have e.g. Skr. pitár., Gr. πατέρ· = prim. Germanic *faðér., OE. fæder, Goth. *fadar*, O.Icel. *faðer*, OS. *fader*, OHG. *fater*, *father*; Gr. πλωτός, *floating, swimming*, OE. OS. flōd, Goth. flōdus, O.Icel. flōð, OHG. *fluot*, *flood, tide*; Skr. çatám, Gr. ἑκατόν, Lat. centum = prim. Germanic *xundóm, older *xumdóm, OE. Goth. OS. *hund*, OHG. *hunt*, *hundred*; Indg. *swékuros, Goth. swaíhra, OHG. *swehur*, OE. *swéor* (§ 329), *father-in-law*, beside Gr. ἑκυά, OE. *sweger*, OHG. *swigar*, *mother-in-law*; Gr. δέκα, Goth. taíhun, OS. *tehan*, OHG. *zehan*, *ten*, beside Gr. δεκάς, OE. OS. -tig, OHG. -zug, Goth. pl. *tigjus*, *decade*; Skr. saptá, Gr. ἑπτά, OE. *seofon*, Goth. sibun, OS. *sibun*, OHG. *sibun*, *seven*; Gr. νῦν from *συνούσις, OE. *snoru*, OHG. *snura*, *daughter-in-law*; OHG. haso beside OE. *hara*, *hare*; Goth. áusō beside OE. ēare, *ear*.

The combinations sp, st, sk, ss, ft, fs, hs, and ht were not subject to this law.

NOTE.—The prim. Germanic system of accentuation was like that of Sanskrit, Greek, &c., i. e. the principal accent could fall on any syllable; it was not until a later period of the prim. Germanic language that the principal accent was confined to the root-syllable. See § 9.

§ 239. From what has been said above it follows that the interchanging pairs of consonants due to Verner's law were in prim. Germanic: f—b, þ—ð, s—z, x—ȝ, xw—ȝw. They underwent various changes partly in prim. Germanic, partly in West Germanic, and partly in Old English. Already in prim. Germanic ȝw became ȝ before u, but

w in other cases (§ 241); and *ŋz* became *ŋg*. In West Germanic *ð* became *d* (§ 253); *z* became *r* medially and was dropped finally (§ 252); *xw* became *x* (§ 246). In OE. the two sounds *f—b* fell together in *b* (written *f*) medially, and in *f* finally, see §§ 293–4, 296; *x* disappeared between vowels (§ 329), when preserved it was written *h*; and *p, s* became voiced between vowels, although the *p, s* were preserved in writing. So that for OE. we have the following interchanging pairs of consonants :—

p—d s—r

h or loss of h (= prim. Germ. x)—g (§ 320)

*h or loss of h (= prim. Germ. xw)—g, w (= prim.
Germ. ȝw)*

h or loss of h (= prim. Germ. ȝx, § 245)—ng.

*p—d. cweþan, to say, līþan, to go, sniþan, to cut; pret.
sing. cwæþ, lāþ, snāþ; pret. pl. cwēdon, lidon, snidon;
pp. cweden, liden, sniden; cwide, saying, proverb; snide,
incision; dēaþ, death, beside dēad, dead.*

*s—r. cēosan, to choose, drēosan, to fall, forlēosan, to
lose; pret. sing. cēas, drēas, forlēas; pret. pl. curon,
druron, forluron; pp. coren, droren, forloren; cyre,
choice; dryre, fall; lyre, loss.*

*h—g. flēon (OHG. fliohan), to flee, slēan (Goth. sla-
han), to strike, slay, tēon (Goth. tiuhan), to draw, lead;
pret. sing. flēah, tēah; pret. pl. flugon, slōgon, tugon;
pp. flogen, slægen, togen; slaga, homicide; slege, stroke,
blow; here-toga, leader of an army, duke.*

*h—g, w. sēon (Goth. saíhan), to see; pret. sing.
seah; pret. pl. WS. sāwon, Anglian sēgon; pp. WS.
sewen, Anglian segen; sīon, sēon (Goth. *seihvan,
OHG. sīhan), to strain; pret. sing. sāh; pp. siwen, sigen;
horh, dirt, gen. horwes. See Note 1 below.*

*h—ng. fōn (Goth. fāhan, prim. Germ. *fanȝanan,
§ 245), to seize, hōn (Goth. hāhan, prim. Germ. *χanȝanan),*

to hang; pret. pl. fēngon, hēngon; pp. fangen, hangen; feng, *grasp*, *booty*; hangian, *to hang*; þion, þēon (Goth. þeihan, prim. Germ. þiŋxanan), *to thrive*; pret. pl. þungon; pp. þungen; the usual pret. pl. þigon, pp. þigen, were new formations, see § 492.

NOTE.—1. The results of the operation of Verner's law were often disturbed in OE. through the influence of analogy and levelling, e.g. the þ, s of the present and pret. singular were extended to the pret. plural and pp. in ābrēoþan, *to fail*; mīþan, *to avoid*; wrīþan, *to twist*; ārīsan, *to arise*; genesan, *to recover*; lesan, *to collect*; pret. pl. ābrūþon, mīþon, wrīþon, ārīson, genæson, lāeson; pp. ābroþen, mīþen, wrīþen, ārisen, genesen, lesen. The g of the pret. plural was levelled out into the singular in flōg, *he flayed*; hlōg, *he laughed*; lōg, *he blamed*; slōg, *he slew*; þwōg, *he washed*, see § 509. The nd of the pret. plural and pp. was extended to the present and pret. singular in findan, pret. sing. fand. The regular forms of this verb would be *fīþan (= Goth. finþan, OS. fīþan), *to find*; pret. sing. *fōþ (see § 61), pret. pl. fundon, pp. funden. The WS. pret. pl. sāwon, *they saw*, had its w from the pp. sewen, and conversely the Anglian pp. segen, *seen*, had its g from the pret. plural sēgon, see § 241.

2. Causative verbs had originally suffix accentuation, and therefore also exhibit the change of consonants given above, as weorþan, *to become*: ā-wierdan, *to destroy, injure*, cp. Skr. vārtāmi, *I turn*: vartāyāmi, *I cause to turn*; līþan, *to go*: lāðan, *to lead*; ā-rīsan, *to arise*: rāran, *to raise*; genesan, *to recover*: nerian, *to save*.

OTHER CONSONANT CHANGES.

§ 240. Most of the sound changes comprised under this paragraph might have been disposed of in the paragraphs dealing with the shifting of the Indg. mediae and mediae aspiratae, but to prevent any possible misunderstanding or confusion, it was thought advisable to reserve them for a special paragraph.

The Indg. mediae and mediae aspiratae became tenues

before a suffixal **t** or **s** already in the pre-Germanic period :—

bt	}	pt	bs	}	ps
bht			bhs		
dt	}	tt	ds	}	ts
dht			dhs		
gt	}	kt	gs	}	ks
ght			ghs		
gt	}	qt	gs	}	qs
ght			ghs		

Examples are : Lat. *nūptum, nūpsi*, beside *nūbere, to marry*; Skr. loc. pl. *patsú*, beside loc. sing. *padí, on foot*; Lat. *rēxi, rectum*, beside *regere, to rule*; Lat. *vēxi, vectum*, beside *vehere, to carry*, root *wegh-*; Lat. *lectus*, Gr. *λέχος, bed*, OE. *licgan*, Goth. *ligan, to lie down*; Skr. *yuktá*, Gr. *ζευκτός*, Lat. *junctus, yoked*, root *jeug*, cp. Skr. *yugám*, Gr. *γυγόν*, Lat. *jugum*, OE. *geoc*, Goth. *juk, yoke*; &c.

Then **pt**, **kt**, **qt**; **ps**, **ks**, **qs** were shifted to **ft**, **xt**; **fs**, **xs** at the same time as the original Indg. tenues became voiceless spirants (§ 231). And **tt**, **ts** became **ss** through the intermediate stage of **pt**, **ps** respectively. **ss** then became simplified to **s** after long syllables and before **r**, and then between the **s** and **r** there was developed a **t**.

This explains the frequent interchange between **p**, **b** (**b**), and **f**; between **k**, **g** (**g**), and **h** (i. e. **χ**); and between **t**, **p**, **đ** (**d**), and **ss**, **s** in forms which are etymologically related.

p, **b** (**b**)—**f**. OE. *scieppan*, Goth. *skapjan, to create*, beside OE. *ge-sceaft*, OHG. *gi-skaft, creature*, Goth. *ga-skafts, creation*; Goth. *giban*, OHG. *geban, to give*, beside Goth. *fra-gifts, a giving, espousal*, OE. OHG. *gift, gift*; OHG. *weban, to weave*, beside English *weft*.

k, **g** (**g**)—**h**. OE. *wyrcan*, Goth. *waúrkjan*, OHG. *wurken, to work*, beside pret. and pp. OE. *worhte, worht*,

Goth. *waúrhta*, *waúrhts*, OHG. *worhta*, *giworht*; OE. *þyncan*, Goth. *þugkjan*, OHG. *dunkēn*, beside pret. and pp. OE. *þūhte*, *þūht*, Goth. *þūhta*, **þūhts*, OHG. *dūhta*, *gidūht*; OE. *magon*, Goth. **magan*, OHG. *magun*, *they may, can*, beside pret. OE. *meahta*, Goth. OHG. *mahta*, pp. Goth. *mahts*, cp. also OE. *meaht*, Goth. *mahts*, OHG. *maht*, *might, power*; OE. *bycgan*, Goth. *bugjan*, *to buy*, beside pret. and pp. OE. *bohte*, *boht*, Goth. *baúhta*, *baúhts*; OE. OHG. *bringan*, Goth. *briggan*, *to bring*, pret. and pp. OE. *brōhte*, *brōht*, OHG. *brāhta*, *gibrāht*, Goth. *brāhta*, **brāhts*.

t, þ, ð (d)—ss, s. OE. Goth. OS. *witan*, O.Icel. *vita*, beside pret. OE. *wisse*, Goth. OS. OHG. *wissa*, O.Icel. *vissa*, participial adj. OE. *gewiss*, O.Icel. *viss*, OS. *wis(s)*, OHG. *giwis(s)*, *sure, certain*; OE. *sittan*, O.Icel. *sitja*, OS. *sittian*, *to sit*, beside OE. O.Icel. OS. *sess, seat*; OE. *cweþan*, Goth. *qiþan*, *to say*, beside Goth. *ga-qiss*, *consent*; Goth. *ana·biudan*, *to command*, beside *ana·busns*, *commandment*, pre-Germanic -*bhūtsni-, root *bheudh-*.

ss became s after long syllables and before r: OE. *hātan*, Goth. *háitan*, *to call*, beside OE. *hās* from **haissi*, *command*; OE. Goth. OS. *witan*, *to know*, beside OE. OS. OHG. *wīs*, *wise*, Goth. *unweis*, *unknowing*; OE. *etan*, Goth. *itan*, *to eat*, beside OE. *ās*, OHG. *ās*, *carrión*. OE. *fōstor*, *food, sustenance*, cp. OE. *fēdan*, Goth. *fōdjan*, *to feed*; Goth. *gub-blōstreis*, *worshipper of God*, OHG. *bluo-stær*, *sacrifice*, cp. Goth. *blōtan*, *to worship*.

Instead of ss (s) we often meet with st. In such cases the st is due to the analogy of forms where t was quite regular, e. g. regular forms were Goth. *last*, *thou didst gather*, inf. *lisan*; Goth. *slōht*, *thou didst strike*, inf. *slahan*; OE. *meaht*, OHG. *maht*, *thou canst*, inf. *magan*; then after the analogy of such forms were made OE. *wāst* for **wās*, Goth. *wáist* for **wáis*, OHG. *weist* for **weis*, *thou knowest*; OE. *mōst* for **mōs*, *thou art allowed*; regular

forms were pret. sing. OE. **worhte**, Goth. **waúrhta**, OHG. **worhta**, beside inf. OE. **wyrcan**, Goth. **waúrkjan**, OHG. **wurken**, *to work*; then after the analogy of such forms were made OE. **wiste** beside **wisse**, OHG. **wista** beside **wissa**, *I knew*; OE. **mōste** for ***mōse** (= OHG. **muosa**), *I was allowed*.

For purely practical purposes the above laws may be thus formulated:—every labial + t became ft; every guttural + t became ht; and every dental + t became ss, s (st).

§ 241. Prim. Germanic **ȝw**, which arose from Indg. **gh** (§ 237) and from Indg. **q** (§ 238) by Verner's law, became **ȝ** before **u**, in other cases it became **w**, as Goth. **magus**, *boy*, beside **mawi** from ***ma(ȝ)wí**, *girl*; pret. pl. Anglian **sēgon** from ***sāg(w)un**, *they saw*, beside pp. **sewen** from ***se(ȝ)wenós**; OE. **sien** (**sion**, **sēon**, cp. § 138), Goth. **siuns**, from ***se(ȝ)wnís**, *a seeing, face*; OE. **snāw** (with -w from the oblique cases), Goth. **snáiws**, from ***snai(ȝ)waz**, prim. form ***snóighos**, *snow*; OE. OHG. **sniwan** for ***snigan**, formed from the third pers. sing. OE. **sniweþ**, OHG. **sniwit**, *it snows*. See § 239, Note 1, § 249.

§ 242. Assimilation:—**-nw-** > **-nn-**, as OE. Goth. OHG. **rinnan** from ***rinwan**, *to run*; OE. **cinn**, Goth. **kinnus**, OHG. **kinni**, from ***genw-**, Gr. **γένυς**, *chin, cheek*; Goth. **minniza**, OS. **minnira**, OHG. **minniro**, from ***minwizō**, *less*, cp. Lat. **minuō**, Gr. **μινύθω**, *I lessen*; OE. **þynne**, O.Icel. **þunnr**, OHG. **dunni**, *thin*, cp. Skr. fem. **tanví**, *thin*. **-nd-** > **-nd-**, as OE. Goth. OS. **hund**, OHG. **hunt**, prim. form ***kmtóm**, *hundred*; OE. **scamian**, Goth. **skaman**, OHG. **scamēn**, *to be ashamed*, beside OE. **scand**, Goth. **skanda**, OHG. **scanta**, *shame, disgrace*.

-ln- > **-ll-**, as OE. **full**, Goth. **fulls**, Lithuanian **pìlnas**, prim. form ***plnós**, *full*; OE. **wulle**, Goth. **wulla**, OHG. **wolla**, Lithuanian **wìlna**, *wool*.

§ 243. Prim. Germanic **þn**, **ðn**, **ȝn** = Indg. **pn'**, **tn'**, **kn'**, **qn'** (by Verner's law), and **bhn'**, **dhn'**, **ghn'**, **ghn'**, became

þþ, ðð, zz before the principal accent, then later **bb, dd, gg**; and in like manner Indg. **bn̄**, **dñ̄**, **gn̄**, **gn̄** became **bb**, **dd**, **gg**. And these mediae were shifted to **pp, tt, kk** at the same time as the original Indg. mediae became tenues (§ 232). These geminated consonants were simplified to **p, t, k** after long syllables. Examples are: OE. **hnæpp**, OHG. **naf**, from ***xnaþn̄** or **xnabn̄**, *basin, bowl*; OE. **hoppian**, O.Icel. **hoppa**, MHG. **hopfen**, from ***xobn̄**, *to hop*; OE. OS. **topp**, O.Icel. **toppr**, from ***toþn̄** or **tobn̄**, *top, summit*; OE. **hēap**, OS. **hōp**, OHG. **houf**, from ***xauþn̄**; OE. **cnotta**, from ***knoðn̄**, *beside* OHG. **chnodo**, **chnoto**, *knot*; OE. OS. **hwit**, Goth. **hreits**, from ***xwidn̄**, *white*; OE. **bucc**, O.Icel. **bokkr**, OHG. **boc** (**gen. bockes**), prim. form ***bhugnós**, *buck*; OE. **liccian**, OS. **leccōn**, OHG. **lechchōn**, from ***legn̄**, *to lick*; OE. **locc**, O.Icel. **lokkr**, prim. form ***lugnós**, *lock*; OE. **smocc**, O.Icel. **smokkr**, from **smogn̄**, *smock*; OE. **lōcian**, OS. **lōkōn**, from **lōgn̄** or **lōgn̄**, *to look*.

§ 244. Indg. **z + media** became **s + tenuis**, as Goth. **asts**, OHG. **ast** = Gr. **ᷔξος**, from ***ozdos**, *branch, twig*; OE. OHG. **nest**, Lat. **nīdus**, from ***ni.zdos**, *nest*, related to root **sed-**, *sit*; OE. **masc**, OHG. **masca**, *mesh, net*, cp. Lithuanian **mezgù**, *I tie in knots*.

Indg. **z + media aspirata** became **z + voiced spirant**, as OE. **meord**, Goth. **mizdō**, *pay, reward*, cp. O. Bulgarian **mīzda**, Gr. **μισθός**, *pay*; OE. **mearg**, OHG. **marg**, O. Bulgarian **mozgū**, *marrow*, root **mezgh-**; OE. **hord**, Goth. **huzd**, OHG. **hort**, *hoard, treasure*, root **kuzdh-**.

§ 245. Guttural **n (ŋ)** disappeared before **x**, as Goth. OS. OHG. **fāhan**, OE. **fōn**, from ***fajxanan**, *to seize*; Goth. OS. OHG. **hāhan**, OE. **hōn**, from ***xanjxanan**, *to hang*; Goth. **þeihan**, OS. **thīhan**, OHG. **dīhan**, OE. **þīon**, **þēon**, from ***þiŋxanan**, *to thrive*; pret. OE. **þōhte**, Goth. **þāhta**, OS. **thāhta**, OHG. **dāhta**, from ***þarjxtō**, *I thought*, beside inf. OE. **þencan**. See §§ 40-1.

of forms which regularly had w, e. g. pret. pl. *swummon*, *swungon*, *swullen*, pp. *swummen*, *swungen* (beside regular form *sungen*), *swollen*, beside inf. *swimman*, *to swim*, *swingan*, *to swing*, *swellan*, *to swell*. For levelling out in the opposite direction, cp. O.E. O.S. O.H.G. *singan*, beside Goth. *siggwan* (regular form), *to sing*; O.E. *sin-can*, O.S. O.H.G. *sinkan*, beside Goth. *sigqan*, *to sink*.

Cp. § 241.

§ 250. Initial and medial sr became str, as O.E. *strēam*, O.Icel. *straumr*, O.S. O.H.G. *strōm*, *stream*, cp. Skr. *srávati*, *it flows*; pl. O.E. *ēastron*, O.H.G. *ōstarūn*, *Easter*, cp. Skr. *usrā*, *dawn*; O.E. *sweostor*, Goth. *swistar*, O.H.G. *swester*, *sister*, with t from the weak stem-form, as in the locative singular Goth. *swistr* = prim. Germanic **sвесri* = Skr. dat. *svásrē*.

§ 251. The remaining Indg. consonants suffered no further material changes which need be mentioned here. Summing up the results of §§ 231-50, we arrive at the following system of consonants for the close of the prim. Germanic period:—

		INTER-	PALATAL AND	
		LABIAL.	DENTAL.	GUTTURAL.
<i>Explosives</i>	voiceless p		t	k
	voiced b		d	g
<i>Spirants</i>	voiceless f	p	s	x
	voiced þ	ð	z	ȝ
<i>Nasals</i>	m		n	ŋ
<i>Liquids</i>	w		l, r	
<i>Semivowels</i>				j (palatal)

To these must be added the aspirate h.

CHAPTER IX

SPECIAL WEST GERMANIC MODIFICATIONS
OF THE GENERAL GERMANIC CONSO-
NANT-SYSTEM

§ 252. Prim. Germanic *z*, which arose from *s* (§ 238), became *r* medially, and was dropped finally, as O.E. *māra*, OHG. *mēro* = Goth. *máiza*, *greater*; pp. O.E. *coren*, OHG. *gikoran*, beside inf. O.E. *cēosan*, OHG. *kiosan*, *to choose*; O.E. *herian*, Goth. *hazjan*, *to praise*; and similarly *hieran*, *to hear*, *lāran*, *to teach*; *leornian* from **liznōjan*, *to learn*; *nerian*, *to save*; O.E. *bet(e)ra*, OS. *betera*, OHG. *bezziro*, Goth. *batiza*, *better*; O.E. OS. *hord*, OHG. *hort*, Goth. *huzd*, *hoard, treasure*; O.E. *dēor*, OS. *dior*, OHG. *tior*, Goth. *dius* (gen. *diuzis*), prim. Germanic **ðeuzan*, from an original form **dheusóm*, *deer, wild animal*; O.E. *dæg*, OS. *dag*, OHG. *tag* = Goth. *dags*, from **ðagaz*, *day*; O.E. *giest*, OS. OHG. *gast* = Goth. *gasts*, from **gastiz*, *guest*; O.E. OS. OHG. *sunu* = Goth. *sunus*, from **sunuz*, *son*; pl. O.E. *giefra*, OS. *geþa*, OHG. *gebā* = Goth. *gibōs*, from **ȝebōz*, *gifts*; O.E. *guman* = Goth. *gumans*, from **ȝomaniz*, cp. Lat. *homines*, *men*; O.E. *men(n)* = Goth. *mans*, from **maniz*, *men*; adv. O.E. OS. *bet*, O.Icel. *betr*, from **batiz*, *better*; O.E. OS. *leng*, O.Icel. *lengr*, from **langiz*, *longer*. The following O.E. pronouns are developed from original unstressed forms where ·*s* became ·*z* and then disappeared, whereas in OHG. the ·*z* became ·*r* in these words: *gē*, OS. *gi*, Goth. *jus, ye*; *hwā*, OS. *hwē*, OHG. *hwer*, Goth. *hwas, who?*; dat. *mē*, OS. *mī*, OHG. *mir*, Goth. *mis, me*; dat. *þē*, OS. *thī*, OHG. *dir*, Goth. *þus, thee*; *wē*, OS. *wī*, OHG. *wir*, Goth. *weis, we*. It is difficult to account for the loss of

the final consonant in the OE. adv. *mā*, Goth. *máis*, from *maisiz, more.

§ 253. Prim. Germanic *ð* (§§ 234, 238) became *d*, which was shifted to *t* in OHG., as OE. *bēodan*, OS. *biodan*, OHG. *biotan*, to offer; OE. *fæder*, OS. *fadar*, OHG. *fater*, father; OE. *mōdor*, OS. *mōdar*, OHG. *muoter*, mother; OE. *healdan*, OS. *haldan*, OHG. *haltan*, to hold; pp. OE. *worden*, OS. *wordan*, OHG. *wortan*, beside inf. OE. *weorþan*, to become; OE. OS. god, OHG. *got*, God; OE. OS. word, OHG. *wort*, word.

§ 254. All single consonants, except *r*, were doubled after a short vowel before a following *j*. This *j* was mostly retained in Old Saxon, but was generally dropped in OE. and OHG. *bj*, *dj*, *gj* became *bb*, *dd*, *gg* (generally written *cg* in OE.). Examples are: OE. *hliehhan*, OS. **hlahhian*, OHG. *hlahhen* = Goth. *hlahjan*, to laugh; OE. *lecgan*, OS. *leggian*, OHG. *leggen* = Goth. *lagjan*, to lay; OE. *settan*, OS. *settian*, OHG. *setzen* = Goth. *satjan*, to set; OE. *scieppan*, OS. *skeppian*, OHG. *skephen* = Goth. *skapjan*, to create; and similarly OE. *biddan*, to pray; *fremman*, to perform; *licgan*, to lie down; *sceƿpan*, to injure; *sellan*, to sell, give; *sittan*, to sit; *swebban*, to lull to sleep; *ƿennan*, to stretch; *þridda* (Goth. *þridja*), third; hell (Goth. *halja*), hell; *sibb* (Goth. *sibja*), relationship; gen. *cynnes* (Goth. *kunjis*), of a race, generation; and similarly *brycg*, bridge; *cribb*, crib, stall; *crycc*, crutch; henn, hen. But OE. OS. *nerian*, OHG. *nerien* = Goth. *nasjan*, to save; OE. *herian* = Goth. *hazjan*, to praise. For examples of West Germanic *ww* from *wj*, see § 90.

NOTE.—I. The *j* in the combination *ji* had disappeared before the West Germanic doubling of consonants took place, e. g. in the 2. and 3. pers. sing. of the pres. indicative, as OE. *lekest*, *legeþ*, OS. *legis*, *legid*, OHG. *legis*, *legit* = Goth. *lagjis*, *lagjip*, beside inf. OE. *lecgan*, OS. *leggian*, OHG. *leggen*, Goth. *lagjan*, to lay.

2. The sing. nom. and acc. of neuter nouns like **bedd** (Goth. nom. **badi**, gen. **badjis**), **bed**, **cynn** (Goth. **kuni**), *race, generation*; **nett** (Goth. **nati**), *net*, had their double consonants from the inflected forms, see § 274.

§ 255. **p, t, k**, and **h** (= *x*) were also doubled in West Germanic before a following **r** or **l**. The doubling regularly took place in the inflected forms (as gen. OE. OS. OHG. **bittres**, OE. **æpples**, OS. **apples**, OHG. **aphles**), and was then generally transferred to the uninflected forms by levelling, as OE. **bitter** (*biter*), OS. OHG. **bittar**, cp. Goth. **báitrs**, *bitter*; OE. **hlüttor** (*hlütter*), OS. **hluttar**, OHG. **hlüttar**, cp. Goth. **hlütrs**, *clear, pure*; OHG. **kupfar**, beside OE. **copor**, Lat. **cuprum**, *copper*; OE. **snottor** (*snotor*), OS. OHG. **snottar**, cp. Goth. **snutrs**, *wise*; OE. **wæccer** (*wæcer*, *wacor*), OHG. **wackar**, *watchful*; OS. **akkar**, OHG. **ackar**, beside OE. **æcer**, cp. Goth. **akrs**, *field*; OE. **æppel** (*æpl*), OS. **appul**, OHG. **aphul**, cp. O.Icel. **epli**, *apple*; OS. **luttil**, OHG. **lutzil**, beside OE. **lýtel**, *little*. In some words double forms arose through levelling out in different directions; thus regular forms were nom. sing. **tēar** (= OHG. **zahar**) from ***teahur**, older ***taxur**, *tear*, gen. ***teahhres** (Nth. **tæhhres**), nom. pl. ***teahhras** (Nth. **tæhhras**). From **tæhhres**, **tæhhras**, &c., was formed a new nom. sing. **tæhher** in Nth., whereas the other dialects generalized **tēar**, whence gen. sing. **tēares**, nom. pl. **tēaras**. In like manner arose **ēar** beside Nth. **æhher**, *ear of corn*; **gēol** beside **geohhol**, *Yule, Christmas*. See §§ 219, 260.

§ 256. Doubling of consonants also regularly took place before a following **n** in the weak declension of nouns, as sing. nom. ***knotō**, *knot*, acc. ***knotan(un)**, beside pl. gen. ***knotnō(n)** > ***knottō(n)**, dat. ***knotnum-** > ***knottum-**. This interchange between the single and double consonants gave rise to levelling in a twofold direction, so that one or other of the forms was transferred to all cases; thus in OE.

adder, beside older *ætgæd(e)re*, *blædre*, *ædrē*, *gégad(e)-rode*, *nædre*; comparative *bettra*, *better*, *deoppра*, *deeper*, *gelicra*, *more like*, *hwittra*, *whiter*, *riccra*, *more powerful*, *yttra*, *outer*, beside older *bet(e)ra*, *dēopra*, *gelicra*, *hwittra*, *ricra*, *ȳtra*. Gen. *micles* beside older *micles*, nom. *micel*, *great*. In words like *attor*, *poison*, *foddor*, *food*, *moddor*, *mother*, *tuddor*, *progeny*, beside older *ātor*, *fōdor*, *mōdor*, *tūdor*, the doubling of the consonant went out from the inflected forms, as gen. *ātres*, nom. pl. *mōdrū*, which regularly became *attres*, *moddru* and from which a new nom. *attor*, *moddor* was formed. On a similar doubling of consonants in West Germanic, see § 255.

§ 261. The Germanic voiceless spirants, *f*, *p*, *s* became the voiced spirants *þ*, *ð*, *z* medially between voiced sounds, although the *f*, *p*, *s* were retained in writing, as *cēafl*, *jaw*; *ofen*, *oven*; *wulfaſ*, *wolves*, § 296; *āþas*, *oaths*; *brōþor*, *brother*; *eorþe*, *earth*, § 302; *bōsm*, *bosom*; *nosu*, *nose*; *ōſle*, *ousel*, § 307.

NOTE.—This voicing of *f*, *p*, *s* only took place in simple words, but not in compounds, such as *āþwēan*, *to wash*; *gefeoht*, *battle*; *gesendan*, *to send*; *wynsum*, *pleasant*.

§ 262. The Germanic voiced spirants *þ*, *z* became the voiceless spirants *f* (§ 294), *x* (§§ 320, Note, 323) before voiceless sounds and finally, as *geaf*, OHG. *gab*, *he gave*; *healf*, OHG. *halb*, *half*; *wif*, OHG. *wib*, *woman*, *wife*; *burh*, *city*, *sorh*, *sorrow*, *dāh*, *dough*, *bēah*, *ring*, *bracelet*, beside gen. *burge*, *sorge*, *dāges*, *bēages*; *stihst* beside older *stīgest*, *thou ascendest*.

THE SEMIVOWELS.

W

§ 263. Germanic *w* = the *w* in NE. *wet* (generally written *uu*, *u*, *ƿ* in OE. manuscripts) remained initially before vowels, and generally also initially before and after

consonants, as *wæs*, Goth. OS. OHG. *was*, *was*; OE. OS. Goth. *witan*, OHG. *wizzan*, *to know*; and similarly *wadan*, *to go, wade*; *wascan*, *to wash*; *wāpen*, *weapon*; *wēron*, *were*; *wāter*, *water*; *wearm*, *warm*; *weder*, *weather*; *wefan*, *to weave*; *weorjan*, *to become*; *wīd*, *wide*; *wilde*, *wild*; *windan*, *to wind*; *winter*, *winter*; *wolcen*, *cloud*; *wundor*, *wonder*; *wyrcan*, *to work*.

wlanc, *proud*; *wlite*, OS. *wliti*, *form, beauty*, Goth. *wlits*, *face, countenance*; *wlitig*, *beautiful*; *wracu*, Goth. *wraka*, *revenge, persecution*; *wrāþ*, *angry*; *writan*, *to write*.

cwēn, Goth. *qēns*, *queen, wife*; *cweþan*, Goth. *qiþan*, *to say*; *hwā*, Goth. *hwas*, *who?*; *hwāte*, Goth. *hwáiteis*, *wheat*; *dwellan*, OHG. *twellen*, *to tarry*; *dweorg*, OHG. *twerg*, *dwarf*; *þwēan*, Goth. *þwahan*, *to wash*; *þweorh*, Goth. *þwaírhs*, *angry, perverse*; *sweltan*, Goth. *swiltan*, *to die*; *sweostor*, Goth. *swistar*, *sister*; *twā*, Goth. *twái*, *two*; *twelf*, Goth. *twalif*, *twelve*.

§ 264. Medial *w* generally remained before vowels, as OE. OS. OHG. *spīwan*, Goth. *speiwan*, *to vomit, spit*; and similarly *awel*, *awl*; *gesewen*, *seen*; *lāwerce*, *lark*; *sāwol*, Goth. *sáiwala*, *soul*; *sniwan*, *to snow*; *þawian* from **þawōjan*, *to thaw*, see § 266. In verbs like *blāwan*, OHG. *blāan* beside *blāian*, *to blow*; *blōwan*, OHG. *bluoan* beside *bluoian*, *bluowen*, *to bloom*; *sāwan*, Goth. *saian*, OHG. *sāan* beside *sāian*, *sāwen*, *to sow*; *wāwan*, Goth. *waian*, OHG. *wāen* beside *wāian*, *to blow (of the wind)*, it is difficult to determine how far the *w* was etymological and how far it was originally merely a consonantal glide developed between the long and the short vowel; and similarly in *cnāwan*, *to know*; *crāwan*, *to crow*; *flōwan*, *to flow*; *grōwan*, *to grow*; *hlōwan*, *to low*; *māwan*, *to mow*; *rōwan*, *to row*; *þrāwan*, *to twist*.

eowe, *ewe*; *eowestre*, Goth. *awistr*, *sheepfold*; *hweowol*, *wheel*; *meowle*, Goth. *mawilō*, *maiden*; *streowede*,

Goth. strawida, *I strewed*; þeowian, *to serve*. See §§ 77, 89.

Gen. sing. bearwes, bealwes, cneowes, gearwes, snāwes, strawes, treowes, þeowes, beside nom. bearu, grove, bealu, *evil, calamity*, cnēo, knee, gearu, *ready*, snā, snow, strēa, straw, trēo, tree, þeo, servant; gen. dat. sing. lāswe, mādwe, sceadwe, beside nom. lās, *pasture*, mād, meadow, sceadu, shade, shadow. See §§ 215, 266.

frætwan, *to adorn*; gearwe, *completely*; gearwian, *to prepare*; nearwe, *narrowly*; nierwan, *to narrow*; sierwan, *to devise*; smierwan, *to anoint, smear*; spearwa, Goth. sparwa, *sparrow*; wealwian, *to wallow*; wielwan, *to roll*.

brēowan, *to brew*, cp. O.Icel. pp. bruggenn, *brewed*; cēowan, OHG. kiuwan, *to chew*; getrīewe, *true, faithful*; getrīewan, *to trust*; hēawan, Goth. *haggwan, *to hew*; nīewe, nīwe, *new*; sceāwian, Goth. *skaggwōn, *to examine, view*. See §§ 76, 90, 135.

§ 265. When w came to stand at the end of a word or syllable, it became vocalized to u (later o). The u then combined with a preceding short vowel to form a long diphthong, but disappeared after long stems, long vowels, and diphthongs, as nom. bealu (later bealo), *evil, calamity*, bearu, *grove*, gearu, *ready*, mearu, *tender*, nearu, *narrow*, searu, *armour*, beside gen. bealwes, bearwes, gearwes, mearwes, nearwes, searwes; masc. acc. sing. gearone from *gearwne, *ready*. Nom. cnēo, knee, strēa, straw, trēo, tree, þeo, servant, beside gen. cneowes, strewes, treowes, þeowes. gād, Goth. gáidw, *want, lack*, ā, ō, Goth. áiw, *ever*; hrā, Goth. hráiw, *corpse*; hrēa, *raw*; snā, Goth. snáiws, *snow*.

But the w was mostly reintroduced into the nom. sing. from the inflected forms, especially after long vowels and long diphthongs. Regular forms were: nom. cnēo, snā, strēa, gen. cneowes, snāwes, strewes, from the latter

of which was formed a new nom. *cnēow*, *snāw*, *strēaw*; and similarly *hrāw*, *corpse*; *hrēaw*, *raw*; *trēow*, *tree*; *þēow*, *servant*; *slāw*, *lazy*; *stōw*, *place*; *bēow*, *barley*; *dēaw*, *dew*; *glēaw*, *wise*; *hīew*, *hīw*, *shape*, *colour*; *hnēaw*, *stingy*; *hrēow*, *repentance*; *trēow*, *faith*. And conversely from the new nom. was sometimes formed a new gen., as *cnēowes*, *trēowes*, beside older *cneowes*, *treowes*.

§ 266. *w* disappeared before *u*, and *e* (= older *i*), as nom. *clēa* from **cla(w)u*, *claw*; *læs* from **læs(w)u*, *pasture*; *mæd* from **mæd(w)u*, *meadow*; *sceadu* from **scad(w)u*, *shade*, *shadow*; *þrēa* from **þra(w)u*, *threat*, beside gen. *læswe*, *mædwe*, *sceadwe*; nom. acc. neut. *fēa* from **fa(w)u*, *few*; dat. *fēam* from **fa(w)um*, see § 140; dat. pl. *cnēom* from **cne(w)um*, beside nom. sing. *cnēo*, *knee*. And similarly at a later period: *betuh*, *between*, *cucu*, *quick*, *alive*, *cudu*, *cud*, *uton*, *let us*, beside older *betwuh*, *cwucu*, *cwudu*, *wuton*.

cū from **k(w)ū*, older **kwō*, *cow*; *hū* from **h(w)ū*, older **hwō*, *how*; neut. *tū* from **t(w)ū*, older **twō*, *two*. See § 130.

æ from **ā(w)i-*, older **aiwi*. (Goth. *áiws*), *law*; *hræ* from **hrā(w)i-*, older **hraiwi*, *corpse*; *sæ* from **sā(w)i-*, older **saiwi*. (Goth. *sáiws*), *sea*; *gierþ*, prim. Germanic **garwip*, *he prepares*; pret. *gierede*, prim. Germanic **garwidæ-*, *he prepared*, beside inf. *gierwan*; and similarly pret. *nierede*, *sierede*, *smierede*, *wielede*, beside inf. *nierwan*, *to narrow*; *sierwan*, *to devise*; *smierwan*, *to anoint*; *wielwan*, *to roll*.

The *w* was often reintroduced after the analogy of forms where *w* was regular, as nom. *clawu*, *þrawu* (beside the regular nom. *clēa*, *þrēa*), new formations from the gen. and dat. *clawe*, *þrawe*; dat. pl. *sæwum* beside *sæm*, with *w* from the gen. pl. *sæwa*, *of seas*; pret. pl. *rēowun* beside *rēon*, with *w* from *rōwan*, *to row*; and similarly

grēowun, -on, *they grew*; sēowun, *they sowed*; &c. On forms like pret. pl. swulton, *they died*; swummon, *they swam*, see § 249. gierweþ, *he prepares*, pret. gierwede, beside the regular forms giereþ, gierede, with w from gierwan; cnāwþ for *cnāþ from *cnā(w)iþ, *he knows*, with w from the inf. cnāwan.

§ 267. w often disappeared in the second element of compounds ealneg, -ig, for ealne weg, *always*; fulluht from *full wuht, *baptism*; hlāford from *hlāf weard, *lord*; hwilende from *hwil wende, *transitory*; nāuht beside older nā-wuht, *naught*. And in certain verbal forms with the negative prefix, as næs = ne wæs, *was not*; nāron = ne wāron, *were not*; nāt = ne wāt, *knows not*; nolde = ne wolde, *would not*; nyle = ne wile, *will not*; nysse = ne wisse, *he knew not*; nyton = ne witon, *they know not*.

j

§ 268. Germanic j (= consonantal i) generally remained initially in Gothic, OS. and OHG., but disappeared in O.Icel. In OE. it had become a palatal spirant like the y in NE. yet, yon already in the oldest period of the language. It was usually written g, ge (also i, gi before a following u). Examples are: gēar, Goth. jēr, OS. OHG. jār, O.Icel. ār, *year*; geoc, iuc, Goth. juk, OHG. joch, O.Icel. ok, *yoke*; geong, gióng, giung, iung, Goth. juggs, OS. OHG. jung, O.Icel. ungr, *young*; and similarly gē, gie, ye; gēo, gio, iū, *formerly, of old*; geogōþ, giogoþ, iugoþ, *youth*; geōmor, sad, *mournful*; geond, *through, beyond*; giest, *yeast*; gingra, *younger*. See § 51.

§ 269. Germanic medial -ij- became -i- which combined with a following guttural vowel to form a diphthong, as bīo, bēo, Germanic stem-form *bijōn-, *bee*; fēond, Goth. fijands, *enemy*; frēo from *frija-, *free*; frēond,

Goth. *frijōnds*, *friend*; nom. acc. neut. *þrīo*, *þrēo*, from **þriju* = Goth. *þrija*, *three*, see § 104.

§ 270. It is generally assumed that Germanic j remained in OE. between vowels when the first element was a long vowel or diphthong, but it is, however, more probable that j regularly disappeared in this position and that at a later period a consonantal glide (written g, ge) was developed between the vowels, as was sometimes the case in OS. and OHG., as *cīegan* from **kaujan*, *to call*; *frīgea* older *frīgea* = Goth. *fráuja*, *lord, master*; dat. *hīege*, Anglian *hēge* = Goth. *háuja*, *īege* = Goth. **áujái*, beside nom. *hīeg*, *hay, īeg, island*; *þrēagean* from **þrauōjan*, *to threaten*; and similarly *fēog(e)an*, *to hate*; *frēog(e)an*, *to love*. Cp. § 275.

NOTE.—Forms like nom. *hīeg*, Goth. *hawi*, *hay*; *īeg*, *īg*, Goth. **awi*, gen. **áujōs*, had the final g from the inflected forms, as gen. *hīeges*, dat. *hīege*, gen. and dat. *īege*.

§ 271. Germanic medial j (written i, g; ī, eg, also ige before a) remained after r in the combination short vowel + r, as *herian*, *hergan*, *herigan*, *heregan*, *herigean*, Goth. *hazjan*, *to praise*; and similarly *nerian*, Goth. *nasjan*, *to save*; *werian*, Goth. *wasjan*, *to clothe, wear*; gen. sing. *heries*, *herges*, *heriges*, Goth. *harjis*, nom. pl. *hergas*, *herigas*, *herigeas*, Goth. *harjōs*, *armies*. The i, e in ig, eg represent a vocalic glide which was developed between the r and the j. And the e in ige merely indicates the palatal nature of the preceding g.

§ 272. Germanic medial j disappeared after original long closed syllables or syllables which became long by the West Germanic gemination of consonants (§ 254), as *dælan*, Goth. *dáiljan*, *to divide*; *dēman*, Goth. *dōmjan*, *to judge*; *fyllan*, Goth. *fulljan*, *to fill*; *gelīefan*, Goth. *galáubjan*, *to believe*; *hieran*, Goth. *háusjan*, *to hear*; *sēcan*, Goth. *sōkjan*, *to seek*. gierd from **geardju* = Goth.

**gardja*, *rod, twig*; *hild* from **hildju* = Goth. **hildja*, *war*; gen. *rīces* from **rikjes*, Goth. *reikjis*, *of a kingdom*.

biddan, Goth. *bidjan*, *to pray*; *hebban*, Goth. *hafjan*, *to raise*; *hliehhan*, Goth. *hlahjan*, *to laugh*; *lecgan*, Goth. *lagjan*, *to lay*; *scieppan*, Goth. *skapjan*, *to create*; *settan*, Goth. *satjan*, *to set*. Gen. sing. *beddes*, Goth. *badjis*, *of a bed*; *cynnes*, Goth. *kunjis*, *of a race, generation*; *willa*, Goth. *wilja*, *will*; *henn* from **hennju*, older **χannjō* = Goth. **hanja*, *hen*; and similarly *crycc*, Goth. **krukja*, *crutch*; *hell*, Goth. *halja*, *hell*; *sibb*, Goth. *sibja*, *relationship*; gen. *helle*, *sibbe* = Goth. *haljōs*, *sibjōs*.

NOTE.—j disappeared medially before i already in West Germanic; hence verbs, which have double consonants in the inf. by the West Germanic gemination of consonants, have only a single consonant in the second and third pers. sing. of the present indicative, as *lekest*, *legeþ* = Goth. *lagjis*, *lagjip*, beside inf. *lecgan* = Goth. *lagjan*, *to lay*.

§ 273. Germanic final -ōjan became -ian through the intermediate stages -ējan, ejan, -ijan, -ian, as lōcian from *lōkōjan, *to look*; macian from *makōjan, *to make*. The g in forms like lōcig(e)an, macig(e)an is merely a consonantal glide which was developed between the i and the a.

The Germanic ending -ij(i) from Indg. -eje became -i during the prim. Germanic period, then -i became shortened -i (§ 214). This -i regularly disappeared in prehistoric OE. after original long stems, but remained -i (later e) after original short stems, as *hier*, Goth. *hausei*, from **χauzī*, *hear thou*; *sēc*, Goth. *sōkei*, *seek thou*; but *nere*, Goth. *nasei*, *save thou*; and similarly *bide*, *pray thou*; *freme*, *perform thou*; *lege*, *lay thou*; *sete*, *set thou*.

§ 274. When j came to stand finally after the loss of the case endings -az, -an (= Indg. -os, -om), it became vocalized to -i which became -e at a later period, as *hierde*, OS. *hirdi*, OHG. *hirti*, Goth. (acc.) *haírdi*, *shepherd*; and similarly *ende*, *end*; *here*, *army*; *lāce*, *physician*; *rīce*,

OS. *rīki*, OHG. *rihhi*, Goth. *reiki*, *kingdom*; *wīte*, OS. *wīti*, *punishment*. The regularly developed forms of *hrycg*, *back*, *secg*, *man*, *bedd*, *bed*, *cynn*, *race*, *generation*, *nett*, *net*, and of similar masculine and neuter nouns with double consonants in the nom. and acc. singular, would be **hryge*, Goth. (acc.) **hrugi*; **sege*, Goth. (acc.) **sagi*; **bede*, Goth. *badi*; **cyne*, Goth. *kuni*; **nete*, Goth. *nati*. The nom. and acc. sing. are new formations with double consonants from the inflected stem-forms.

§ 275. Germanic *jj* became *ddj* in Goth. and *gg(j)* in O.Icel. In OE. *·jj·* became *·i·* through the intermediate stage *·ij·*; and *-ajj-* became *-æ-* through the intermediate stages *-aij-*, *-āj-*. And then between the *·i·*, *-æ-* and a following vowel a consonantal glide (written *g*) was developed (cp. § 270), which was often levelled out into the uninflected forms, as *frīgedæg*, *frīgðæg*, *Friday*, beside *frēo* from **frīo*, older **frijō*, OS. *frī*, *woman*; *ēode* from **īode*, older **ījō-dæ-*, Goth. *iddja*, *he went*; gen. *æges*, *cæge*, *wæge*, beside nom. *æg* (O.Icel. *egg*, OS. OHG. *ei*), *egg*, *cæg*, *key*, *wæg* (Goth. *waddjus*, O.Icel. *veggr*), *wall*; *clæg*, Goth. (fem.) **kladdja*, OS. *klei*, *clay*.

THE LIQUIDS.

1

§ 276. Germanic 1 generally remained in OE. both initially, medially, and finally, as *lecgan*, Goth. *lagjan*, O.Icel. *leggja*, OS. *leggian*, OHG. *leggen*, *to lay*; *slæpan*, Goth. *slēpan*, OS. *slāpan*, OHG. *slāfan*, *to sleep*; OE. OS. OHG. *stelan*, Goth. *stilan*, O.Icel. *stela*, *to steal*; OE. OS. *helpan*, Goth. *hilpan*, O.Icel. *hjalpa*, OHG. *helfan*, *to help*; *sellan*, Goth. *saljan*, O.Icel. *selja*, OS. *sellian*, OHG. *sellēn*, *to give, sell*; *feallan*, O.Icel. *falla*, OS. OHG. *fallan*, *to fall*; *sceal*, Goth. O.Icel. OS.

OHG. *skal*, *shall*; and similarly *lamb*, *lamb*; *land*, *land*; *lang*, *long*; *lædan*, *to lead*; *leof*, *dear*; *leornian*, *to learn*; *lif*, *life*; *lufu*, *love*; *lýtel*, *little*. *ealu*, *ale*; *meolu*, *meal*; *mioluc*, *milk*; *talu*, *number*, *tale*. *blōd*, *blood*; *clæne*, *clean*; *flēcn*, *to flee*; *glæd*, *glad*; *hlāford*, *lord*; *wlonc*, *proud*. *feld*, *field*; *folc*, *folk*; *folgian*, *to follow*; *gold*, *gold*; *helm*, *helmet*; *meltan*, *to melt*; *wealdan*, *to wield*, *govern*; *stille*, *still*, *silent*; *tellan*, *to tell*; *willa*, *will*. *fyllan*, *to fill*; *gealla*, *gall*; *weallan*, *to boil*; *wulle*, *wool*. *col*, *coal*; *cōl*, *cool*; *fūl*, *foul*; *fugol*, *fowl*, *bird*; *smæl*, *slender*; *sadol*, *saddle*; *stæl*, *he stole*. *hyll*, *hill*. *eall*, *all*; *full*, *full*.

On vocalic l as in *æpl*, *apple*; *nædl*, *needle*; *nægl*, *nail*; *segł*, *sail*; *setl*, *seat*, see § 219.

§ 277. sl underwent metathesis in unstressed syllables, as *byrgels*, OS. *burgisli*, *tomb*; *rædels*, OS. *rādislo*, MHG. *rætsel*, *riddle*; and similarly *brīdels*, *bridle*; *fætels*, *tub*, *vessel*; *gyrdels* older *gyrdisl*, *girdle*; *rīecels*, *incense*. Metathesis of l rarely took place in stem-syllables, as Anglian *bold*, *dwelling*, *seld*, *seat*, *spāld*, *saliva*, beside WS. *botl*, *setl*, *spātl*.

r

§ 278. Germanic r generally remained in OE. both initially, medially, and finally, as *rēad*, Goth. *ráuþs*, O.Icel. *rauðr*, OS. *rōd*, OHG. *rōt*, *red*; OE. OS. OHG. *bringan*, Goth. *briggan*, *to bring*; *here*, Goth. *harjis*, OS. OHG. *heri*, *army*; OE. OS. *word*, Goth. *waúrd*, OHG. *wort*, *word*; *feorran*, *from afar*, Goth. *faírra*, *far off*; *fæder*, Goth. OS. *fadar*, O.Icel. *faðir*, OHG. *fater*, *father*; and similarly *rādan*, *to advise*; *rāp*, *rope*; *regn*, *rain*; *rīce*, *kingdom*; *rīdan*, *to ride*; *rīm*, *number*; *rodor*, *sky*; *rūm*, *room*. *crēopan*, *to creep*; *drēam*, *mirth*; *frēo*, *free*; *grēne*, *green*; *hrōf*, *roof*; *strēam*, *stream*; *trēo*, *tree*; *wrītan*, *to write*. *beran*, *to bear*; *cearu*, *care, sorrow*; *duru*, *door*; *faran*, *to go, travel*. *bierce*, *birch*; *burg*, *city*;

earm, arm; eorþe, earth; feorh, life; heard, hard; scearp, sharp; spearwa, sparrow; steorfan, to die; þorn, thorn; þurh, through; weorc, work. āfierran, to remove; steorra, star. fyr, fire; hamor, hammer; mōdor, mother; tēar, tear; wer, man.

NOTE.—r disappeared in late OE. in specan, to speak, spæc, speech, beside older sprecan, spræc.

§ 279. West Germanic medial r from older z (§ 252) remained in OE., as betra, Goth. batiza, better; herian, Goth. hazjan, to praise; hord, Goth. huzd, treasure; and similarly coren, chosen; dēor (Goth. dius, gen. diuzis), deer, wild animal; ēare, ear; hieran, to hear; ieldra, elder; lāran, to teach; leornian, to learn; māra, larger; nerian, to save; wāron, they were. ierre, Goth. áirzeis, OS. OHG. irri, angry; and similarly *durran, to dare; mierran, to hinder, mar; þyrre, dry, withered.

§ 280. Antevocalic r often became postvocalic by metathesis when a short vowel was followed by n, nn, s, or s + consonant, as ærn, Goth. razn, O.Icel. rann, house; forsc, O.Icel. froskr, OHG. frosk, frog; forst, O.Icel. OS. OHG. frost, frost; hors, O.Icel. OS. hross, OHG. ros (gen. rosses), horse; iernan, Goth. OS. OHG. rinnan, O.Icel. rinna, to run; and similarly bærnan (wv.), biernan (sv.), to burn; bærs, perch (a fish); berstan, to burst; cærse, cress; fersc, fresh; fierst, space of time; gærns, grass; hærn, wave; þerscan, to thresh (corn); wærna beside wrænna, wren.

§ 281. s or l+r became ss, ll by assimilation, as lāssa from *lās(i)ra, smaller; fem. gen. dat. sing. þisse (OHG. desera, desero), from *þisre, of this; gen. pl. þissa (OHG. desero), from *þisra; gen. sing. ūsses from *ūsres, of our; dat. ūssum from *ūsrum. sēlla beside sēlra, better.

THE NASALS.

m

§ 282. Germanic **m** generally remained in OE. both initially, medially, and finally, as *mōna*, Goth. *mēna*, O.Icel. *māne*, OS. OHG. *māno*, *moon*; OE. Goth. *guma*, O.Icel. *gume*, OS. *gumo*, OHG. *gomo*, *man*; OE. OS. *dumb*, Goth. *dumbs*, O.Icel. *dumbr*, OHG. *tumb*, *dumb*; OE. O.Icel. OS. OHG. *rūm*, *room*; and similarly *macian*, *to make*; *mann*, *man*; *māwan*, *to mow*; *meltan*, *to melt*; *mīn*, *my*; *mōdor*, *mother*; *mūþ*, *mouth*. *cuman*, *to come*; *nama*, *name*; *niman*, *to take*; *tīma*, *time*; *þūma*, *thumb*. *besma*, *besom*; *climban*, *to climb*; *gelimpan*, *to happen*; *lamb*, *lamb*. *fremman* from **framjan*, *to perform*; *swimman*, *to swim*. *bēam*, *tree*; *brōm*, *broom*; *hām*, *home*; *helm*, *helmet*; *wyrm*, *snake*. *swamm*, *he swam*.

On vocalic **m** as in *æþm*, *breath*; *bōsm*, *bosom*; *botm*, *bottom*; *māþm*, *treasure*, see § 219.

§ 283. **m** disappeared in prehistoric OE. before **f**, **s** with lengthening of the preceding vowel, as *fīf*, Goth. OHG. *fimf*, *five*; *ōsle*, OHG. *amsala*, *ousel*; *sōfte*, OHG. *samfto*, *softly*; *sēfte*, *soft*. But **m** remained when it came to stand before **s** at a later period, as *grimsian* from **grimisian* = OHG. *grimmisōn*, *to rage*; *þrims* beside older *trimes*, *trymesse* (OHG. *drimissa*), *a coin*.

§ 284. Final **-m**, when an element of inflexion, became **-n** in late OE., as dat. pl. *dagon*, *giefon*, *sunon* beside older *dagum*, *giefum*, *sunum*; dat. sing. and pl. *gōdon* beside older *gōdum*, *good*.

n

§ 285. Germanic **n** generally remained in OE. both initially, medially, and finally, as *nama*, Goth. *namō*, OS. OHG. *namo*, *name*; OE. OS. OHG. *sunu*, Goth. *sunus*, O.Icel. *sunr*, *son*; OE. Goth. OHG. *spinnan*, O.Icel. *spinna*, *to spin*; *pennan*, OS. *thennian*, OHG. *dennen*,

Goth. þanjan, O.Icel. þenja, *to stretch*; and similarly nacod, *naked*; nædl, *needle*; nefā, *nephew*; nett, *net*. clæne, *clean*; grēne, *green*; mōna, *moon*; munuc, *monk*; wēnan, *to expect*. bindan, *to bind*; blind, *blind*; cnēo, *knee*; frēond, *friend*; hand, *hand*; hnudu, *nut*; sendan, *to send*; windan, *to wind*. spannan, *to clasp*; sunne, *sun*; þynn(e), *thin*. bān, *bone*; cwēn, *queen*; heofon, *heaven*; mylen, *mill*; stān, *stone*. cinn, *chin*; henn, *hen*; mann, *man*; synn, *sin*.

On vocalic n as in hræfn, *raven*; regn, *rain*; tācn, *token*, see § 219.

§ 286. n disappeared in prehistoric OE. before þ, s with lengthening of the preceding vowel, as cūþ, Goth. kunþs, OHG. kund, *known*; ēst, Goth. ainsts, OHG. anst, stem-form ansti-, *favour*; ðjær, Goth. anþar, OHG. andar, *other*; ūs, Goth. OHG. uns, *us*; and similarly cýpan, *to make known*; dūst, *dust*; fūs, *ready*; gesiþ, *companion*; gōs, *goose*; hōs (OHG. hansa), *band, escort*; mūþ, *mouth*; sīþ, *journey*; tōþ, *tooth*; wýscan, *to wish*; ýst, *storm*. The long vowel became shortened in unstressed syllables, as fracuþ, -oþ, Goth. frakunþs, *despised*; and similarly duguþ, *strength, valour*; geoguþ, *youth*; nimaþ from *nimōþ, older *nemonþ-, *they take*, see § 218. But n remained when it came to stand before s at a later period, as clænsian from *clænisian, older *klainisōjan, *to cleanse*; minsian from *minnisian, *to diminish*; winster older winester (OHG. winister), *left, left hand*; also in the Latin loanword pinsian (Lat. pensāre), *to consider*.

§ 287. n sometimes disappeared between consonants, as elboga beside elnboga, *elbow*; pret. nemde from *nemnde, *he named*; sæterdæg beside sæterndæg, *Saturday*.

§ 288. Final -n generally disappeared in verbal forms before the pronouns wē, *wit*; gē, *git*, as binde wē, *let us bind*; binde gē, *bind ye!*; bunde wē?, *did we bind?*. See § 477.

Final *-n* disappeared in Nth. in words of more than one syllable. This law was fairly well preserved in the infinitive, the pres. and pret. pl. subjunctive, the weak declension of nouns and adjectives, numerals, and adverbs, but in strong nouns and adjectives including the pp. of strong verbs, the final *-n* was generally reintroduced into the nom. singular from the inflected forms. It was also mostly reintroduced into the indic. pret. plural through the influence of the (?)past participle which itself was a new formation. Examples are: *bera*, *to bear*, *gehēra*, *to hear*, *lāra*, *to teach*, *senda*, *to send* = WS. *beran*, *gehieran*, *lāran*, *sendan*; *gihēre*, *they may hear*, *sprece*, *they may speak* = WS. *gehieren*, *sprecen*; *bite*, *they might bite* = WS. *biten*; gen. dat. acc. sing. *fola*, *foal*, *heorta*, *heart* = WS. *folan*, *heortan*; nom. acc. pl. *galga* = WS. *gealgan*, *gallows*; *seofona*, *seven*; *befora*, *before*, *binna*, *within*, *fearra*, *from afar*, *norþa*, *from the north*, *westa*, *from the west* = WS. *beforan*, *binnan*, *feorran*, *norþan*, *westan*; but *dryhten*, *lord*, *heofon*, *heaven*, *hēpen*, *heathen*, *ārisen*, *arisen*, *genumen*, *taken*, with *-n* from the inflected forms; *bērun*, *they bore*, *cwōmun*, *they came*, *læddun*, *they led*.

ŋ

§ 289. The Germanic guttural nasal *ŋ* (written *g* in Gothic, and *n* in the other Germanic languages) only occurred medially before *g* and *k* (written *c* in OE.). It disappeared in the combination *ŋx* already in prim. Germanic (§ 245). In OE. it remained guttural or became palatal according as the following *g*, *c* remained guttural or became palatal, cp. § 309. Examples are: OE. OHG. *bringan*, Goth. *briggan*, *to bring*; *drincan*, Goth. *drigkan*, OS. *drinkan*, OHG. *trinkan*, *to drink*; *geong*, Goth. *juggs*, O.Icel. *ungr*, OS. OHG. *jung*, *young*; and similarly *finger*, *finger*; *gangan*, *to go*; *hangian*, *to hang*; *hungor*,

hunger; *lang*, *long*; *tunge*, *tongue*; *sincan*, *to sink*; *singan*, *to sing*; *swincan*, *to labour*; *tungol*, *star*, *constellation*.

benc from **bankiz*, *bench*; *lengra*, OS. *lengira*, OHG. *lengiro*, *longer*; *pencan*, Goth. *þagkjan*, OS. *thenkian*, OHG. *denken*, *to think*; and similarly *drencan*, *to give to drink*; *enge*, *narrow*; *engel*, *angel*; *englisc*, *English*; *finc*, *finch*; *mengan*, *to mix*; *sengan*, *to singe*; *strengþ*, prim. Germanic *strangipō*, *strength*; *þyncan*, *to seem*.

§ 290. The guttural *ŋ* disappeared in an unstressed syllable when preceded by *n* in a stressed syllable in the course of the OE. period, as *cynig*, *king*, *penig*, *penny*, beside older *cynning*, *pening*; *hunig*, O.Icel. *hunang*, OHG. *honang* beside *honag*, *honey*.

THE LABIALS.

p

§ 291. Germanic *p* from Indg. *b* (§ 232) was of rare occurrence, especially initially. Most of the words beginning with *p* in OE. are Latin or Greek loanwords. *p* remained in OE. both initially, medially, and finally, as *pād* (Goth. *páida*), *cloak*; *pening*, O.Icel. *penningr*, OHG. *pfenning*, *penny*; *open*, O.Icel. *openn*, OS. *opan*, OHG. *offan*, *open*; *slēpan*, Goth. *slēpan*, OS. *slāpan*, OHG. *slāfan*, *to sleep*; *dēop*, Goth. *diups*, O.Icel. *djūpr*, OS. *diop*, OHG. *tiof*, *deep*; and similarly *pæþ*, *path*; *pott*, *pot*; *plegan*, *to play*; *pliht*, *danger*, *plight*; *plōg*, *plough*; *prūt*, *proud*; *spere*, *spear*; *sprecan*, *to speak*. *clyppan*, *to embrace*; *grāpiān*, *to grope*; *stæppan*, *to step*; *sūpan*, *to drink*; *swāpan*, *to sweep*; *wāpen*, *weapon*; *wēpan*, *to weep*. *hearpe*, *harp*; *helpan*, *to help*; *weorpan*, *to throw*, *cast*. *hēap*, *troop*, *heap*; *rāp*, *rope*; *scēap*, *sheep*; *scearp*, *sharp*; *scip*, *ship*; *ūp*, *up*.

Examples of Lat. loanwords are: *cuppe* (late Lat. *cuppa*),

p; *pāwa*, *pēa* (Lat. *pāvo*), *peacock*; *peru* (Lat. *pirum*), *ar*; *pic* (Lat. acc. *picem*), *pitch*; *pinsian* (Lat. *pensāre*), *weigh, consider*; *pise* (Lat. *pīsum*), *pea*; *pund* (Lat. *pondo*), *pound*; *pyle* (Lat. acc. *pulvīnum*), *pillow*; *pytt* (Lat. acc. *puteum*), *pit*.

b

§ 292. We have already seen that prim. Germanic **b** from *ndg. bh* became **b** initially, and also medially after **m** during the prim. Germanic period (§ 234); that prim. Germanic **bj** became **bb** in West Germanic (§ 254); and that in further development of prim. Germanic **b** belonged to the history of the separate Germanic languages (§ 235). Germanic **b**, and West Germanic **bb** from **bj** (§ 254) and **n** in the weak declension of nouns (§ 256), remained in OE., as OE. OS. OHG. *beran*, Goth. *baíran*, O.Icel. *era*, *to bear*; OE. OS. *blind*, Goth. *blinds*, O.Icel. *lindr*, OHG. *blint*, *blind*; *brecan*, Goth. *brikan*, OHG. *rehhan*, *to break*; and similarly *bæc*, *back*; *bæþ*, *bath*; *bān*, *bone*; *bēam*, *tree*; *bēodan*, *to command*; *bindan*, *to bind*; *bītan*, *to bite*; *blæc*, *black*; *bläwan*, *to blow*; *blōd*, *blood*; *bōc*, *book*; *bodig*, *body*; *brād*, *broad*; *bringan*, *to ring*; *brycg*, *bridge*.

dumb, Goth. *dumbs*, O.Icel. *dumbr*, OHG. *tumb*, *lumb*; and similarly *camb*, *comb*; *climban*, *to climb*; *amb*, *lamb*; *ymb(e)*, *about, around*; *wamb*, *stomach*.

bedd (Goth. gen. *badjis*), *bed*; *sibb*, Goth. *sibja*, OS. *sibbia*, OHG. *sibba*, *relationship, peace*; and similarly *cribb*, *crib*; *habban*, *to have*; *libban*, *to live*; *nebb*, *beak*; *ribb*, *rib*; *webb*, *web*. *ebba* (§ 256), *ebb*.

§ 293. Germanic medial **b** remained in OE. between voiced sounds. In the oldest period of the language it was mostly written **b**, as *giaban*, *to give*; *libr*, *liver*; *ober*, *over*. But owing to the fact that Germanic **f** became **b** medially between voiced sounds, although the **f** was

retained in writing (§ 296), the f also came to be used regularly to represent Germanic þ in OE. On the normal development of þ in the other Germanic languages, see § 230. Examples are: giefan, Goth. giban, O.Icel. gefa, OS. geban, OHG. geban, *to give*; hæfde, Goth. habáida, OS. haþda, habda, OHG. habēta, *he had*; sealfian, Goth. OHG. salbōn, OS. salþon, *to anoint*; seofon, Goth. OHG. sibun, OS. sibun, *seven*; and similarly æfen, *evening*; beofor, *beaver*; cnafa, *boy*; delfan, *to dig*; drīfan, *to drive*; hafast, *thou hast*; hafaþ, *he has*; heafoc, *hawk*; hēafod, *head*; hefig, *heavy*; heofon, *heaven*; hlāford, *lord, master*; hræfn, *raven*; lāfan, *to leave*; lifde, *he lived*; lifer, *liver*; lofian, *to praise*; lufian, *to love*; ofer, *over*; scūfan, *to push*; siolufr, seolfor, *silver*; stefn, *voice*; steorfān, *to die*; wefan, *to weave*; yfel, *evil*; gen. wifes, OHG. wibes, dat. wife, OHG. wibe, beside nom. wif, OHG. wib, *woman*. Also in Lat. loanwords with b = late Lat. v, as dēofol (Lat. diabolus), *devil*; fēfor (Lat. fēbris), *fever*; tæfl (Lat. tabula), *chess-board, die*; trifot (Lat. tributum), *tribute*.

NOTE.—fn, fm became mn, mm in late OE., as emn (Goth. ibns), *even*; stemn (Goth. stibna), *voice*, beside older ef(e)n, stef(e)n; wimman (pl. wimmen) beside older wifman, *woman*.

§ 294. Final þ became the voiceless spirant f in OE. Goth. and OS. and thus fell together with Germanic final f (§ 295), as geaf, Goth. OS. gaf, OHG. gab, *he gave*; healf, OS. half, OHG. halb, *half*; hlāf, Goth. acc. hláif, OHG. hleib, *loaf, bread*; and similarly cealf, *calf*; dēaf, *deaf*; dealf, *he dug*; lēaf, *leaf*; lēof, *dear*; lif, *life*; lof, *praise*; scēaf, *he pushed*; wif, *wife, woman*.

f

§ 295. Germanic f remained initially, medially before voiceless consonants, and finally, as fæder, Goth. fadar, O.Icel. faðer, OS. fadar, OHG. fater, *father*; OE. OS. fis, Goth. OHG. fimf, *five*; OE. OS. fōt, Goth. fōtus,

O.Icel. *fōtr*, OHG. *fuoz*, *foot*; *gesceaft*, Goth. *gaskafts*, *creation*, OS. *giskaft*, *destiny*, OHG. *giscaft*, *creature*; OE. O.Icel. OS. OHG. *hof*, *court, dwelling*; OE. OS. *wulf*, Goth. acc. *wulf*, OHG. *wolf*, *wolf*; and similarly *fæger*, *fair, beautiful*; *fæst*, *firm*; *fæt*, *vessel, vat*; *fēa*, *few*; *feallan*, *to fall*; *feld*, *field*; *feohtan*, *to fight*; *fēower*, *four*; *feþer*, *feather*; *findan*, *to find*; *fleasc*, *flesh*; *fleax*, *flax*; *fleogan*, *to fly*; *fōda*, *food*; *folc*, *folk*; *folgian*, *to follow*; *fram*, *from*; *frēo*, *free*; *frēond*, *friend*; *frēosan*, *to freeze*; *fugol*, *bird*; *full*, *full*; *fyr*, *fire*. *æfter*, *after*; *cræft*, *skill*; *gift*, *marriage gift*; *offrian*, *to offer*; *pyffan*, *to puff*; *ræfsan*, *refsan*, *to reprove*; *sceaft*, *shaft, pole*. *ceaf*, *chaff*; *hōf*, *he raised*; *hrōf*, *roof*.

§ 296. Germanic medial f became þ (= the v in NE. vat) between voiced sounds and thus fell together with Germanic þ in this position (§ 293). In the oldest period of the language the two Germanic sounds were mostly kept apart, the former being written f, and the latter b. Examples are: *cēafi*, OS. *kāfi*, cp. MHG. *kivel*, *jaw*; *ofen*, O.Icel. *ofn*, OHG. *ofan*, *oven*; *ceafor*, OHG. *kefar*, *cockchafer*; *sceofi*, Goth. **skufla*, cp. OHG. *scūfala*, *shovel*; sing. gen. *wulves*, OHG. *wolxes*, dat. *wulfe*, OHG. *wolfe*, beside nom. *wulf*, OHG. *wolf*, *wolf*; and similarly in the inflected forms of words like *ceaf*, *chaff*; *hrōf*, *roof*.

§ 297. fj became bb through the intermediate stage þj, as *hebban*, Goth. *hafjan*, *to raise*.

THE DENTALS.

t

§ 298. Germanic t remained in OE. both initially, medially, and finally, as *tōþ*, Goth. *tunþus*, OS. *tand*, OHG. *zan(d)*, *tooth*; *tunge*, Goth. *tuggō*, O.Icel. OS. *tunga*, OHG. *zunga*, *tongue*; *twā*, Goth. *twái*, *two*; OE. OS. *etan*, Goth. *itan*, O.Icel. *eta*, OHG. *ezzan*, *to eat*;

OE. Goth. OS. *witan*, O.Icel. *vita*, OHG. *wizzan*, *to know*; *settan*, Goth. *satjan*, O.Icel. *setja*, OS. *settian*, OHG. *setzen*, *to set*; *snottor*, Goth. *snutrs*, O.Icel. *snotr*, OS. OHG. *snottar*, *wise*; *sceatt*, Goth. *skatts*, O.Icel. *skattr*, *money, tribute*; *neaht*, Goth. *nahts*, OS. OHG. *naht*, *night*; and similarly *tācn*, *token*; *tam*, *tame*; *tēar*, *tear*; *tellan*, *to tell, count*; *tīd*, *tīma*, *time*; *timber*, *tīmber*; *tōl*, *tool*; *tredan*, *to tread*; *trēo*, *tree*; *trog*, *trough*; *turf*, *turf*; *twelf*, *twelve*; *twig*, *twig*. *bītan*, *to bite*; *botm*, *bottom*; *feohtan*, *to fight*; *hatian*, *to hate*; *hwāte*, *wheat*; *meltan*, *to melt*; *mētan*, *to find, meet*; *restan*, *to rest*; *setl*, *seat*; *swēte*, *sweet*; *wæter*, *water*. *cnota*, *knot*; *hwettan*, *to whet, incite*; *mattoc*, *mattock*; *sittan*, *to sit*. *fōt*, *foot*; *gāst*, *spirit*; *gylt*, *guilt*; *hwæt*, *what*; *hāt*, *hot*; *hwit*, *white*; *pytt*, *pit*; *stræt*, *street*.

NOTE.—1. Medial and final *st* was sometimes written *sp* in early WS., as *dūsp*, *dust*, *fæsp*, *fast*, *giefesp*, *thou givest*, *wæspm*, *growth*, *wāsp*, *thou knowest*, for *dūst*, *fæst*, *giefest*, *wæstm*, *wäst*.

2. Latin medial *t* became *d* in Low Latin, so that words borrowed at an early period have *t*, but those borrowed at a later period have *d*, as *bēte* (Lat. *bēta*), *beetroot*; *stræt* (Lat. *strāta*), *street, road*; but *abbod* (Lat. acc. *abbatem*), *abbot*; *læden* (Lat. acc. *latīnum*), *Latin (language)*; *sīde* (Lat. *sēta*), *silk*.

3. *t* often disappeared between consonants, as *fæsnian*, *to fasten*, *rihlīce*, *justly*, *prīsnes*, *boldness*, beside *fæstnian*, *rihtlīce*, *prīstnes*.

d

§ 299. Germanic *ð* became *d* initially, and also medially after *n* during the prim. Germanic period (§ 234). And *ð* in other positions became *d* in West Germanic (§ 253). On the normal development of Germanic *ð* in Goth. and O.Icel., see § 230. *d* generally remained in OE. both initially, medially, and finally, as *dæg*, Goth. *dags*, O.Icel. *dagr*, OS. *dag*, OHG. *tag*, *day*; *dohtar*, Goth. *daúhtar*, O.Icel. *dötter*, OS. *dohtar*, OHG. *tohter*, *daughter*;

fæder, Goth. fadar, O.Icel. faðir, OS. fadar, OHG. fater, *father*; OE. Goth. OS. bindan, O.Icel. binda, OHG. bintan, *to bind*; biddan, Goth. bidjan, O.Icel. biðja, OS. biddian, OHG. bitten, *to pray*; OE. OS. blōd, Goth. blōþ, O.Icel. blōð, OHG. bluot, *blood*; ceald, Goth. kalðs, O.Icel. kaldr, OS. kald, OHG. kalt, *cold*; and similarly dāg, *dough*; dēad, *dead*; dēaf, *deaf*; dēaþ, *death*; dēman, *to judge*; dēofol, *devil*; dēop, *deep*; deorc, *dark*; dōn, *to do*; dragan, *to drag*; drīfan, *to drive*; drincan, *to drink*; dūfan, *to dive*; dumb, *dumb*; duru, *door*; dwellan, *to lead astray*. bodig, *body*; cwædon, *they said*; fōdor, *fodder*, *food*; healdan, *to hold*; hierde, *he heard*; hider, *hither*; lædan, *to lead*; lædde, *he led*; mōdor, *mother*; nādre, *adder*; sadol, *saddle*; sendan, *to send*; slīdan, *to slide*; þridda, *third*; weder, *weather*; pp. worden, *become*; wudu, *wood*. brýd, *bride*; dād, *deed*; frēond, *friend*; pp. gemacod, *made*; god, *God*; gōd, *good*; hand, *hand*; hēafod, *head*; heard, *hard*; hlūd, *loud*; midd, *middle*; nacod, *naked*; rēad, *red*; word, *word*.

NOTE.—d disappeared between consonants, as pret. gyrded from *gyrdde beside inf. gyrdan, *to gird*; sende from *sendde (= Goth. sandida), beside inf. sendan, *to send*; sellic beside seldlic, *strange, wonderful*.

§ 300. d became t before and after voiceless consonants. When two dentals thus came together, they became tt which was simplified to t finally and after consonants. And interconsonantal t generally disappeared before s. Examples are: blētsian, older blēdsian from *blōdisōjan, *to bless*; bitst beside bidest, *thou prayest*; bint from *bindþ, older bindeþ, *he binds*; bit, bitt from *bidþ, older bideþ, *he prays*; cyste from *cyssde, *he kissed*; gesynto from *gesundiþu, *health*; grētte from *grētde (= Goth. *grōtida), *he greeted*; iecte, Goth. *áukida, *he increased*; lātst beside lādest, *thou leadest*. bin(t)st, older bindest,

thou bindest; and similarly *fin(t)st*, *thou findest*; *giel(t)st*, *thou yieldest*; *sten(t)st*, *thou standest*; *mils*, *mercy*, *milsian*, *to pity*, beside *milts*, *miltsian*. The d was often restored from forms where it was regular, as *findst*: *findan*; *milds*, *mildsian*: *milde*, *merciful*.

þ

§ 301. Germanic þ generally remained in OE. initially, medially when doubled, and finally, as þencan, Goth. þagkjan, OS. thenkian, OHG. denken, *to think*; þüsend, Goth. þüsundi, OHG. dūsunt, *thousand*; sceþpan, Goth. skaþjan, *to injure*; oþfe, eþfa, Goth. aíþáu, OS. edðo, oððo, OHG. eddo, *or*; áþ, Goth. acc. áiþ, OS. éð, OHG. eid, *oath*; pret. wearþ, Goth. warþ, OS. ward, OHG. *ward*, *he became*; and similarly þancian, *to thank*; þeccan, *to cover*; þeof, *thief*; þing, *thing*; þorn, *thorn*; þræd, *thread*; þringan, *to press*; þuma, *thumb*; þunor, *thunder*; þwang, *thong*; þyncan, *to seem*. moþþe, *moth*; siþþan, *since, afterwards*; smiþþe, *smithy*. bæþ, *bath*; beraþ, *they bear*; bireþ, *he bears*; broþ, *broth*; clāþ, *cloth*; cūþ, *known*; cwæþ, *he said*; dēaþ, *death*; hæleþ, *hero, man*; hæþ, *heath*; mōnaþ, *month*; mūþ, *mouth*; norþ, *north*; tōþ, *tooth*.

NOTE.—In late Nth. final ·þ appears as -s in the personal endings of verbs, as *bindes*, *he binds*, *bindas*, *they bind*, beside *bindēþ*, *bindaþ*.

§ 302. Germanic medial þ became ð between voiced sounds in OE., although the þ was retained in writing. In the oldest period of the language it was often written d. Examples are: baþian, *to bathe*; brōþor, *brother*; byrþen, *burden*; eorþe, *earth*; fæþm, *embrace*, *fathom*; feþer, *feather*; hæþen, *heathen*; morþor, *murder*; óþer, *other*; weorþan, *to become*. Gen. áþes, bæþes, beside nom. áþ, *oath*, bæþ, *bath*; inf. cweþan, *to say*, beside pret. sing. cwæþ.

§ 303. Germanic medial **lþ** became **ld** in OE. The **ld** then became extended to the final position by levelling. Examples are: **fealdan**, Goth. **falþan**, *to fold*; **wilde**, Goth. **wilþeis**, *wild*; **wuldor**, Goth. **wulþus**, *glory*. Gen. **goldes** (= Goth. ***gulþis**), dat. **golde** (= Goth. **gulþa**), from which a new nom. **gold** for ***golþ** (= Goth. **gulþ**) was formed; and similarly **beald**, *bold*; **eald**, *old*; **feld**, *field*; **hold**, *gracious*; **weald**, *forest*. But the **lþ**, which arose from vowel syncope, remained, as **sælþ**, OHG. **sālida**, *happiness*; **fielþ** from older ***fielleþ**, *he falls*.

§ 304. Germanic **þl** generally remained in Anglian, but became **dł** after long vowels in WS., as **ādl** (Anglian **āþl**, **ādl**, **āld**), *disease*; **nādl** (Anglian **nēþl**, Goth. **nēþla**), *needle*; **wādl** (Anglian **wēþl**), *poverty*; **wādla**, *pauper*; **wīdlian**, *to defile*.

§ 305. **þ** underwent assimilation with another dental or **s**, and then **tt** was simplified to **t** finally and after consonants, as **bīt(t)** from ***bīdþ**, and **bītþ**, older **bīdeþ**, *he awaits*, **bīteþ**, *he bites*; **bit(t)** from **bideþ**, *he prays*; **it(t)** from **iteþ**, *he eats*; **gesynto** from ***gesundiþu**, *health*; **lāttēow** from ***lād þēow**, *leader*; **mittȳ** from **mid þȳ**, *when*, *while*; **ofermētto** from ***ofermōdiþu**, *pride*; **þætte** from **þæt þe**, *that which*; **cýdde** beside **cýpde**, *he made known*; but **cwiþ** beside **cwiþeþ**, *he says*. **cīest** from **cīesþ**, older **cīeseþ**, *he chooses*; **cwist**, older **cwīpest**, *thou sayest*; **forliest**, older **forlieseþ**, *he loses*; **wiext**, older **wiexeþ**, *it grows*; **hafastu** = **hafas + þū**, *hast thou*. **bliss**, *bliss*, **blissian**, *to rejoice*, **liss**, *favour*, beside **blīþs**, **blīþsian**, **līþs**.

THE SIBILANT S.

§ 306. Germanic **s** remained in OE. initially, medially in combination with voiceless consonants, and finally, as **sæ**, Goth. **sáiws**, OS. OHG. **sēo**, *sea*; **slæpan**, Goth. **slépan**, OS. **slāpan**, OHG. **slāfan**, *to sleep*; OE. OS.

OHG. sunu, Goth. sunus, O.Icel. sunr, son; gäst, OS. gëst, OHG. geist, spirit; OE. Goth. O.Icel. OS. OHG. hüs, house; and similarly sadol, saddle; säd, seed; sealt, salt; sëcan, to seek; sëon, to see; sittan, to sit; slïdan, to slide; smæl, small, slender; snaca, snake; sôna, soon; sôt, soot; spearwa, sparrow; sprecan, to speak; standan, to stand; strêam, stream; süb, south; sweostor, sister; assa, ass, donkey; cyssan, to kiss; restan, to rest; þyrstan, to thirst; cëas, he chose; gær, grass; gös, goose; heals, neck; hors, horse; ïs, ice; müs, mouse; wæs, was.

For the Germanic combinations sk and hs, see §§ 312, 327.

NOTE.—s sometimes underwent metathesis with p, especially in late OE.; as æps, aspen, cops, fetter, bond, wlips, lisping, wæsp, wasp, beside æsp, cosp, wlisp, wæps (wæfs).

§ 307. Germanic s became z between voiced sounds in OE., but the s was retained in writing, as bōsm, bosom; cëosan, to choose; grasian, to graze; hæsl, hazel shrub; lesan, to collect; nosu, nose; ösle, ousel; wesole, wesle, weasel; wesan, to be, beside wæs, was; gen. hüses, dat. hüse, beside nom. hüs, house.

§ 308. We have already seen that prim. Germanic z from Indg. s became r medially and was dropped finally in West Germanic (§ 252). Examples of medial r have been given in § 279; and of the loss of final -z in § 252.

THE GUTTURALS.

k

§ 309. Germanic k, generally written c in OE., remained a guttural initially before consonants and before the guttural vowels a, ä, o, ö, u, ü, and their umlauts æ (e), ðæ, e, ðe (œ), y, ðy, but became a palatal before the palatal vowels, æ,

ā (ē) = Germanic ā, e (= Germanic e), ē (= Germanic ē); ea, eo, io from Germanic a, e, i by breaking (§ 49), īa, īo, īo, i, ī, and their umlauts e, ie (= i-umlaut of ea, io), ie (= i-umlaut of īa, īo), see § 47.

Germanic medial k and kk remained guttural when originally followed by a guttural vowel, as *bucca*, *he-goat*; *macian* from **makōjan*, *to make*; *sacu*, *strife*; *geoc*, prim. Germanic **jukan*, *yoke*; but became palatal when originally followed by an i or j, as *bryce* from **brukiz*, *breach*; *sēcan* = Goth. *sōkjan*, *to seek*; *þeccan* from **þakjan*, *to cover*.

The guttural and palatal c often existed side by side in different forms of the same word, as pret. pl. *curon*, pp. *coren*, beside inf. *cēosan*, *to choose*; *brecan*, *to break*, beside *bricþ* from **brikiþ*, *he breaks*.

Some scholars assume that palatal c and nc became. tʃ (= ch in NE. chin), ntʃ in Mercian, WS. and Ken. in the earliest period of the language, but this is an assumption which cannot be proved. All that we know for certain is that OE. had a guttural and a palatal k, that the former was sometimes written k and the latter always c, and that the two k-sounds had separate characters in the OE. runic alphabet. Both the guttural and the palatal k were generally written c in OE. When c was palatal it was often written ce, ci medially before a following guttural vowel, with e, i to indicate the palatal nature of the c, as *sēcean*, *to seek*; *þeccan*, *to cover*; *þencean*, *to think*, cp. § 319, Note.

§ 310. I. Guttural c.

cēlan from **kōljan*, *to cool*; *cemtan* from **kambjan*, *to comb*; *corn*, Goth. *kaúrn*, *corn*; cūþ, Goth. *kunþs*, *known*; *cynn*, Goth. *kuni*, *race, generation*; *cnēo*, Goth. *kniu*, *knee*; and similarly *camb*, *comb*, *comb*; cēne, *keen, bold*; *cennan*, *to give birth*; cēpan, *to keep*; cōl, *cool*; *coss*, *kiss*; cū, *cow*; *cuman*, *to come*; *cyning*, *king*; *cyssan*, *to kiss*; cȳþan, *to make known*. clāne, *clean*; ciimtan, *to*

climb; *cnotta*, *knot*; *cræft*, *skill*; *cwēn*, *queen*. Also in Lat. loanwords, as *candel* (Lat. *candēla*), *candle*; *copor* (Lat. *cuprum*), *copper*; *cycene* (late Lat. *coquīna*, *cucina*), *kitchen*; and similarly *camp*, *fight*, *battle*; *cempa*, *warrior*; *cōc*, *cook*; *cuppe*, *cup*.

æcer, Goth. *akrs*, prim. Germanic **akraz*, *field*; *nacod*, Goth. *naqaþs*, OHG. *nakot*, *naked*; *wracu*, Goth. *wraka*, *persecution*; and similarly *bacan*, *to bake*; *bucca*, *he-goat*; *draca*, *dragon*; *ficol*, *cunning*; *hnecca*, *neck*; *sprecan*, *to speak*; *sticca*, *stick*. *macian* from **makōjan*, *to make*; and similarly *liccian*, *to lick*; *lōcian*, *to look*; *prician*, *to prick*. *drincan*, *to drink*; *þancian*, *to thank*.

bucc, O.Icel. *bokkr*, Indg. **bhugnós*, *buck*; *blæc*, prim. Germanic **blakaz*, *black*; *geoc*, Goth. *juk*, prim. Germanic **jukan*, *yoke*; and similarly *āc*, *oak*; *bæc*, *back*; *bōc*, *book*; *brocc*, *badger*; *flocc*, *flock*; *folc*, *folk*; *mioluc*, *milk*; *sēoc*, *sick*; *weorc*, *work*; *þanc*, *thought*.

§ 311. 2. Palatal c.

cēapian, Goth. *káupōn*, *to trade*, *traffic*; *cēosan*, Goth. *kiusan*, *to choose*; *cinn*, *chin*, Goth. *kinnus*, *cheek*; and similarly *ceaf*, *chaff*; *ceafor*, *cockchafer*; *cealc*, *chalk*; *ceald*, *cold*; *cealf*, *calf*; *ceorfan*, *to carve*, *cut*; *ceorl*, *churl*, *man*; *cēowan*, *to chew*; *cīdan*, *to chide*; *cīese*, *cheese*; *cierran*, *to turn*; *cild*, *child*; *cirice*, *church*.

bēc from **bōkiz*, *books*; *lēece*, Goth. *lēkeis*, *physician*; *smiec* from **smaukiz*, *smoke*; *weccan*, Goth. *us-wakjan*, *to arouse*; *benc* from **baŋkiz*, *bench*; *þenc(e)an*, Goth. *þagkjan*, *to think*; and similarly *birce*, *birch*; *crycc*, *crutch*; *flicce*, *flitch*; *mēce*, *sword*; *mycel*, *great*; *sēc(e)an*, *to seek*; *strecc(e)an*, *to stretch*; *ſtycce*, *piece*; *tāc(e)an*, *to teach*; *wicce*, *witch*; *drenc(e)an*, *to submerge*; *þync(e)an*, *to seem*; *stenc*, *smell*, *odour*.

NOTE.—1. *cs* was generally written *x* in OE., as *æx* beside older *æces*, *axe*; *rīxian* beside *rīcsian* from **rīkisōn*, *to rule*.

2. OE. final *c* became palatal when preceded by *i* or *ī*, as *ic*,

I; *hwelc* from **hwa-lík*, *which*; *líc*, *body*; *pic*, *pitch*; *swelc* from **swa-lík*, *such*.

3. In Anglian final c became x (written h) in unstressed words, as ah beside late WS. ac, *but*; iowih (iwih), *you*, ūsih, us, beside WS. ēcwic, ūsic; ih, I, meh, me, þeh, thee, beside the stressed forms ic, mec, þec.

§ 312. In the oldest period of the language sc, like c (§ 309), was guttural or palatal, but some time during the OE. period the guttural sc became palatal, except in loan-words. It was often written sce, sci before a following guttural vowel with e, i to indicate the palatal nature of the sc. There is no definite proof that sc became ſ (= the sh in NE. ship, shape) in early OE. as is assumed by some scholars. Examples are: sc(e)acan, *to shake*; scand, *disgrace*; sc(e)adu, *shadow*; sceafit, *shaft*; sceal, *shall*; scēap, *sheep*; scearp, *sharp*; sc(e)ort, *short*; scēotan, *to shoot*; scield, *shield*; scieppan, *to create*; scieran, *to shear*; scilling, *shilling*; scip, *ship*; scōh, *shoe*; scrūd, *dress, garment*; sculdor, *shoulder*; scūr, *shower*; scyldig, *guilty*; blyscan, *to blush*; þerscan, *to thresh*; wascan, *to wash*; wȳscan, *to wish*. englisc, *English*; fisc, *fish*; flæsc, *flesh*. But scōl (Lat. schola), *school*; scinn (O.Icel. skinn), *skin*.

NOTE.—Medial sc often underwent metathesis to cs (written x), especially in late WS., as axe, *ashes*, āxian, *to ask*, fixas, fishes, waxan, *to wash*, beside asce, āscian (OHG. eiskōn), ficas, wascan.

g

§ 313. Germanic z became g after ñ during the prim. Germanic period (§ 234). zj (§ 254) and zn (§ 256) became gg in West Germanic. Germanic z remained a spirant in all other positions in the oldest period of OE. On the normal development of Germanic z in the other Germanic languages, see § 280.

Germanic initial and medial z became differentiated in prehistoric OE. into a guttural and a palatal voiced spirant

under the same conditions as those by which Germanic **k** became differentiated into a guttural and a palatal explosive (§ 309).

§ 314. Initial guttural **ȝ** remained in the oldest period of the language, but had become the voiced explosive **g** before the end of the OE. period. Initial palatal **ȝ** (written **g**) remained a spirant (= the **y** in NE. *yet*, *yon*) and fell together with Germanic initial **j** (§ 288). This explains why Germanic initial **j** was written **g** in OE.

§ 315. 1. Guttural **ȝ**.

gāst, OS. **gēst**, OHG. *geist*, *spirit*; OE. OS. **gōd**, Goth. **gōþs**, O.Icel. **gōðr**, OHG. *guot*, *good*; OE. OS. OHG. **gold**, Goth. **gulþ**, *gold*; OE. Goth. **guma**, O.Icel. **gume**, OS. **gumo**, OHG. **gomo**, *man*; **græs**, Goth. OS. OHG. **gras**, *grass*; and similarly **gād**, *goad*; **gaderian**, *to gather*; **galan**, *to sing*; **gamen**, *game*, *amusement*; **gār**, *spear*, *javelin*; **gāt**, *goat*; pl. **gatu**, *gates*; **gēs**, *geese*; **god**, *God*; **gōs**, *goose*; pret. pl. **guton**, *they poured out*; pp. **goten**, *poured out*; **gūþ**, *war*; **gylden**, *golden*. **glæd**, *glad*; **glōf**, *glove*; **gnætt**, *gnat*; **grēne**, *green*; **grund**, *ground*.

§ 316. 2. Palatal **ȝ**.

geaf, Goth. O.Icel. OS. **gaf**, OHG. **gab**, *he gave*; **gealga**, OS. OHG. **galgo**, *gallows*, Goth. **galga**, *cross*; **gēotan**, Goth. **giutan**, OS. **giotan**, OHG. **giozan**, *to pour out*; **giefan**, Goth. **giban**, O.Icel. **gefa**, OS. **gebān**, OHG. **gebān**, *to give*; and similarly **gēafon**, *they gave*; **geard**, *courtyard*; **gearn**, *yarn*; **geat** (NE. dial. *yet*), *gate*; **geolu**, *yellow*; **gewiss**, *certain*; **giefu**, *gift*; **gieldan**, *to repay*, *yield*; **giellan**, *to yell*; **gielpan**, *to boast*; **gieman**, *to take notice of*; **giernan**, *to yearn for*; **giest**, *guest*; **gierwan**, *to prepare*; *gift*, *marriage gift*.

NOTE.—The guttural and palatal **ȝ** often existed side by side in different forms of the same word, as pl. **gatu** beside **sing**. **geat**; pret. pl. **guton**, pp. **goten**, beside inf. **gēotan**, pret. sing. **geat**.

§ 317. The *g* in the combination *ŋg* remained guttural or became palatal according as it was originally followed by a guttural or a palatal vowel or *j*. It also remained guttural before consonants.

1. Guttural *ŋg*: OE. OS. OHG. *bringan*, Goth. *briggan*, *to bring*; *cyning* from **kuniŋgaz*, *king*; *lang* from **laŋgaz*, *long*; *tunge*, Goth. *tuggō*, OS. *tunga*, OHG. *zunga*, *tongue*; and similarly *englisc*, *English*; *finger* (Goth. *figgrs*), *finger*; *hring*, *ring*; *hungor*, *hunger*; *singan*, *to sing*; *springan*, *to leap*; *stingan*, *to sting*; *þing*, *thing*.

2. Palatal *ŋg*, often written *ge* medially before guttural vowels with *e* to denote the palatal nature of the *g*:

seng(e)an from **sangjan*, *to singe*; *streng* from **straŋgiz*, *string*; and similarly *feng*, *grasp*; *gemeng(e)an*, *to mix*; *lengra* (OHG. *lengiro*), *longer*; *steng*, *pole*.

§ 318. *ŋg* became *ŋc* before voiceless consonants, but the *g* was generally restored through association with forms where *g* was regular, as *brincst*, *thou bringest*, *brincþ*, *he brings*, beside *bringst*, *bringþ*, with *g* restored from the other forms of the verb; *strencþ* from **strangiþu*, beside *strengþ*, *strength*, with *g* restored from *strang*, *strong*; and similarly *ancsum*, *narrow*, *lencten*, *spring*, *sprincþ*, *he leaps*, beside *angsum*, *lencten*, *springþ*.

§ 319. West Germanic *gg* from prim. Germanic *gn* (§ 258) remained guttural in OE. and was generally written *gg*, as *dogga*, *dog*; *earwicga*, *earwig*; *frogga*, *frog*; *stagga*, *stag*; *sugga*, *water wagtail*.

West Germanic *gg* from prim. Germanic *gj* (§ 254) became palatal *gg* in OE. and was generally written *cg*, also *cge*, *cgi*, before a medial guttural vowel, as *brycg*, Goth. **brugja*, *bridge*; *bycg(e)an*, Goth. *bugjan*, *to buy*; *secg*, Goth. **sagjis*, *man*; *lecg(e)an*, Goth. *lagjan*, *to lay*; and similarly *cycgel*, *dart*; *hrycg*, *back, ridge*; *licg(e)an*, *to lie down*; *mycg*, *midge*; *secgan*, *to say*; *wecg*, *wedge*.

NOTE.—Some scholars assume that palatal *ŋg* and *gg* became

ndž, dž (= the g in NE. gem) in Mercian, WS. and Ken. in early OE., but there is no definite proof that this sound-change took place in OE., cp. § 309.

§ 320. Medial **ȝ** remained a guttural spirant before original guttural vowels, but became a palatal spirant when originally followed by a palatal vowel or j. It also became palatal between OE. palatal vowels.

1. Guttural **ȝ**.

OE. Goth. OS. dragan, O.Icel. draga, OHG. tragan, *to draw*; ēage, Goth. áugō, O.Icel. auga, OS. ōga, OHG. ouga, *eye*; OE. OS. OHG. stīgan, Goth. steigan, O.Icel. stīga, *to ascend*; and similarly āgan, *to possess*; dagian from *daȝōjan, *to dawn*; dugūþ, *strength, virtue*; belgan, *to become angry*; beorgan, *to protect, shelter*; boga, *bow*; būgan, *to bow down*; flēogan, *to fly*; flēoge, *fly*; folgian, *to follow*; fugol, *bird, fowl*; lagu, *law*; lēogan, *to lie*; maga, *stomach*; slōgon, *they slew*; sugu, *sow*; swelgan, *to swallow*; pl. dagas, *days*; wegas, *ways*.

2. Palatal **ȝ**, often written ge before a following guttural vowel.

bīegan from *bauȝjan, *to bend*; ege, Goth. agis, *fear*; sige, Goth. sigis, *victory*; wæg from *wæȝiz, *wave*; and similarly byge, *traffic*; eglan, *to molest*; hyge, *mind*; lyge, *falsehood*; myrg(i)þ, *mirth*. fægen, *glad*; fæger, *fair*; mægen, *strength*; nægel, *nail*; slægen, *slain*; tæg(e)l, *tail*; gen. sing. dæges, *weges*.

NOTE.—**ȝ** became h (= x) before voiceless consonants, but the **ȝ** was often restored from forms where **ȝ** was regular, as stīhst, *thou ascendest*, stīhþ, *he ascends*, beside older stīgest, stīgeþ; and similarly flēhst, flēhþ, beside inf. flēogan, *to fly*.

§ 321. **ȝ** often disappeared after palatal vowels before a following dental or consonantal n with lengthening of the preceding vowel, as brēdan, *to brandish*, brīdels, *bridle*, frīnan, *to ask*, lēde, *he laid*, māden, *maiden*, ongēan

(*ongēn*), *against*, *rīnan*, *to rain*, *sāde*, *he said*, *strēdan*, *to shrew*, *tījian*, *to grant*, *þēnian*, *to serve*, *beside bregdan*, *brigdels*, *frignan*, *legde*, *mægden*, *ongeagn*, *rignan*, *sægde*, *stregdan*, *tigjian*, *þegnian*. Gen. *rēnes* beside *regnes*, from which a new nom. *rēn* beside *regn*, *rain*, was formed; and similarly *þēn*, *servant*, *wān*, *wagon*, *beside þegn*, *wægn*.

§ 322. Medial *-igi-*, *-ige-* were contracted to *-i-* as in MHG., as *gelīre* beside *geligere*, *fornication*; *il* beside *igil*, *hedgehog*; *sīpe* from **sigiþe*, *scythe*; *tile* beside *tigele*, *tile*; *līþ* (MHG. *lit*) beside *ligeþ* (MHG. *liget*), *he lies*; *list* beside *ligeſt*, *thou liest*.

§ 323. When Germanic *ȝ* came to stand finally in OE., it is probable that it became a voiceless spirant (*x*) just as in Goth. OS., and prehistoric O. Icel., but that the *g* (= *ȝ*) was mostly restored again owing to the influence of the inflected forms. After liquids and guttural vowels the restoration of the *g* was merely orthographical, but the further history of the sound in OE. shows that after palatal vowels it was mostly restored in pronunciation as well, because *-h* rarely occurs after palatal vowels, as in *sextih* beside *sextig*, *sixty*; *weh* beside *weg*, *weigh thou*. The *h* (= *x*) seldom occurs in early OE., but is common in late OE. especially after liquids and long vowels, as *mearh*, *marrow*, *bealh*, *he became angry*, beside *mearg*, *bealg*; and similarly *beorh*, *hill*; *burh*, *city*; *sorh*, *sorrow*; *swealh*, *he swallowed*. *dāh*, *dough*, *plōh*, *plough*, *stāh*, *he ascended*, beside *dāg*, *plōg*, *stāg*; and similarly *bēah*, *ring*, *bracelet*; *bōh*, *bough*; *flēah*, *he flew*; *genōh*, *enough*; *stīh*, *path*; *troh* beside *trog*, *trough*.

§ 324. Final *ȝ* became palatal after palatal vowels, as *dæg*, *day*; *mæg*, *may*; *weg*, *way*; *ānig*, *any*; *bodig*, *body*; *dysig*, *foolish*; *hālig*, *holy*; *hefig*, *heavy*; *manig*, *many*. Then at a later period (earliest in Ken.) *g* became *i* consonant which combined with a preceding *æ*, *e* to form a

diphthong, as *dæi* (Ken. *dei*), *mæi*, *wei*, late WS. also *dæig*, *mæig*, *weig*. And *-ig* became *-i* through the intermediate stage *-ī*, as *āni*, *dysi*, *hefi*, &c.

h

§ 325. Initial *x* had become an aspirate before vowels already in prim. Germanic (§ 246). In OE. it also became an aspirate initially before consonants except in the combination *xw*. The spirant remained in the combination *xw* and has been preserved in many Scotch dialects down to the present day. Examples are: OE. Goth. O.Icel. OS. OHG. *hūs*, *house*; *habban*, Goth. *haban*, O.Icel. *hafa*, OHG. *habēn*, *to have*; and similarly *hamor*, *hammer*; *hand*, *hand*; *hālan*, *to heal*; *hēafod*, *head*; *heard*, *hard*; *heoīte*, *heart*; *hieran*, *to hear*; *hold*, *gracious*; *hungor*, *hungry*.

hlāf, Goth. *hláifs*, OHG. *hleib*, *loaf*, *bread*; OE. OS. OHG. *hnigan*, *to bend down*; OE. OS. OHG. *hring*, O.Icel. *hringr*, *ring*; and similarly *hladan*, *to load*; *hlēapan*, *to leap*; *hlid*, *lid*; *hlot*, *lot*; *hnutu*, *nut*; *hræfn*, *raven*; *hrēod*, *reed*; *hrīmig*, *rimy*.

hwā, Goth. *hwas*, OS. *hwē*, OHG. *hwer*, *who*; *hwil*, Goth. *hwila*, O.Icel. *hvīl*, OS. OHG. *hwila*, *space of time*; and similarly *hwæl*, *whale*; *hwāte*, *wheat*; *hwæþer*, *which of two*; *hwelp*, *whelp*; *hwit*, *white*.

NOTE.—*h* often disappeared with *ne* and *habban*, as *nabban*, *not to have*; *næbbe*, *I have not*; *næfde*, *I had not*. It also disappeared in the second element of compounds which were no longer felt as such in OE., as *bēot* from **bi-hāt*, *boast*; *frēols* from **frī-hals*, *freedom*; *eofot* from **ef-hāt*, *debt*; *līcuma* beside older *līc-hama*, *body*; *ōnettan* from **on-hātjan*, *to hasten*; *ōret* (OHG. *urheiz*) from **or-hāt*, *battle*; *wælrēow* beside older *wæl-hrēow*, *fierce, cruel*.

§ 326. Medial *x* remained in OE. before voiceless consonants, and when doubled. It was guttural or palatal according as it was originally followed by a guttural or palatal vowel or *j*, as *brōhte*, Goth. OS. OHG. *brāhta*, *he brought*;

dohtor, Goth. daúhtar, OS. dohtar, OHG. tohter, *daughter*; eahta, Goth. ahtáu, OS. OHG. ahto, *eight*; and similarly bohte, *he bought*; cnieht, cniht, *boy*; feoh-tan, *to fight*; hleahtor, *laughter*; lēoht, *a light*; pret. meahte, *he might*; reoht, rieht, ryht, *right*; sōhte, *he sought*; þōhte, *he thought*; ühta, *dawn*. crohha, *crock*, pot; geneahhe, *sufficiently*; pohha, *pocket*; tiohhian, *to think, consider*.

Dat. dehter from *dohtri, beside nom. dohtor, *daughter*; flyht from *fluxtiz, *flight*; hiehsta from *xauxit-, *highest*; hliehhan, Goth. hlahjan, *to laugh*; liehtan, Goth. liuhtjan, *to give light*; siehst, OHG. sihis, *thou seest*; siehþ, OHG. sihit, *he sees*; and similarly fēhst, *thou seizes*; fēhþ, *he seizes*; niehsta, *nearest*; tyht, *training, habit*.

§ 327. x̄s became ks (written x) in OE., as oxa, Goth. aúhsa, OS. OHG. ohso, *ox*; siex, Goth. saíhs, OS. OHG. sehs, *six*; weaxan, OS. OHG. wahsan, *to grow*; and similarly feax, *hair*; fleax, *flax*; fox, *fox*; fyxn, *vixen*; miox, *dung*; wrixlan, *to exchange*.

§ 328. Final x remained, as hēah, OS. OHG. hōh, *high*; nēah, OS. OHG. nāh, *near*; seah, OS. OHG. sah, *he saw*; sealh, OHG. salaha, *willow*; þurh, Goth. þáirh, OS. thurh, OHG. duruh, durh, *through*; and similarly feoh, *cattle, property*; rūh, *rough*; scōh, *shoe*; tōh, *tough*; wōh, *perverse, bad*; seoh, *see thou*; sleah, *slay thou*; tēoh, *pull thou*. eolh, *elk*; holh, *hollow*; seolh, *seal*; sulh, *plough*; wealh, *foreigner*. feorh, *life*; furh, *furrow*; mearh, *horse*.

NOTE.—Such forms as late WS. blēoh, *colour*, ēoh, *yew*, frēoh, *free*, beside blēo, ēo, frēo, owe their final h to the analogy of words like feoh, gen. fēos.

§ 329. Medial x disappeared:

- i. Before s + consonant, as fýst from *fūxstiz, *fist*; Nth. se(i)sta, *sixth*, beside WS. siexta, syxta which was a new

formation from the cardinal; **sester** (Lat. *sextarius*), *vessel, pitcher, jar*; **þisl** beside older **þixl** (OHG. *dīhsala*), *wagon-pole*; **wæsma, wæstm,** *growth*, beside *weaxan* (OHG. *wahsan*), *to grow*. But the **x** remained in **xs** when it arose from vowel syncope, as *siehst, thou seest*; **hīehsta** from ***χauxist-**, *highest*.

2. Between a vowel and a following liquid or nasal, as *betwēonan, betwēonum, between*, cp. Goth. *tweihnai*, *two each*; **ēorod** from ***eohrād, troop**; **fiol, fēol** (OHG. *fihala*), *file*; **hēla** from ***hōhila, heel**; **lāene** (OS. *lēhni*), *transitory*; **lēoma, ray of light**, cp. Goth. *liuhāþ, light*; **stiele** from ***staxlja-, steel**; **þwēal** (Goth. *þwahl*), *washing, bath*; masc. acc. sing. **wōne** beside nom. **wōh, perverse, bad**; **ȳmest** (Goth. *áuhmists*), *highest*; and similarly in compounds, as **hēalic, lofty, hēanes, height**, beside **hēah, high**; **nēalēcan, to draw nigh, nēalic, near, nēawest, nearness**, beside **nēah, near**.

3. Between a liquid and a following vowel, as **fēolan** (Goth. *filhan*), *to penetrate, hide*; **þyrel** from ***þurxil, opening, aperture**; sing. gen. **ēoles, fēares, fēores, hōles, mēares, sēoles, wēales**, beside nom. **eolh, elk, fearh, pig, feorh, life, holh, hole, mearh, horse, seolh, seal, wealth, foreigner**.

4. Between vowels, as **ēa** (OHG. *aha*), *water, river*; **ēam** (OHG. *ōheim*), *uncle*; **ēar** (Nth. *æhher*, OHG. *ahir*), *ear of corn*; **flēan** from ***fleahan, older *flahan, to flay**; and similarly **lēan, to blame**; **slēan** (Goth. *slahan*), *to slay*; **þwēan** (Goth. *þwahan*), *to wash*; **flēon** (OHG. *fliohan*), *to flee*; **fōn** (Goth. *fāhan*), *to seize*; **hōn** (Goth. *hāhan*), *to hang*; **līon, lēon** (OHG. *lihan*), *to lend*; **nēar** from ***nēahur, near**; **sēon** from ***seohan, older *sehan** (OHG. *sehan*), *to see*; **sion, sēon** (OHG. *sīhan*), *to strain*; **slā** beside older *slāhæ* (OHG. *slēha*), *sloe*; **swēor** (OHG. *swehur*), *father-in-law*; **tā** beside older *tāhæ* (OHG. *zēha*), *toe*; **tēar** (Nth. *tæhher*, OHG. *zahar*), *tear*; **þion, þēon**

(Goth. *þeihan*), *to thrive*; sing. gen. *fēos*, *plēos*, beside nom. *feoh*, *cattle*, *property*, *pleoh*, *danger*; pl. nom. *hēa* from **hēahe*, beside sing. *hēah*, *high*. In Anglian loss of h and contraction took place earlier than the syncope of i(e), as *fliþ* from **flihiþ*, *he flees*, *fēþ*, *he seizes*, *sīs(t)* from **sihis*, *thou seest*, *sīþ* from **sihip*, *he sees*, *hēsta* from **hēhista*, *highest*, *nēsta* from **nēhista*, *nearest*, beside WS. *fleihþ*, *fēhþ*, *siehst*, *siehþ*, *hiehsta*, *nīehsta*.

ACCIDENTE

CHAPTER XI

NOUNS

§ 330. In OE. as in the oldest periods of the other Germanic languages, nouns are divided into two great classes, according as the stem originally ended in a vowel or a consonant, cp. the similar division of nouns in Sanskrit, Latin and Greek. Nouns whose stems originally ended in a vowel belong to the vocalic or so-called strong declension. Those whose stems originally ended in *-n* belong to the weak declension. All other consonantal stems will be put together under the general heading, 'Minor Declensions.'

§ 331. Owing to the loss of final short vowels, and consonants, in prehistoric OE. (§§ 211-18), several different kinds of stems regularly fell together in the nom. and acc. singular, so that, from the point of view of OE., the nom. and acc. singular end in consonants, and we are only able to classify such stems either by starting out from prim. Germanic, or from the plural, or from a comparison with the other old Germanic languages; thus the OE. nom. and acc. singular of *dæg*, *day*; *word*, *word*; *dæl*, *part*; *hand*, *hand*; *lamb*, *lamb*, correspond to prim. Germanic **dagaz*, **dagan*, older *-os*, *-om*; **wurðan*, older *-om*; **ðailiz*, **ðailin*, older *-is*, *-im*; **xanduz* (Goth. *handus*), **xandun* (Goth. *handu*), older *-us*, *-um*; **lambaz*, older *-os* (cp. Lat. *genus*, gen. *generis*). The original distinction between the nom. and acc. singular of masculine and feminine nouns had disappeared in the oldest period of the English lan.

guage except in the *ō*- and the *n*-stems. And the original distinction between the nom. and acc. plural of masculine and feminine nouns had also disappeared, as nom. acc. *dagas*, *days*, *ēste*, *favours*, *suna*, *sons*, but Goth. nom. *dagōs*, *ansteis*, *sunjus*; acc. *dagans*, *anstins*, *sununs*; *guman*, *men*, prim. Germanic nom. **zumaniz*, acc. **zumanunz*; *fēt*, *feet*, prim. Germanic nom. **fōtiz*, acc. Goth. *fotuns*. In like manner the original case endings of the *n*-stems, with the exception of the nom. singular and the gen. and dat. plural, had also disappeared in the oldest English, so that the element which originally formed part of the stem came to be regarded as a case ending (§§ 211–15), cp. the similar process in the plural of the neuter -os-stems (§§ 419–20). Before attempting the OE. declensions from a philological point of view, the student should master the chapter on the vowels of unaccented syllables, because it is impossible to restate in this chapter all the details dealt with there.

§ 332. OE. nouns have two numbers: singular and plural; three genders: masculine, feminine, and neuter, as in the other old Germanic languages from which the gender of nouns in OE. does not materially differ; five cases: Nominative, Accusative, Genitive, Dative, and Instrumental. The dat. is generally used for the instr. in OE., so that this case is omitted in the paradigms, see § 384, Note. The vocative is like the nominative. The nom. and acc. plural are always alike; in those declensions which would regularly have different forms for the nom. and acc., the acc. disappeared and the nom. was used in its stead. Traces of an old locative occur in what is called the uninflected dat. singular of *hām*, *home*. In Northumbrian both the declension and gender of nouns fluctuated considerably as compared with the other OE. dialects.

A. THE VOCALIC OR STRONG DECLENSION.

I. THE a-DECLENSION.

§ 333. The a-declension comprises masculine and neuter nouns only, and corresponds to the Latin and Greek o-declension (Lat. masc. -us, neut. -um, Gr. -ος, -ον), for which reason it is sometimes called the o-declension. The a-declension is divided into pure a-stems, ja-stems, and wa-stems.

a. PURE a-STEMS.

§ 334.

Masculine.

SING.

Nom. Acc.	stān, stone	dæg, day	mearh, horse
Gen.	stānes	dæges	mēares
Dat.	stāne	dæge	mēare

PLUR.

Nom. Acc.	stānas	dagas	mēaras
Gen.	stāna	daga	mēara
Dat.	stānum	dagum	mēarum

NOTE.—The gen. sing. ended in -æs in the oldest period of the language, and in late OE. occasionally in -as, -ys. The oldest ending of the dat. sing. is -æ. The dat. sing. is generally used for the instrumental, so that this case is omitted in the paradigms. In the oldest period of the language the instrumental (originally a locative) ended in -i, later -y, and corresponded to the Gr. loc. ending ὅτε-ει, at home, not to ὅτε-οι which would have become -e in OE. as in the dat. (§ 217). In late OE. the dat. pl. ended in -un, -on, -an (§ 284).

The prim. Germanic forms of dæg were: Sing. nom. *dagaz, acc. *dagan, gen. *dagesa or *dagasa (with pronominal ending, § 465), dat. *dagai, instr. *dagī; Plural nom. *dagōz (cp. Goth. dagōs), acc. *daganz (cp. Goth. dagans), gen. *dagōn (cp. Gr. θεῶν, of gods), dat. *dagomiz.

From what has been said in chapter VI on the vowels of unaccented syllables it will be seen that all the forms of the singular and plural, except the nom. acc. pl., are regularly developed from the corresponding prim. Germanic forms. The pl. ending *-as*, OS. *-os*, *-as*, beside OHG. *-a*, has never been satisfactorily explained. The most probable explanation is that it represents the ending of nouns which originally had the accent on the ending like Skr. *gharmás*, *heat* = Gr. θερμός, *hot*, and that this ending then came to be used also for nouns which originally had the accent on the stem. That some nouns had the accent on the ending in prim. Germanic is proved by such words as OE. *cēasan*, *to choose*, beside *cyre* from **kuzís* (§ 252) *choice*, which at a later period shifted the accent and dropped the final *-s* (? *-z*) after the analogy of nouns which originally had the accent on the stem. Upon this supposition the ending *-as* would regularly correspond to prim. Germanic pl. nom. *-ōs* or acc. *-áns*. In like manner is to be explained the retention of the final *-s* in the second pers. sing. of the present tense of strong verbs in the West Germanic languages, cp. OE. *nimes(t)*, OS. OHG. *nimis*, beside Goth. *nimis*, *thou takest* (§ 476). The usual explanation that *-as* corresponds to an early Aryan double plural ending *-āsas* from older *-ōses* with *-es* from the consonant stems, is not in accordance with our present knowledge of the history of short vowels in final syllables in the oldest period of the various Germanic languages. An original ending *-ōses* would have become *-or* in OE.

§ 335. Like *stān* are declined by far the greater majority of monosyllabic *a*-stems, as *āl*, *eel*; *ād*, *funeral pile*; *āþ*, *oath*; *bæst*, *bast*; *bār*, *boar*; *bāt*, *boat*; *bēag*, *ring*, *bracelet*; *bēam*, *tree*; *beard*, *beard*; *bearm*, *bosom*; *bēod*, *table*; *beorg*, *hill*; *beorn*, *warrior*; *bōg*, *bough*; *bolt*, *bolt*; *borg*, *pledge*; *bræþ*, *odour*; *brand*, *firebrand*; *brōm*, *broom (the plant)*; *būc*, *stomach*; *camb*, *comb*; *cēac*, *jug*; *cēap*,

price; cēol, *ship*; ceorl, *churl*; clām (NE. dial. cloam), mud; clāþ, *cloth*; clūt, *patch*; cniht, *boy*; cræft, *skill, strength*; cwealm, *death*; dōm, *doom*; drēam, *joy, revelry*; dweorg, *dwarf*; earm, *arm*; earn, *eagle*; eorl, *nobleman*; fisc, *fish*; flēam, *flight*; forsc, *frog*; forst, *frost*; fox, *fox*; gang, *going*; gäst, *spirit*; gēac, *cuckoo*; geard, *yard*; gielp, *boasting*; hæft, *captive*; hām, *home*; healm, *haulm*; heals, *neck*; helm, *helmet*; hlæst, *burden*; hlaf, *loaf*; hōf, *hoof*; hrēam, *cry, shout, uproar*; hrīm, *rime*; hrīng, *ring*; hund, *dog*; hwelp, *whelp*; lāst, *footprint*; mæst, *mast*; mōr, *moor*; mūþ, *mouth*; rāp, *rope*; rūm, *room*; sceافت, *shaft*; sēam, *seam*; stōl, *stool*; storm, *storm*; strēam, *stream*; torn, *grief*; þanc, *thought*; þeof, *thief*; þorp, þrop, *farm, village*; weg, *way*; wer, *man*; wulf, *wolf*.

See § 259 on nouns whose stems ended in double consonants: bucc, *buck*; cocc, *cock*; codd, *cod, husk*; coss, *kiss*; cnoll, *knoll*; cropp, *sprout*; hnæpp, *cup*; hwamm, *corner*; pott, *pot*; sceatt, *properly, money*; smocc, *smock*; swamm, *fungus*; weall, *wall*.

§ 336. Like dæg are declined pæþ, *path*; stæf, *staff*; hwæl, *whale*, see §§ 54, 57. mæg, *kinsman*, pl. māgas (§ 120) beside māgas with æ from the singular.

§ 337. Like mearh are declined ealh, *temple*; eolh, *elk*; fearh, *pig, boar*; healh, *corner*; sealh, *willow*; seolh, *seal (animal)*; wealh, *foreigner*, see § 149. scōh, *shoe*, gen. scōs, dat. scō, pl. scōs, see § 139; and similarly slōh (also fem. and neut.), slough, *mire*; eoh (also neut.), *horse*, gen. eōs, dat. ēo. horh (also neut.), *dirt*, gen. horwes, dat. horwe, beside hōres, hōre; pl. horwu (neut.) beside hōras, see § 239.

§ 338. SING.

Nom. Acc.	cyning, <i>king</i>	engel, <i>angel</i>	heofon, <i>heaven</i>
Gen.	cyninges	engles	heofones
Dat.	cyninge	ngle	heofone

PLUR.

Nom.	Acc.	cyningas	englas	heofenas
Gen.		cyninga	engla	heofena
Dat.		cyningum	englum	heofenum

The vowel in the medial syllable generally disappeared in the inflected forms of dissyllabic words when the first syllable was long and the second short. It also generally disappeared when the first syllable was short and the second syllable ended in vocalic **l**, **m**, **n** in West Germanic (§ 219). On the retention or the loss of the medial vowel in the inflected forms of dissyllabic words, see § 221.

§ 339. Like *cyning* are declined *æcer*, *field*; *cocer*, *quiver*; *hærfest*, *autumn*; *hengest*, *horse*. *brīdels*, *bridle*; *fætels*, *vessel*, *tub*; for other examples of nouns ending in **-els**, see § 598. *æþeling*, *prince*; *cnæpling*, *youth*; *gædling*, *companion*; *lýtling*, *child*; for other examples of nouns ending in **-ling**, see § 607.

§ 340. Like *engel* are declined *æled*, *fire*; *angel*, *fishhook*; *āþum*, *son-in-law*; *bealdor*, *prince*; *bietel*, *mallet*; *blōstm*, *blossom*; *bolster* (also neut.), *bolster*; *bōsm*, *bosom*; *brēmel*, *bramble*; *dēofol*, *devil*; *dryhten*, *lord*; *ealdor*, *prince*; *finger*, *finger*; *hleahtor*, *laughter*; *māþum*, *treasure*; *morgen*, *morning*; *ōfer*, *shore*; *þýmel*, *thimble*, *thumbstall*; *wæstm*, *growth*.

botm, *bottom*; *ellen* (also neut.), *zeal*, *courage*, *strength*; *fæþm*, *embrace*; *fugol*, *bird*, *fowl*; *hæg(e)l*, *hagol*, *hail*; *ofen*, *oven*; *nægl*, *nail*; *reg(e)n*, *rain*; *þeg(e)n*, *thane*.

But nouns like *bulluc*, *bullock*; *cassuc*, *sedge*; *langoþ*, *longing* (for other examples of nouns ending in **-oþ**, **-aþ**, see § 595); *mattuc*, *mattock*; *pearroc*, *park*, generally retain the medial vowel.

§ 341. Like *heofon* are declined *bydel*, *beadle*; *cradol*, *cradle*; *daroþ*, *dart*, *spear*; *eodor*, *enclosure*; *eofor*, *boar*; *hafoc*, *heafoc*, *hawk*; *hamor*, *hammer*; *heorot*, *stag*, *hart*;

metod, *Creator*; rodor, *sky*; sadol, *saddle*; stapol, *pillar*; þunor, *thunder*. On the variation of the vowel in the medial syllable, see § 222.

§ 342.

Neuter.

SING.

Nom. Acc.	word, word	hof, dwelling	fæt, vessel
Gen.	wordes	hofes	fætes
Dat.	worde	hofe	fæte

PLUR.

Nom. Acc.	word	hofu	fatu
Gen.	worda	hofa	fata
Dat.	wordum	hofum	fatum

The neuter a-stems had the same endings as the masculine except in the nom. and acc. plural. The prim. Germanic ending of the nom. acc. plural was -ō which became -u and then regularly disappeared after long stem-syllables (§ 215). In late OE. the long stems often had -u in the plural after the analogy of the short stems.

§ 343. Like word are declined a large number of monosyllables with long stem, as ār, *brass*; bæl, *funeral pile*; bān, *bone*; bearn, *child*; bēor, *beer*; blōd, *blood*; bold, *dwelling*; bord, *board*; brēost, *breast*; corn, *corn*; dēor, *wild animal*; dūst, *dust*; fām, *foam*; fearn, *fern*; feax, *hair*; fleax, *flax*; folc, *folk*; gēar, *year*; gearn, *yarn*; gield, *payment*; gold, *gold*; hord (also masc.), *treasure*, *hoard*; horn, *horn*; hors, *horse*; hrēod, *reed*; hrīs, *twig*; hūs, *house*; īs, *ice*; lām, *clay*; land, *land*; lēaf, *leaf*; lēan, *reward*; lēop, *song, poem*; lic, *body*; lin, *flax, linen*; mān, *crime*; mōd, *mind, courage*; morþ, *murder*; nēat, *ox*; nest, *nest*; nīþ, *enmity*; sār, *pain*; scēap, *sheep*; seax, *knife*; sveord, *sword*; tōl, *tool*; þing, *thing*;

weorc, work; weorþ, worth, price; wif, woman. And similarly words with a prefix, as *behāt, promise; gebeorc, barking.* See § 259 on nouns whose stems ended in double consonants: *fell, skin; full, cup; toll, tax, toll.*

§ 344. Like *hof* are declined *broc, affliction; broþ, broth; ceaf, chaff; col, coal; dor, door; geoc, yoke; god, god (heathen); hol, hole; loc, lock; lot, deceit; sol, mud; spor, track.* And similarly words with a prefix, as *bebod, gebod, command. geat* (§ 72), *gate, pl. gatu* beside *geatu* with *ea* from the singular.

Nouns which have *e, i* in the stem originally had *u-, o/a*-umlaut in the plural, as *gebeodu, prayers, gen. gebeoda, dat. gebeodium*; and similarly *geset, seat, dwelling; gesprec, speaking, see § 48. cliofu, cliffs, gen. cliofa, dat. cliofum*; and similarly *brim, sea; hlid, lid; lim, limb; scip, ship; twig, twig; geflit, strife; gewrit, writing, letter. friþ (OHG. fridu), peace, and liþ (Goth. liþus), limb, were originally masc. *u*-stems.* See §§ 101–2.

§ 345. Like *fæt* are declined *bæc, back; bæþ, bath; blæc, ink; blæd, leaf; bræs, brass; cræt, cart; dæl, dale; fæc, period of time, space; fær, journey; fnæd, fnæs, fringe; gær from older *græs, grass; glæs, glass; græf, grave, cave; hæf, sea; sæp, sap; scræf, cave; swæþ, track; træf, tent; þæc, thatch, roof; wæd, water, sea; wæl, slaughter.* See §§ 54, 57.

§ 346. *flāh, fraud, gen. flās, dat. flā; þēoh, thigh, gen. þeos, dat. þeo, pl. þeo, gen. þeo, dat. þeom; pleoh, danger, gen. plēos, dat. plēo, pl. plēo; holh, hollow, hole, gen. hōles, dat. hōle, pl. holh, see § 149. feoh, cattle, originally belonged to the *u*-declension (§ 399).*

§ 347. SING.

Nom. Acc.	tungol, star	wæter, water	hēafod, head
Gen.	tungles	wæteres	hēafdes
Dat.	tungle	wætere	hēafde

PLUR.

Nom. Acc.	tungol	wæter	hēafodu
Gen.	tungla	wætera	hēafda
Dat.	tunglum	wæterum	hēafdum

Dissyllabic words which in West Germanic ended in vocalic *l*, *n*, *r* (§ 219) syncopated the medial vowel in the gen. and dat. sing. and plural and lost the final *-u* in the nom. and acc. plural when the stem-syllable was long. So that the nom. acc. sing. and plural became alike just as in the monosyllabic long stems. Original trisyllabic words (§ 223), and also dissyllabic words which in West Germanic ended in vocalic *n*, *r*, retained the medial vowel in the gen. and dat. sing. and plural, but lost the final *-u* in the nom. and acc. plural when the stem-syllable was short. Original trisyllabic words syncopated the medial vowel in the gen. and dat. sing. and plural, but retained the medial vowel and the final *-u* in the nom. and acc. plural when the stem-syllable was long. See §§ 216, 223.

NOTE.—In the later period of the language there was great fluctuation in the formation of the plural and in the loss or retention of the medial vowel, as nom. acc. plural tunglu, wæt(e)ru, hēafdu beside older tungol, wæter, hēafodu; gen. sing. wætres beside older wæteres.

§ 348. Like tungol are declined ātor, *poison*; bēacen, *beacon*; cnōsl, *race, progeny*; fācen, *deceit*; fōdor, *fodder*; spātl, *saliva*; tācen, *token*; wēpen, *weapon*; wolcen, *cloud*; wuldor, *glory*; wundor, *wonder*.

§ 349. Like wæter are declined brægen, *brain*; gamen, *game, sport*; leger, *couch*; mægen, *strength*; ofet, *fruit*; reced, *house, hall*; weder, *weather*; weorod, *werod*, *troop*, pl. weredu (§ 222) beside werod. setl, *seat*, pl. setlu beside setl.

§ 350. Like hēafod are declined clīewen, clīwen, *ball of thread, clew*; mæden, *maiden*; nieten, *animal*.

b. ja-STEMS.		
<i>Masculine.</i>		
§ 351.		
SING.		
Nom. Acc.	secg, <i>man</i>	ende, <i>end</i>
Gen.	secges	endes
Dat.	sege	ende
PLUR.		
Nom. Acc.	secg(e)as	endas
Gen.	secg(e)a	enda
Dat.	secg(i)um	endum

It is necessary to distinguish between those stems which were originally long and those which became long by the West Germanic doubling of consonants (§ 254). The j caused umlaut of the stem-vowel and then disappeared in the inflected forms except after r (§§ 271-2). When the j came to stand finally after the loss of prim. Germanic -az, -an it became vocalized to i which remained in the oldest period of the language, and then later became e (§§ 215, Note, 274), cp. *here*, *army*, *ende*, *end*, beside Goth. acc. *hari*, *andi*. The OE. forms with double consonants in the nom. and accusative singular are all new formations from the inflected forms. The regular forms would be *sege, *man*; *dyne, *noise* = Goth. acc. *sagi, *duni.

§ 352. Like secg are declined bridd, *young bird*; cnyll, *knell*; dyn(n), *noise*; hlyn(n), *loud sound*; hrycg, *back, ridge*; hyll, *hill*; mæcg (§ 55, Note 3), *man*; mycg, *midge*; wecg, *wedge*. See § 259.

§ 353. The j (written i, g, ig; also ige before a guttural vowel, § 268) remained medially after r preceded by a short vowel, as nom. acc. *here*, *army*; gen. *heries*, *herges*, *heriges*; dat. *herie*, *herge*, *herige*; pl. nom. acc. *herias*, *hergas*, *herigas*, *herigeas*; gen. *heria*, *heriga*, *herigea*; dat. *herium*, *herigum*. Forms without j also occur occasionally, as gen. *heres*, dat. *here*, pl. *heras*.

§ 354. Like ende are declined *esne*, *servant*; *hierde*, *shepherd*; *hwāte*, *wheat*; *lāce*, *physician*; *mēce*, *sword*; and the nomina agentis, as *bæcere*, *baker*; *biddere*, *petitioner*; *bōcere*, *scribe*; *sādere*, *sower*; for further examples see § 602.

§ 355. *Neuter.*

SING.

Nom. Acc. <i>cyn(n)</i> , <i>race</i>	<i>wīte</i> , <i>punishment</i>	<i>wēsten</i> , <i>desert</i>
Gen. <i>cynnes</i>	<i>wītes</i>	<i>wēstennes</i>
Dat. <i>cynne</i>	<i>wīte</i>	<i>wēstenne</i>

PLUR.

Nom. Acc. <i>cyn(n)</i>	<i>wītu</i>	<i>wēstennu</i>
Gen. <i>cynna</i>	<i>wīta</i>	<i>wēstenna</i>
Dat. <i>cynnum</i>	<i>wītum</i>	<i>wēstennum</i>

As in the masc. *ja*-stems it is necessary to distinguish between those stems which were originally long and those which became long by the West Germanic doubling of consonants (§ 254). The neuter *ja*-stems had the same endings as the masculine except in the nom. acc. plural. The nom. acc. plural ended in prim. Germanic in *-jō* which became *-ju* in prim. OE. The *j* regularly disappeared after causing umlaut of the preceding vowel. And then the *-u* being preceded by a long syllable also disappeared

215). The nom. acc. pl. of the originally short stems is regularly developed from the prim. Germanic form, as *cyn(n)* from **kunjō*. But the *-u* in the originally long stems and in words containing a suffix is not the preservation of the prim. OE. *-u*. Such nouns owe their final *-u* to the analogy of the nom. acc. pl. of short *a*-stems (§ 342). That forms like *wītu*, *wēstennu* are new formations is proved by the simple fact that from a Germanic point of view these nouns ought to have the same ending in OE. as the nom. acc. singular of the *jō*-stems (§ 374).

The O.E. forms with double consonants in the nom. acc. singular are all new formations from the inflected forms, as *cyn(n)*, *bedd*, *nett* for **cyne*, **bede*, **nete* = Goth. *kuni*, *badi*, *nati*, see § 274. On the final double consonants in the nom. acc. singular, see § 259. In late O.E. the double consonants in words containing a suffix were generally simplified in the inflected forms, and the medial vowel was also occasionally syncopated, as gen. *wēstenes*, pl. *wēstenu*, beside *wēstnu*.

§ 356. Like *cyn(n)* are declined *bedd*, *bed*; *bill*, *sword*; *denn*, *den*; *flett*, *floor*; *giedd*, *song*; *nebb*, *beak*; *nett*, *net*; *ribb*, *rib*; *webb*, *web*; *wedd*, *pledge*; *wicg*, *horse*; *witt*, *understanding*.

§ 357. Like *wīte* are declined *ærende*, *errand*; *fēþe*, *walking*, *power of motion*; *ierfe*, *inheritance*; *ierre*, *anger*; *rīce*, *kingdom*; *rȳne*, *mystery*; *stīele*, *steel*; *wāge*, *cup*; nouns with the prefix *ge-*, as *gefilde*, *plain*; *gefylce*, *troop*; *getieme*, *yoke (of oxen)*, *team*; *getimbre*, *building*; *gemierce*, *boundary*; *gewāde*, *dress*, *clothing*; *gebīode*, *geþēode*, *language*. *flicce*, prim. Germanic **flikkja-*, *flitch*; *stycce*, prim. Germanic **stukkja-*, *piece*. See § 270, Note, on nouns like *hīeg* (Goth. *hawi*), *hay*, *hīew*, *hīw* (Goth. *hiwi*), *shape*, *appearance*, *glīg*, *glīw* (Goth. **gliwi*), *glee*, gen. *hīeges*, *hiewes* (*hīowes*), *glīges*, *glīwes*.

§ 358. Like *wēsten* are declined *fæsten(n)*, *fortress*, cp. § 600; *bærnet(t)*, *arson*; *nierwet(t)*, *narrowness*; *sāwet(t)*, *sowing*; *þēowet(t)*, *slavery*; for further examples, see § 604. To this class probably also belong the diminutives in *-incel*, which generally syncopate the *e* in the inflected forms, as *cofincel*, *little chamber*, gen. *cofincles*; and similarly *hæftincel*, *slave*; *hūsincel*, *little house*; *scipincel*, *little ship*; *sūlincel*, *small furrow*; for further examples, see § 606. *fiþere*, *wing*.

c. wa-STEMS.

§ 359.

Masculine.

SING.

Nom. Acc.	<i>bearu, -o, grove</i>	þēo, <i>servant</i>
Gen.	<i>bearwes</i>	þeowes
Dat.	<i>bearwe</i>	þeowe

PLUR.

Nom. Acc.	<i>bearwas</i>	þeowas
Gen.	<i>bearwa</i>	þeowa
Dat.	<i>bearwum</i>	þeowum

In the inflected forms the masc. wa-stems have the same endings as the pure a-stems. After the loss of prim. Germanic *-az*, *-an* in the nom. and acc. singular, the *w* being final became vocalized to *-u* which remained after short vowels followed by a consonant, but with a preceding short vowel it combined to form a diphthong (§§ 264–5); thus prim. Germanic **barwaz*, *-an*, **pewaz*, *-an* regularly became *bearu* (later *bearo*), *þēo*. After a long vowel the *u* regularly disappeared, as in *snā*, *snow*, from **snaiwaz*, *-an*. At a later period the *w* in the inflected forms was levelled out into the nom. acc. singular, whence *þēow*, *snāw* beside older *þēo*, *snā*. And then from *þēow* there was often formed a new gen. *þēowes* beside the regular form *þēowes* (§ 265). On forms like gen. *bearwes* beside *bearwes*, see § 220.

§ 360. Like *þēo*, *þēow* are declined *bēaw*, *gadfly*; *dēaw* (also neut.), *dew*; *lārēow* from *lād* + *þēow*, *teacher*; *lāttēow* from *lād* + *þēow*, *leader*; *þēaw*, *custom*; *brīw* (Goth. **breiws*), *pottage, porridge*; *giw*, *gēow*, *griffin, vulture*; *iw*, *iow*, *ēow*, *yew*; *slīw* (Goth. **sleiws*), *tench (a fish)*.

§ 361. Neuter.

SING.

Nom. Acc.	bealu, -o, <i>evil</i>	cnēo, <i>knee</i>
Gen.	bealwes	cneowes
Dat.	bealwe	cneowe

PLUR.

Nom. Acc.	bealu, -o	cnēo
Gen.	bealwa	cneowa
Dat.	bealwum	cneowum

The neuter *wa*-stems have the same endings as the masculine except in the nom. acc. plural. What has been said in § 359 about the history of the *w* also applies to the neuters. It should be noted that the nom. acc. plural *bealu*, *cnēo* are from older **beal(w)u*, **kne(w)u* (§ 268), whereas the nom. acc. sing. *bealu*, *cnēo*, are from older **bealw-*, **knew-* (§ 265). On the svarabhakti vowel in the inflected forms like gen. *bealuwes* beside *bealwes*, see § 220. Besides the regular nom. acc. pl. *cnēo*, there also occurs *cnēow* with *w* from the inflected forms; and also *cnēowu* with *u* from forms like *bealu*. In late OE. the pl. also ended in *-wa*.

§ 362. Like *bealu* are declined *c(w)udu*, *cud*; *teoru*, *tar*; *meolu*, *melu*, *meal, flour*; *searu*, *device*; *smeoru*, *fat*.

§ 363. Like *cnēo*, *cnēow* are also declined *anclēow* (orig. masc.), *ankle*; *bēow*, *barley*; *gehlōw*, *lowing, bellowing*; *gehrēow*, *lamentation*; *hlēo(w)*, *protection, covering*; *sēaw* (also masc.), *juice*; *strēa(w)*, *straw*; *trēo(w)*, *tree*.

2. THE ē-DECLENSION.

§ 364. The ē-declension contains feminine nouns only, and corresponds to the Latin and Greek ā-declension, for which reason it is sometimes called the ā-declension. The ē-declension is divided into pure ē-stems, jō-stems, and wō-stems.

a. PURE ē-STEMS.

§ 365. SING.

Nom.	giefu, -o, gift	ār, honour
Acc.	gife	āre
Gen.	gife	āre
Dat.	gife	āre

PLUR.

Nom. Acc.	gife	āre, -a
Gen.	giefs, (-ena)	āra, (-na, -ena)
Dat.	giefum	ārum

The prim. Germanic forms were : Sing. nom. *gebō, acc. *gebōn (cp. Gr. χάρη), gen. *gebōz (Goth. gibōs), dat. *gebai; Plur. nom. acc. *gebōz (Goth. gibōs), gen. *gebōn (Goth. gibō), dat. *gebōmiz (Goth. gibōm). The acc. gen. and dat. sing. and the nom. acc. pl. regularly fell together in -æ in prehistoric OE. (§ 217). The -æ remained in the oldest period of the language and then later regularly became -e. In the nom. sing. the -ō became -u and then regularly disappeared after long stem-syllables (§ 215). In late OE. the gen. sing. often ended in -es after the analogy of the masc. a-stems ; and sometimes the nom. of the short stems was used for all cases of the singular. The regular ending of the gen. pl. is -a, but in late OE. the gen. pl. often ended in -(e)na after the analogy of the n-stems (§ 403). On the ending -um of the dat. plural, see § 218, 5. It is difficult to account for the -a in the nom. acc. pl. in WS. and Ken., and for the -a in the oblique cases of the fem. nouns ending in -ung in these dialects. Seeing that the gen. sing. and nom. pl. originally had the same ending -ōz and that both cases ended in -æ in the oldest OE., the -a in the nom. pl. cannot be a regular development from older -æ. It is sometimes assumed that -a is the regular

development of prim. Germanic *-ōz* in OE., and that what is called the gen. sing. is morphologically the dat., but against this assumption it should be pointed out that in the oldest period of the language the gen. and dat. sing. and nom. plural had all the same ending. Short stems with *a* often have *æ* beside *a* in the acc. gen. and dat. sing. and nom. acc. pl., as *læþe*, *ræce*, beside *laþe*, *race*.

§ 366. Like *giefu* are declined *caru*, *care*; *coþu*, *disease*; *cwalu*, *violent death*; *daru*, *injury*; *denu*, *valley*; *faru*, *journey*; *hogu*, *solicitude*; *laþu*, *invitation*; *lufu* (also weak), *love*; *nafu*, *nave (of wheel)*; *notu*, *use*; *racu*, *account, narrative*; *rudu*, *redness*; *sacu*, *strife*; *sagu*, *saw*; *sc(e)amu*, *shame*; *scinu*, *shin*; *scolu*, *troop*; *snoru*, *daughter-in-law*; *stalu*, *theft*; *swaþu*, *track*; *talu*, *tale, number*; *þracu*, *violence, combat*; *waru*, *people*; *wracu*, *revenge*; &c.

§ 367. Like *är* are declined a large number of nouns, as *æsp*, *aspen-tree*; *bād*, *pledge*; *bær*, *bier*; *beorc*, *birch-tree*; *bōt*, *advantage*; *brōd*, *brood*; *eax*, *axis*; *eaxl*, *shoulder*; *fēol*, *file*; *gād*, *goad*; *glōf*, *glove*; *heall*, *hall*; *heord*, *herd, flock*; *hwīl*, *space of time*; *lād*, *way, journey*; *lāf*, *remnant*; *lār*, *learning*; *lēod*, *nation*; *lind*, *linden, shield*; *mearc*, *boundary*; *mēd*, *meord*, *reward*; *mund*, *hand*; *rād*, *ride, riding*; *reord*, *voice, language*; *rōd*, *cross*; *rūn*, *secret*; *scand*, *disgrace*; *scofl*, *shovel*; *sealf*, *ointment*; *sorg*, *sorrow*; *stund*, *period of time, hour*; *tang*, *tongs*; *þearf*, *need*; *þēod*, *nation*; *þrāg*, *time, period*; *wamb*, *stomach*; *weard*, *protection*; *wund*, *wound*; &c. *brū*, *eyebrow, has* nom. acc. pl. *brūa* beside *brūwa*, gen. *brūna*, dat. *brūum* beside *brūwum*.

§ 368. SING.

Nom.	<i>firen</i> , <i>crime</i>	<i>sāwol</i> , <i>soul</i>
Acc.	<i>firene</i>	<i>sāwle</i>
Gen.	<i>firene</i>	<i>sāwle</i>
Dat.	<i>firene</i>	<i>sāwle</i>

PLUR.

Nom.	Acc.	firene, -a	sāwle, -a
Gen.	firena		sāwla
Dat.	firenum		sāwlum

In originally trisyllabic words the final -u regularly disappeared in the nom. sing. when the stem and the medial syllable were short, but remained when the stem-syllable was long and the medial syllable short (§ 216). Then after the analogy of words like firen, the final -u was also dropped in words like sāwol. The medial vowel regularly disappeared in the inflected forms after long stems, but remained after short (§ 221). The nouns of this class do not have the ending -(e)na in the gen. plural.

§ 369. Like firen are declined bisen, bisn, *example*; byden, *bushel*; ciefes, *concubine*; feter, *fetter*; feþer, *feather*; netel, *nettle*; spinel, *spindle*; stefn, *voice*; but egenu, *chaff*.

§ 370. Like sāwol are declined ādl, *disease*; ceaster, *city, fortress*; frōfor (also masc.), *consolation*; nāndl, *needle*; wōcor, *increase, usury*.

§ 371. Nom. strengþu, -o, *strength* leornung, *learning*
 Acc. Gen. Dat. strengþe leornunge, -a

The fem. abstract nouns ending in prim. Germanic -iþō regularly syncopated the medial i (§ 221) and in the oldest period of the language retained the final -u in the nom. (§ 216). Then at a later period the -u (-o) was often dropped after the analogy of words like ār (§ 367). At a still later period the nom. with and without the final -o came to be used for all cases. The abstract nouns in -ung regularly syncopated the final -u in the nom. (§ 216).

§ 372. Like strengþu, -o, strengþ are declined cýþþu, cýþþ(u), *native country*; fæhþ(u), *feud*; gesælþ(u), *prosperity*;

hlīewþ(u), shelter; mægþ(u), family, kindred; þiefþ(u), theft; wræþþ(u), anger, wrath; for further examples, see § 613.

§ 373. Like *leornung* are declined *æfnung, evening; ēring, dawn; geþafung, consent; lēasung, falsehood; rihtung, direction; swinsung, melody; wēnung, hope, expectation*; for further examples, see § 615.

b. jō-STEMS.

§ 374. SING.

Nom.	<i>hen(n), hen</i>	<i>gierd, rod</i>
Acc.	<i>henne</i>	<i>gierde</i>
Gen.	<i>henne</i>	<i>gierde</i>
Dat.	<i>henne</i>	<i>gierde</i>
 PLUR.		
Nom. Acc.	<i>henne, -a</i>	<i>gierde, -a</i>
Gen.	<i>henna</i>	<i>gierda</i>
Dat.	<i>hennum</i>	<i>gierdum</i>

It is necessary to distinguish between those stems which were originally long and those which became long by the West Germanic doubling of consonants (§ 254). The *j* regularly disappeared after causing umlaut of the preceding vowel, and then the *-u* in the nom. sing. being preceded by a long stem also disappeared (§ 215), so that the endings of the *jō*-stems are the same as the long *ō*-stems except that the gen. pl. never has the ending *-(e)na* (§ 365). On the final double consonants in the nom. singular, see § 259.

§ 375. Like *hen(n)* are declined *benn, wound; brycg, bridge; bytt, flagon; cribb, crib; crycc, crutch; ecg, edge; hell, hell; nytt, use, profit; sciell, shell; secg, sword; sibb, relationship; slecg, sledge-hammer; synn, sin; syll, sill, threshold; wynn, joy*. On *hæcc, gate, hatch; sæcc, strife*, see § 55, Note 3.

§ 376. Like *gierd* are declined *æx, axe; bend* (also masc. and neut.), *band*; *blīps, bliss, bliss; hild, war, battle; hind, doe; līps, liss, favour, kindness; milts, mercy, kind-*

ness; *nift*, *niece*; *rest*, *rest*; *sprāc*, *speech*, *language*; *wrāc*, *vengeance*; *wylf*, *she-wolf*; *ȳþ*, *wave*. On the *g* in *cæg*, *key*; *īeg*, *island*, see §§ 270, 272.

§ 377. SING.

	PLUR.
Nom. <i>byrþen(n)</i> , <i>burden</i>	<i>byrþenne</i> , -a
Acc. <i>byrþenne</i>	<i>byrþenne</i> , -a
Gen. <i>byrþenne</i>	<i>byrþenna</i>
Dat. <i>byrþenne</i>	<i>byrþennum</i>

In originally trisyllabic words the final -u in the nom. singular also regularly disappeared after the medial syllable which became long by the West Germanic doubling of consonants (§§ 216, 254). The nouns ending in -en(n) sometimes took -u again in the nom. sing. after the analogy of the short ȳ-stems. In late OE. the double consonants were often simplified in the inflected forms.

§ 378. Like *byrþen(n)* are declined *candel* (Lat. *candēla*), *candle*; *cnēoris(s)*, *generation*; *hægtes(s)*, *witch*; *biren*, *she-bear*; *fyxen*, *she-fox*; *gyden*, *goddess*; *þyftan*, *female servant*; *wiergen*, *she-wolf*; *byrgen*, *tomb*; for further examples, see § 599. *cōlnes(s)*, *coolness*; *swiftnes(s)*, *swiftness*; *þrines(s)*, *trinity*; for further examples, see § 609. *ræden(n)*, *arrangement, rule*; *hūsræden(n)*, *household*; for further examples, see § 610.

NOTE.—A few words simplified the double consonants at an early period and then added -u in the nom. singular after the analogy of the short ȳ-stems, as *hyrnetu* beside *hyrnet*, *hornet*; *ielsetu*, *swan*.

c. Wō-STEMS.

§ 379. SING.

Nom. <i>beadu</i> , -o, <i>battle</i>	<i>mæd</i> , <i>meadow</i>
Acc. Gen. Dat. <i>beadwe</i>	<i>mædwe</i>

PLUR.

Nom. Acc. <i>beadwe</i> , -a	<i>mædwe</i> , -a
Gen. <i>beadwa</i>	<i>mædwa</i>
Dat. <i>beadwum</i>	<i>mædwum</i>

In the nom. singular the prim. Germanic ending **-wō** regularly became **-wu** (§ 214), then the **w** disappeared before the **-u** (§ 266). The **-u** remained after consonants preceded by an original short vowel, but disappeared after consonants preceded by a long vowel (§ 215). When the **-u** was preceded by **a** it combined with it to form a diphthong, as **clēa** from ***cla(w)u**, *claw*, **þrēa** from ***þra(w)u**, *threat* (§ 75), pl. nom. acc. **clēa**, dat. **clēam** from ***cla(w)um**; beside the regular nom. sing. forms **clēa**, **þrēa** new nominatives **clawu**, **þrawu** were made from the stem-form of the oblique cases. The final **-u** also regularly disappeared after long vowels and diphthongs (§ 215), but was restored again from the inflected forms already in the oldest period of the language, as **hrēow**, *repentance*; **stōw**, *place*; **trēow** (§ 90), *faith, truth*.

In the inflected forms the **wō**-stems had the same endings as the **ō**-stems except that they never had the ending **-(e)na** in the gen. plural. On the svarabhakti vowel in forms like gen. **beaduwe** beside **beadwe**, see § 220.

§ 380. Like **beadu** are declined **sinu**, **sionu**, *sinew*; **sceadu**, *shadow*; and the plurals **frætwe**, *ornaments*; **geatwe**, *armaments, armour*.

§ 381. Like **mæd** are declined **blōd(es)læs**, *blood-letting, bleeding*; **læs**, *pasture*.

3. FEMININE ABSTRACT NOUNS IN **-ī**.

§ 382. This declension comprises the fem. abstract nouns formed from adjectives. The stem originally ended in **-in**, and the nom. in **-i**, cp. Goth. **mikilei**, *greatness*, **diupei**, *depth*, formed from **mikils**, *great*, **diups**, *deep*, gen. **mikileins**, **diupeins** (weak declension). The **-in**, **-i** were shortened to **-in**, **-i** in prehistoric OE. (§§ 211, 214), and then the **i** caused umlaut of the stem-vowel. But already in the oldest period of the language this class of nouns was remodelled on analogy with the short **ō**-stems (§ 365), so

that the nom. came to end in *-u*, later *-o*, and the oblique cases of the singular in *-e*. At a later period the new nominative came to be used for all forms of the singular and for the nom. acc. plural. Few nouns belonging to this class have a plural.

SING.	PLUR.
Nom. strengu, <i>-o</i> , <i>strength</i>	strengē, <i>-a</i> ; <i>-u, -o</i>
Acc. strenge, <i>-u, -o</i>	"
Gen. "	strenga
Dat. "	strengum

§ 383. Like *strengu* are declined *bieldu*, *boldness*; *bierhtu*, *brightness*; *engu*, *narrowness*; *fyllu*, *fullness*; *hælu*, *health*; *hætu*, *heat*; *hyldu*, *favour*; *ieldu*, *age*; *menigu*, *mengu*, *multitude*; *oferfierru*, *great distance*; *snytru*, *wisdom*; *þiestru*, *darkness*; *wlencu*, *wlenc(e)o*, *pride*. See §§ 563, 614.

4. THE i-DECLENSION.

§ 384. The i-declension comprises masculine, feminine and neuter nouns, and corresponds to the Lat. and Gr. i-declension (nom. mase. and fem. Lat. *-is*, Gr. *-ις*, acc. *-im*, *-ιν*; neut. nom. acc. *-e*, *-ι*).

a. Masculine.

§ 385. SING.

Nom. Acc.	wine, <i>friend</i>	giest, <i>guest</i>
Gen.	wines	giestes
Dat.	wine	gieste

PLUR.

Nom. Acc.	wine, <i>-as</i>	giestas
Gen.	wini(ge)a, <i>wina</i>	giesta
Dat.	winum	giestum

The prim. Germanic forms were : Sing. nom. *gastiz, acc. *gastin, gen. *gastaiz (cp. Goth. anstáis), dat. *gastai (cp.

Goth. *anstái*), loc. **gasti* from Indg. **ghostēi*; Plur. nom. **gastiz* older *-ijiz* (Goth. *gasteis*), acc. **gastinz* (Goth. *gastins*), gen. **gasti(j)ōn*, dat. **gastimiz* (Goth. *gastim*). The endings *-iz*, *-in* of the nom. acc. sing. regularly became *-i* in prehistoric OE. The *-i* caused umlaut of the stem-vowel and then disappeared after long stems (§ 215), but remained after short stems and later became *-e* (§ 215, Note). The regular ending of the gen. sing. would be *-e* (§ 217), the *-es* is from the a-stems. The dat. sing. ended in *-i* (later *-e*) in the oldest OE. and corresponded to the locative ending *-i* (§ 334, Note). The prim. Germanic nom. pl. ending *-iz* regularly became *-i*, later *-e*, which remained in the oldest period of the language. But already at an early period the nom. pl. was re-formed after the analogy of the masc. a-stems and then later the old ending *-e* was only preserved in a few plurals, especially in names of peoples, as *Dene*, *Danes*; *Engle*, *the English*; *Mierce* (gen. *Miercna*), *Mercians*; *Norþyembre*, *Northumbrians*; *Seaxe* (gen. *Seaxna*), *Saxons*; *ielde*, *men*; *ielfe*, *elves*; *līode*, *lēode*, *people*. The ending *-i(j)ōn* regularly became *-i(j)a* which has only been preserved in a few words with short stems, as *Deni(ge)a*, *wini(ge)a*. The ending *-a* is from the gen. pl. of the a- and consonantal stems. The dat. pl. would regularly have ended in *-im*, but it had *-um* from the other classes of nouns. Apart from the few words mentioned above, the long i-stems have the same endings as the masc. a-stems and are only distinguishable from them by the presence or absence of umlaut.

§ 386. Like wine are declined a large number of nouns, as *bile*, *beak*; *bite*, *bite*; *bryce*, *breach*; *bryne*, *burning*; *byge*, *curve*; *byre*, *son*; *ciele*, *cold*; *cyme*, *advent*; *cyre*, *choice*; *cwide*, *saying*, *speech*; *dene*, *valley*; *drepe*, *stroke*, *blow*; *dryre*, *fall*; *dyne*, *din*; *flyge*, *flight*; *gripe*, *grasp*; *gryre*, *terror*; *gyte*, *pouring forth*; *hæle* (orig. a cons. stem, see § 414), *man*, *hero*; *hefe*, *weight*; *hege*, *hedge*;

hrine, touch; hryre, fall; hyge, mind; hype, hip; hyse (pl. hys(s)as), youth, son; ile (pl. il(l)as), sole of the foot; lyge, falsehood; lyre, loss; mere (orig. neut.), lake, pool; mete (pl. mettas), food; myne, memory; ryge, rye; ryne, course; scyfe, shove; scyte, shooting; sele, hall; sice, sigh; slege, stroke, blow; slide, slip; slite, slit; snide, incision; stæpe, step; stede, place; stice, stitch; stige, ascent; stride, stride; swyle, swelling; þyle, orator; wlite, brightness, beauty. bēorscipe, feast; for further examples, see § 611. bere (Goth. *baris), barley; ege (Goth. agis), fear; hete (Goth. hatis), hate; mene, necklace; sige (Goth. sigis), victory, originally belonged to the neuter -os, -es-declension (§ 419). ele (Lat. oleum), oil, was also originally neuter.

§ 387. Like giest are declined a large number of nouns, as ærist (also fem.), resurrection; æsc, ash-tree; blæd, blast, breath; blæst, blast; brygd, brandishing; byht, bend; byrst, loss; cierm, clamour; cierr, turn, change; dæl, part; drenc, drink; dynt, dint; ent, giant; feng, grasp; fiell, fall; fierst, period of time; flyht, flight; fyrs, furze; glæm, gleam; gylt, guilt; hlīep, leap; hlyst (also fem.), sense of hearing; hwyrft, turning, circuit; hyht, hope; læst, track; lēc, sight, looking at; lieg, flame; list, skill, cunning; lyft (also fem.), air; mæw, seagull; pliht, danger, peril; sāl (also fem.), time; scenc, cup, draught; slieht, slaughter; smiec, smoke; stenc, odour; steng, pole; stiell, leap; streng, string; swēg, sound, noise; swylt, death; tyht, training, instruction; þyrs, giant; wæg, wave; wiell, spring; wielm, boiling; wrenc, trick, stratagem; wyrm, worm.

§ 388. sā, prim. Germanic *saiwiz, sea, gen. sās, dat. sā, pl. nom. acc. sās, gen. *sāwa, dat. sām beside sāwum (a new formation); also fem. gen. dat. sā beside sāwe; drȳ, magician, gen. drȳs, dat. drȳ, pl. nom. acc. drȳas, dat. drȳum. On the contracted forms, see §§ 139, 142.

b. Feminine.

§ 389. SING.

Nom. Acc.	<i>cwēn</i> , <i>queen</i>
Gen.	<i>cwēne</i>
Dat.	<i>cwēne</i>

PLUR.

<i>cwēne</i>
<i>cwēna</i>
<i>cwēnum</i>

The masc. and fem. i-stems were originally declined alike in the sing. and plural. The nom. pl. and the whole of the sing. are regularly developed from the corresponding prim. Germanic forms, as sing. *kwæniz, *kwænin, *kwænaiz, *kwænai, nom. pl. *kwæniz. The gen. and dat. pl. were new formations as in the masc. i-stems. In early Nth. and then later also in WS. and Ken. the acc. sing. often had -e after the analogy of the ȏ-stems; and in like manner the nom. acc. pl. often had -a already in early OE.

§ 390. Like *cwēn* are declined *āht*, *property*; *ansien*, *face*; *bēn*, *prayer*; *benc*, *bench*; *brȳd*, *bride*; *cýf*, *tub*; *cyst*, *choice*; *dād*, *deed*; *dryht*, *troop*; *ēst*, *favour*; *fierd*, *army*; *fýst*, *fist*; *glēd*, *live coal*; *hās*, *command*; *hȳd*, *hide*, *skin*; *hȳf*, *hive*; *hyrst*, *ornament*; *meahrt*, *miht*, *might*, *power*; *nied*, *need*; *scyld*, *guilt*; *spēd*, *success*; *sýl*, *pillar*; *tīd*, *time*; *þrȳþ*, *strength*; *wād*, *garment*; *wēn*, *hope*, *expectation*; *wist*, *sustenance*, *food*; *wyrd*, *fate*; *wyrt*, *vegetable*, *herb*; *ȳst*, *storm*. *dugub*, *strength*, *geogub*, *youth*, *ides*, *woman*, which originally belonged to this declension, went over into the ȏ-declension.

NOTE.—ā, prim. Germanic *aiwiz, *divine law*, generally remains uninflexed in the sing. and in the nom. acc. plural, but beside the gen. dat. sing. ā there also exists āwe from which a new nom. āw was formed.

§ 391. A certain number of nouns, which originally belonged to the fem. i-declension, partly or entirely became neuter and were then declined like *cynn* (§ 355) or *hof* (§ 342) in the singular, and like *hof* in the plural. Such nouns are: *fulwiht*, *fulluht*, *baptism*; *grīn*, *snare*, *noose*;

of erhygd, *pride*; wiht, wuht, *thing, creature*; nouns with the prefix ge-, as gebyrð, *birth*; gecynd, *nature, kind*; gehygd, *mind*; gemynd, *memory*; gesceaft, *creation*; geþeaht, *thought*; geþyld, *patience*; gewyrht, *merit, desert*; pl. gedryhtu, *elements*; giftu, *gifts*. In late OE. other fem. i-stems also sometimes took the neut. plural ending -u (-o).

c. Neuter.

§ 392. SING.

Nom. Acc.	spere, spear	PLUR.
Gen.	speres	spera
Dat.	spere	sperum

The neuter i-stems had originally the same endings as the masculine except in the nom. acc. sing. and plural. The nom. acc. sing. ended in -i which regularly disappeared after long stems, but remained after short stems, and then later became -e (§ 215, Note). The nom. acc. pl. ended in -i which would regularly have become -i (§ 214), later -e, after short stems, and disappeared after long stems. The nom. acc. pl. ending -u (-o) was due to the influence of the short neuter a-stems. The endings of the other cases are of the same origin as those of the masc. short i-stems. The regular form of the nom. acc. singular would be *spire (§ 41) if spere originally belonged to the neuter i-declension.

§ 393. Like spere are declined ofdæle, *downward slope, descent*; oferslege, *lintel*; orlege, *fate*; sife, *sieve*. All these nouns probably belonged originally to the -os-, -es-declension (§ 419).

A certain number of neuter nouns which originally belonged partly to the neut. ja-stems, and partly to the -os-, -es-stems are declined like spere, except that the stem-syllable being long the final -e disappeared in the nom. acc. singular. Such nouns are: flæsc, *flesh*; flies, *fleece*; hæl, *health*; hilt (also masc.), *hilt*; læn, *loan*; sweng, *blow*.

gefēg, *joining, joint*; gegrynd, *plot of ground*; gehield, *watching, protection*; gehlýd, *noise*; gehnæst, -äst, *collision*; genyht, *sufficiency*; geresp, *blame*; gewēd, *fury, madness*; geswinc, *labour, affliction*.

5. THE U-DECLENSION.

§ 394. The u-declension comprises masculine, feminine and neuter nouns, and corresponds to the Lat. and Gr. u-declension (nom. masc. and fem. Lat. *-us*, Gr. *-us*, acc. *-um*, *-uv*; neut. nom. acc. *-ū*, *-v*).

a. Masculine.

§ 395. SING.

Nom. Acc.	<i>sunu, -o, son</i>	<i>feld, field</i>
Gen.	<i>suna</i>	<i>felda</i>
Dat.	<i>suna</i>	<i>felda</i>

PLUR.

Nom. Acc.	<i>suna</i>	<i>felda</i>
Gen.	<i>suna</i>	<i>felda</i>
Dat.	<i>sunum</i>	<i>feldum</i>

The prim. Germanic forms were: Sing. nom. *sunuz (Goth. sunus), acc. *sunun (Goth. sunu), gen. *sunauz (Goth. sunáus), dat. *suniwai (*sunwai), loc. *sunau (Goth. sunáu); Plur. nom. *suniwiz (Goth. sunjus), acc. *sununz (Goth. sununs), gen. *suniwōn (*sunwōn), dat. *sunumiz. The endings *-uz*, *-un* regularly became *-u* in prehistoric OE., and then disappeared after long stems (§§ 211, 215), but remained after short stems and later became *-o*. *-auz* regularly became *-a* (§ 217). The OE. dat. sing. is originally the locative. It is difficult to account for the ending *-a* of the nom. plural, which cannot be a normal development of prim. Germanic *-iwiz* = Indg. *-ewes*. The gen. pl. ending *-a* is from the *a-* and the consonantal stems. The dat. pl. ending *-um* is from older *-umiz*. At a later period the *-u* (*-o*) of the nom. acc. sing.

was often extended to the dat. sing. and nom. acc. pl. in the short stems; and likewise the -a of the gen. and dat. sing. to the nom. acc. In late OE. the short stems also often formed their gen. sing. and nom. acc. pl. after the analogy of the masc. a-stems. Already at an early period the long stems were often declined entirely like the a-stems. Many nouns which originally belonged to this class went over into the a-declension in prehistoric OE. without leaving any trace of the u-declension, as ār (Goth. áirus), messenger; dēaþ (Goth. dáuþus), death; feorh (also neut.), life; flōd, flood; grund, ground; lust, pleasure, desire; scield, shield; þorn, thorn; beofor, beaver; esol, ass; hungor, hunger; fiscoþ, fishing; huntoþ, hunting; for further examples, see § 595.

§ 396. Like sunu are declined bregu, prince, ruler; heoru, sword; lagu, sea, flood; magu, son, man; medu, meodu, mead (gen. meda beside medwes); sidu, custom; spitu, spit; wudu, wood.

§ 397. Like feld are declined eard, native country; ford, ford; gār (mostly in compounds), spear; hād, rank, condition (for compounds in -hād, see § 605); hearg, temple; sēap, pit, spring; weald, forest; sumor, summer; æppel (gen. æp(p)les, pl. ap(p)la beside æp(p)las, and neut. ap(p)lu, apple; winter (pl. neut. wintru beside winter), winter.

b. Feminine.

§ 398. SING.

Nom. Acc.	duru, -o, door	hand, hand
Gen.	dura	handa
Dat.	dura	handa

PLUR.

Nom. Acc.	dura	handa
Gen.	dura	handa
Dat.	durum	handum

The masculine and feminine u-stems were originally declined alike. In the short stems the nom. acc. sing. was also sometimes used for the dat. sing. and nom. acc. plural; and the gen. and dat. sing. often had -e after the analogy of the short ö-stems. Beside the regular gen. and dat. sing. *dura*, there also occurs *dyre*, *dyru* with i-umlaut after the analogy of the i-declension. In the long stems the nom. acc. sing. was sometimes used for the gen. and dative. To the short stems also belongs *nosu*, *nose*; and to the long stems: *cweorn* (also ö-declension), Goth. *.qairnus*, *hand-mill*; *flōr* (also masc.), *floor*; and originally also *cin(n)* (Goth. *kinnus*, Gr. *γέννος*), *chin*.

c. Neuter.

§ 399. The neuter u-stems had originally the same endings as the masculine except in the nom. acc. sing. and plural, the former of which ended in -u and the latter in -ū. Nth. *feolu*, -o, and the WS. isolated inflected form *fela*, *feola*, *much*, *many*, are the only remnants of this declension in OE. *feoh* (Goth. *faíhu*), *cattle*, went over into the a-declension in prehistoric OE.

B. THE WEAK DECLENSION (N. STEMS).

a. Masculine.

§ 400. SING.

Nom.	<i>guma, man</i>	<i>frēa, lord</i>
Acc.	<i>guman</i>	<i>frēan</i>
Gen.	<i>guman</i>	<i>frēan</i>
Dat.	<i>guman</i>	<i>frēan</i>

PLUR.

Nom. Acc.	<i>guman</i>	<i>frēan</i>
Gen.	<i>gumena</i>	<i>frēana</i>
Dat.	<i>gumum</i>	<i>frēa(u)m</i>

The prim. Germanic forms were: Sing. nom. **zumō*, acc. **zumanun*, gen. **zumenaz* (Goth. *gumins*), dat., properly locative, **zumini* (Goth. *gumin*); Plur. nom. **zumaniz* (Goth. *gumans*), acc. **zumanunz*, gen. **gumnōn* (cp. Goth. *aúhs-nē*, OE. *ox-na*, *of oxen*) beside West Germanic **zumōnōn* (OHG. *gomōnō*, OS. *gumono*) with ·*nōn* from the fem. nouns, dat. **zumunmiz* beside West Germanic **zumō(n)miz* (OHG. *gomōm*) with ·*ō*· from the genitive. In OE. the nom. and acc. sing. and the nom. pl. were regularly developed from the corresponding prim. Germanic forms. The regular form of the gen. and dat. sing. would be **gumen*, **gymen*, but OE. had levelled out the ·*an* of the acc. sing. before the period of i-umlaut. The gen. pl. can be either from **zumanōn* with a from the sing. and the nom. plural, or from West Germanic **zumōnōn* (§§ 217, 222). The dat. pl. was formed direct from *zum* + ·*um*, the ending of the a-stems and the other consonantal stems, or else it is from West Germanic **zumō(n)miz*. Beside the regular gen. pl. ending ·*ena*, the forms ·*ana*, ·*ona* sometimes occur. The e in ·*ena* was generally syncopated after long stems in poetry and in the names of peoples. On the loss of final ·*n* in Nth., see § 288.

From a morphological point of view the n-stems should be divided into ·*an*, ·*jan*, and ·*wan* stems, but in OE. as in the other Germanic languages all three classes were declined alike. The ·*jan* stems have i-umlaut in the stem-syllable and also gemination of consonants when the stem was originally short, as *dēma*, *judge*, *cýta*, *kite*, *becca*, *pickaxe*, *brytta*, *distributor*, *prince*, from prim. Germanic **đōmjō*, *kūtjō*, **bakjō*, **brutjō*.

§ 401. Like *guma* are declined a large number of nouns, as *ācumba*, *oakum*; *āra*, *strigil*; *ārendra*, *messenger*; *āglæca*, *monster*; *anda*, *envy*; *andsaca*, *adversary*; *anga*, *goad*; *apa*, *ape*; *assa*, *ass*; *bana*, *slayer*; *bēna*, *suppliant*;

beorma, *barm*, yeast; bera, bear; bes(e)ma, besom; bita, bit, morsel; blanca, horse; blōstma, blossom; boda, messenger; boga, bow; bolla, bowl; brōga, terror; bucca, he-goat; bylda, builder; byrga, surely; cleofa, cleft, cave; cnapa, boy; cnotta, knot; cofa, chamber; crabba, crab; cruma, crumb; cuma, guest, stranger; dogga, dog; dora, bumble-bee; dropa, drop; dwolma, chaos; eafora, son; fana, banner; fēpa, band of infantry; fliema, fugitive; flota, sailor; folia, foal; freca, warrior; frogga, frog; fruma, beginning; gāra, corner; gealga, gallows; gealla, gall; gefēra, companion; gehola, protector; gerēfa, reeve; gerūna, councillor; gesaca, adversary; geþofta, companion; gewuna, custom; haca, hook; hafela, head; hana, cock; hara, hare; hunta, hunter; inca, grudge; lēoma, ray of light; lida, sailor; loca, enclosure; maga, stomach; mōna, moon; naca, boat; nama, name; nefā, nephew; òga, terror; òretta, warrior; oxa (pl. cexen exen, beside oxan, § 107), ox; plega, play; pohha, pouch; bag; prica, prick, point; rima, rim; ryþþa, mastiff; sāda, cord, snare; scanca, shank; scaþa, foe, enemy; scrēawa, shrew-mouse; scucca, demon; scu(w)a, shadow; sefa, mind, heart; slaga, slayer; snaca, snake; sopā, sup; spāca, spoke of a wheel; spearwa, sparrow; staca, stake; stela, stalk; steorra, star; swēora, neck; swica, deceiver; swima, giddiness; telga, branch; trega, grief, affliction; þearfa, pauper; þūma, thumb; wela, prosperity; wita, sage, wise man; wītega, prophet; wræcc(e)a (§ 55, Note 3), exile; wyrhta, worker; and the pl. hīwan (gen. hīna beside hīwna), members of a household.

§ 402. Like frēa are declined flēa, flea; gefā, foe; (ge)fēa, joy; lēo, lion; rā, roe; twēo, doubt; wēa, woe; and the plural Swēon, Swedes. See § 139.

b. Feminine.

§ 403. SING.

Nom.	tunge, tongue	bēo, bee
Acc.	tungan	bēon
Gen.	tungan	bēon
Dat.	tungan	bēon

PLUR.

Nom. Acc.	tungan	bēon
Gen.	tungena	bēona
Dat.	tungum	bēom

The feminine n-stems were originally declined like the masculine, as in Latin, Greek and Sanskrit, but already in the prehistoric period of the Germanic languages, they became differentiated in some of the cases by partly generalizing one or other of the forms, thus the nom. sing. originally ended in -ō or -ōn in both genders, the West Germanic languages restricted -ō to the masculine and -ōn to the feminine, but in Gothic the reverse took place. In the fem. Goth. O.Icel. OS. and OHG. levelled out the long vowel of the nom. into the oblique cases, whereas OE. had the same forms as the masculine except in the nom. sing. -e from prim. Germanic -ōn (§ 217). The general remarks made in § 400 concerning the masculine n-stems also apply to the feminine.

The fem. nouns with short stems began to form their nom. sing. after the analogy of the short ō-stems (§ 365) already in early OE., as *cīnu*, *chīnk*, *spadū*, *spade*, beside *cīne*, *spade*.

§ 404. Like *tunge* are declined *ādre*, *artery*, *vein*; *ālmesse*, *alms*; *āsce*, *inquiry*; *ampre*, *sorrel*; *ar(e)we*, *arrow*; *asse*, *she-ass*; *asce*, *ash*, *cinders*; *āþexe*, *lizard*; *bæcestre* (also masc.), *baker* (for other examples containing the suffix -estre, see § 603); *bēce*, *beech-tree*; *belle*,

bell; *berige, berry*; *bieme, trumpet*; *bicce, bitch*; *bindē, head-band*; *blædre, bladder*; *blæse, blaze, firebrand, torch*; *burne, stream, brook*; *byrne, corslet*; *canne, can, cup*; *cēace, cheek, jaw*; *ceole, throat*; *cirice, church*; *clugge, bell*; *crāwe, crow*; *cuppe, cup*; *cūslÿppe, -sloppe, cowslip*; *cwene, woman*; *docce, dock (plant)*; *dūce, duck*; *eorþe, earth*; *fæcele, torch*; *faþe, aunt*; *fiþele, fiddle*; *flēoge, fly*; *fliete, cream*; *folde, earth*; *hacele, cloak*; *hearpe, harp*; *heofone, heaven*; *heorte (orig. neut.), heart*; *hlæfdige, lady*; *hrūse, earth*; *loppe, flea*; *māge, māge, kinswoman*; *meowle, maiden*; *mīere, mare*; *mōdrige, maternal aunt*; *molde, earth*; *more, parsnip*; *moþþe, moth*; *nādre, snake*; *ōsle, ousel*; *panne, pan*; *pere, pear*; *pīpe, pipe*; *pirige, pear-tree*; *pise, pea*; *racente, chain*; *seohhe, sieve*; *sīde, side*; *slyppe, paste*; *smiþþe, smithy*; *sunne, sun*; *swealwe, swallow*; *swipe, scourge*; *þrote, throat*; *þyrne, thornbush*; *ūle, owl*; *wæcce (§ 55, Note 3), vigil*; *wāse, mud*; *wicce, witch*; *wīse, way, manner*; *wice, wuce, week*; *wulle, wool*; *wuduwe, widow*; *ȳce, toad, frog*.

§ 405. Like *bēo* are declined *cēo, jackdaw, chough*; *flā, arrow*; *sēo, pupil of the eye*; *slā, slāh, sloe*; *tā, toe*; *þō, clay*. See § 139.

c. Neuter.

§ 406. SING.

Nom. Acc.	<i>ēage, eye</i>
Gen.	<i>ēagan</i>
Dat.	<i>ēagan</i>

PLUR.

<i>ēagan</i>
<i>ēagena</i>
<i>ēagum</i>

The *neuter n*-stems had originally the same endings as the masculine and feminine except in the acc. sing. and the nom. acc. plural. The nom. acc. sing. had *-ōn* which regularly became *-e* in OE. (§ 217). The nom. acc. pl. had *-ōnə* in the Indg. parent language. This was changed in prim. Germanic into *-ōnō* with *-ō* from the neuter *a*-stems. *-ōnō* regularly became *-ōna* in Goth., as *áugō, eye*, nom.

acc. pl. *áugōna*. The OE. ending *-an* was due to the analogy of the masc. and fem. n-stems.

§ 407. Like *ēage* are only declined *ēare*, *ear*; *wange* (also with strong forms), *cheek*.

C. MINOR DECLENSIONS.

I. MONOSYLLABIC CONSONANT STEMS.

a. Masculine.

§ 408. SING.

	PLUR.
Nom. Acc. <i>fōt</i> , <i>foot</i>	<i>fēt</i>
Gen. <i>fōtes</i>	<i>fōta</i>
Dat. <i>fēt</i>	<i>fōtum</i>

The prim. Germanic forms were: Sing. nom. *fōt* for older **fōs(s)* (Gr. Dor. *πώς*) with *t* from the inflected forms (§ 240), and similarly *tōþ* for older **tōs(s)*, acc. **fōtun* (Goth. *fōtu*), gen. **fōtaz*, dat., properly loc., **fōti*; Plur. nom. **fōtiz*, acc. **fōtunz* (Goth. *fōtuns*), gen. **fōtōn*, dat. **fōtumiz*. The OE. correspond to the prim. Germanic forms except in the gen. sing. which is a new formation after the analogy of the a-stems. The regular form would be **fōt*.

§ 409. Like *fōt* are declined *tōþ*, *tooth*; *man(n)* (beside *manna*, acc. *mannan*, n-declension), *man*; and *wifman*, *wimman*, *woman*.

b. Feminine.

§ 410. SING.

Nom. Acc. <i>bōc</i> , <i>book</i>	<i>hnutu</i> , <i>nut</i>
Gen. <i>bēc</i> ; <i>bōce</i>	<i>hnute</i>
Dat. <i>bēc</i>	<i>hnyte</i>

PLUR.

Nom. Acc. <i>bēc</i>	<i>hnyte</i>
Gen. <i>bōca</i>	<i>hnuta</i>
Dat. <i>bōcum</i>	<i>hnutum</i>

The OE. forms of *bōc* are regularly developed from prim. Germanic: Sing. nom. **bōks*, acc. **bōkun*, gen. **bōkaz*, dat. **bōki*; Plur. nom. **bōkiz*, acc. **bōkunz*, gen. **bōkōn*, dat. **bōkumiz*. The gen. sing. *bōce* was a new formation after the analogy of the ō-stems, and *bēc* is the dat. used for the gen. The regular nom. sing. of *hnutu* would be **hnuss* (§ 240), *hnutu* (prim. Germ. **xnutun*) is the acc. used for the nominative. The gen. sing. was formed after the analogy of the ō-stems; the dat. sing. and nom. pl. correspond to prim. Germanic **xnuti*, **xnutiz*, the final *-i* (later *-e*) being retained after a short stem (§ 215).

In nouns belonging to this class the stem-vowels ā, ō, u, ū were regularly umlauted to ē, ē (Nth. ē), y, ū in the dat. sing. and nom. acc. plural. In nearly all the nouns belonging to this class, beside the gen. sing. with umlaut there exists a form ending in *-e* without umlaut which was made after the analogy of the ō-stems. In late OE. the dat. sing. was often like the nominative.

§ 411. Like *bōc* are declined *āc*, *oak*; *brōc*, *trousers*; *burg*, *city* (gen. dat. sing. and nom. acc. pl. *byrig* beside *byrg*, § 220; also declined like *cwēn* (§ 389), but without i-umlaut); *cū*, *cow* (also gen. sing. *cūe*, *cūs*; nom. acc. pl. *cȳ*, *cȳe*, gen. *cūa*, *cūna*, *cȳna*); *dung*, *prison*; *gāt*, *goat*; *gōs*, *goose*; *grūt*, *coarse meal, groats*; *lūs*, *louse*; *meol(u)c*, *milk*; *mūs*, *mouse*; *neah*, *niht*, *night* (also gen. dat. sing. *nihte*; adv. gen. *nihtes*, ānes *nihtes*, *at night*, *by night*, formed after the analogy of *dæges*); *turf*, *turf*; *furh*, *furrow* (gen. sing. *fūre* beside *fyrh*, pl. gen. *fūra*, dat. *fūrum*, § 115); *sulh*, *plough* (gen. sing. *sūles* on analogy with the a-stems, pl. gen. *sūla*, dat. *sūlum*); *þrūh*, *trough* (dat. pl. *þrūm*, § 329); *wlōh*, *fringe*.

§ 412. Like *hnutu* are declined *hnitu*, *nit*; *studu*, *stuþu*, *pillar*.

c. Neuter.

§ 413. The only remnant of this class is **scrūd**, *garment*, dat. **scrȳd**; gen. **scrūdes** and late OE. dat. **scrūde** were formed after the analogy of the neuter **a**-stems, and also the nom. acc. pl. **scrūd**; gen. pl. **scrūda**, dat. **scrūdum**.

2. STEMS IN -þ.

§ 414. Of the nouns which originally belonged to this declension only four have been preserved: masc. **hæleþ** (OHG. *helid*), **hæle**, *hero, man*, **mōnaþ** (Goth. *mēnōþs*), *month*; fem. **mæg(e)þ** (Goth. *magaþs*), *maiden*; neut. **ealu**, **ale**. **hæleþ**, **hæle**, **mōnaþ**, and **mæg(e)þ** originally had the same endings as the prim. Germanic forms of **fōt** (§ 408) and **bōc** (§ 410). The þ was reintroduced into the nom. sing. from the inflected forms. The old nom. acc. sing. has been preserved in **ealu**. The gen. and dat. sing. of **hæleþ** and **mōnaþ** were formed on analogy with the **a**-declension; and beside the nom. acc. pl. **hæleþ**, **mōnaþ**, there also exist **hæleþas**, **mōn(e)þas**. Those forms which did not originally have umlaut were generalized in OE. They are declined as follows:—

SING.

Nom. Acc.	hæle (hæleþ) (mōnaþ)	mæg(e)þ	ealu
Gen.	(hæleþes)	(mōn(e)þes)	mæg(e)þ
Dat.	(hæleþe)	(mōn(e)þe)	ealoþ

PLUR.

Nom. Acc.	hæleþ	mōnaþ	mæg(e)þ
Gen.	hæleþa	mōn(e)þa	mæg(e)þa
Dat.	hæleþum	mōn(e)þum	mæg(e)þum

3. STEMS IN -r.

§ 415. To this class belong the nouns of relationship: **fæder**, *father*; **brōþor**, *brother*; **mōðor**, *mother*; **dohtor**, *daughter*; **sweostor**, *sister*; and the collective plurals,

gebrōþor, gebrōþru, *brethren*; gesweostor, -tru, -tra, *sisters*.

SING.

Nom.	Acc.	fæder	brōþor	mōdor
	Gen.	fæder, -eres	brōþor	mōdor
	Dat.	fæder	brēþer	mēder

PLUR.

Nom.	Acc.	fæderas	brōþor, -þru	mōdor, -dru, -dra
	Gen.	fædera	brōþra	mōdra
	Dat.	fæderum	brōþrum	mōdrum

SING.

Nom.	Acc.	dohtor	swestor
	Gen.	dohtor	sweostor
	Dat.	dehter	sweostor

PLUR.

Nom.	Acc.	dohtor, -tru, -tra	sweostor
	Gen.	dohtra	sweostra
	Dat.	dohtrum	sweostrum

The prim. Germanic forms of *fæder* were: Sing. nom. *faðēr (Gr. πατήρ), acc. *faðerun (Gr. πατέρα), gen. *faðras (Gr. πατρός, Lat. patris), dat. *faðri (Gr. πατρί); Plur. nom. *faðeriz (Gr. πατέρες), acc. *faðrunz (cp. Goth. brōþruns), gen. *faðrōn (Gr. πατρῶν), dat. *faðrumiz (cp. Goth. brōþrum). The OE. nom. acc. and gen. sing. *fæder* is normally developed from the corresponding prim. Germanic forms. On the gen. *fæder* from *faðras, see § 219; *fæderes* was formed on analogy with the a-stems. The prim. Germanic pl. forms (except the acc.) regularly became *fæder, fædra, fædrum, the last two of which were common in the oldest period of the language; then later -er was levelled out into the gen. and dat., and the nom. pl. *fæder became *fæd(e)ras* on analogy with the a-stems.

The prim. Germanic case endings of brōþor, mōdor, dohtor, and sweostor were the same as those of fæder

except that **brōþor** and **sweostor** having originally the chief accent on the stem had **-raz** in the gen. singular. The dat. forms ***brōþri**, ***mōðri**, ***ðoxtri** (older ***ðuxtri**) with **o** from the nom. acc. and gen., ***swestri** (older ***swistri**) with **e** from the nom. acc. and gen., regularly became **brēþer**, **mēder**, **dehter**, **sweostor** (cp. § 219). In late OE. the dat. **mēder**, **dehter** were often used for the gen. and vice versa. The gen. sing. ***brōþraz**, ***mōðras**, ***ðoxtras**, ***swestraz**, regularly became **brōþor**, **mōdor**, **dohtor**, **sweostor** (§ 219). The gen. and dat. pl. were regularly developed from the corresponding prim. Germanic forms. The nom. sing. and pl. were in prim. OE. ***brōþer**, ***mōðer**, ***ðoxter**, ***swestor**, then **-er** became **-or** (older **-ur**) through the influence of the guttural vowel in the stem (cp. § 222), but the ending **-er** (rarely **-ar**) often occurs both in early and late OE. **sweostor** had **-or** in prim. Germanic, as nom. sing. ***swesor**, Indg. ***swesōr**, pl. ***swesoriz**, Indg. ***swesores**; the **t** was developed between the **s** and **r** in the gen. sing. ***swestraz**, pl. ***swestrōn**, and then became generalized (§ 240).

gebrōþor and **gesweostor** were originally neuter collective nouns and were declined like **wīte** (§ 355), whence the plural endings **gebrōþru**, **gesweostru**, **-tra**, which were afterwards extended to the plural of **mōdor** and **dohtor**.

4. THE MASCULINE STEMS IN **-nd**.

§ 416. SING.

Nom. Acc.	frēond , <i>friend</i>	wīgend , <i>warrior</i>
Gen.	frēondes	wīgendes
Dat.	frēend , frēonde	wīgende

PLUR.

Nom. Acc.	frēend , frēond , -as	wīgend , -e , -as
Gen.	frēonda	wīgendra
Dat.	frēondum	wīgendum

The nouns of this declension are old present participles, like Lat. *ferēns*, *bearing*, gen. *ferentis*, and originally had the same case endings as the other consonantal stems. But in OE. as in the other Germanic languages they underwent various new formations. The OE. present participles had passed over into the ja-declension of adjectives (§§ 438-4) in the oldest period of the language.

The nom. sing. was a new formation with *d* from the inflected forms, cp. Lat. *ferēns* from **ferenss* older **ferents* (§ 240). The gen. sing. *frēondes*, *wīgendas*, dat. *frēonde*, *wīgende*, nom. acc. pl. *frēondas*, *wīgendas* were formed after the analogy of the masc. a-stems. The dat. *frīend* with umlaut is from **friondi* older **frijōndi*; and the nom. pl. *frīend* is also from **friondi* older **frijōndiz* (Goth. *frijōnds*). The nom. and gen. pl. endings -e, -ra are adjectival (§ 424).

§ 417. Like *frēond* are declined *fēond*, *enemy*; *tēond*, *accuser*; the compound noun *gōddōnd* (pl. -dōnd, beside -dēnd), *benefactor*; and the collective plurals *gefiend*, *enemies*; *gefriend*, *friends*, which were originally neuter collective nouns and declined like *wīte* (§ 355).

§ 418. Like *wīgend* are declined *āgend*, *owner*; *be-swicend*, *deceiver*; *ēhtend*, *persecutor*; *hālend*, *Saviour*; *helpend*, *helper*; *hettend*, *enemy*; *ner(i)gend*, *Saviour*; *sēmend*, *arbitrator*; *wealdend*, *ruler*; for further examples, see § 601.

5. STEMS IN -OS, -ES.

§ 419. This class of nouns corresponds to the Gr. neuters in -os, Lat. -us, as Gr. *γένος*, *race*, gen. *γένεος* older **γένεος*, Lat. *genus*, gen. *generis*, pl. *genera*. A fairly large number of nouns originally belonged to this class, but owing to various levellings and new formations, of which some took place in the prehistoric period of all the Germanic languages, nearly all the nouns belonging here went over into other declensions in OE. The prim. Ger-

manic forms of a word like *lamb* were: Sing. nom. acc. **lamþaz*, gen. **lamþezaz*, **lamþiziz*, dat. **lamþizi*; Plur. nom. acc. **lamþōzō*, gen. **lamþezōn*, dat. **lamþezumiz*. After the loss of the singular endings *-az*, *-iz*, *-i*, the following changes took place: from the gen. and dat. sing. a new nom. **lambiz* beside *lamb* was formed. This accounts for the preservation of the *i* in Gothic in such words as *hatis* = OE. *hete*, *hate*, *sigis* = OE. *sige*, *victory*, which would have been **hats* and **sigs* in Gothic, had these words ended in *-iz* in prim. Germanic. The new nom. ending *-iz* regularly became *-i* in OE., then it caused umlaut in the stem-syllable and disappeared after long stems, but remained after short stems and later became *-e*, whence forms like nom. sing. *lemb*, *gāst*, *hlāw*, *hete*, *sige* beside *lamb*, *gāst*, *hlāw*. After medial *-z-* in the gen. and dat. sing. had become *r* (§ 252) it was levelled out into the nom. sing. in some nouns, as **dōgr*, **hālr* beside **dōgi*, **hāli*, then later *dōgor*, *hālor*, older *-ur*, beside *dēg* (Nth.), *hāl*. All the nouns which underwent these new formations passed into other declensions partly with change of gender also. Thus, *gāst*, *gāst*, *spirit*, *breath*, *sigor*, *victory*, went into the masc. a-declension; *hlāw*, *hlāw*, *mound*, *hill*, *hrā(w)*, *hrā(w)*, also neut., *corpse*, *carrion*, into the masc. wa-declension; *dēg* (Nth.), *day*, *geban(n)*, *summons*, *gefōg*, *joining*, *joint*, *geheald*, *keeping*, *custody*, *gehnāst*, *conflict*, *strife*, *gewealc*, *rolling*, *sæl*, *hall*, *dōgor*, *day*, *ēagor*, *flood*, *tide*, *ēar*, *ear of corn*, *hālor*, *salvation*, *health*, *hrīper*, *hrýper*, *ox*, *salor*, *hall*, *stulor*, *theft*, pl. *hæteru*, *clothes*, into the neut. a-declension; *bere*, *barley*, *ege*, *fear*, *hete*, *hate*, *mene*, *necklace*, *sige*, *victory* into the masc. i-declension; *oferslege*, *lintel*, *orlege*, *fate*, *sife*, *sieve*, *spere*, *spear*, *flāsc*, *flesh*, *flēs*, *fleece*, *hāl*, *health*, *salvation*, *hilt*, *hilt*, *lān*, *loan*, *sweng*, *blow*, into the neuter i-declension.

§ 420. The few remaining nouns formed their gen. and

dat. sing. after the analogy of the neuter a-stems. The cases of the plural were regularly developed from the corresponding prim. Germanic forms.

SING.

Nom. Acc.	<i>lamb, lamb</i>	<i>cealf, calf</i>	<i>æg, egg</i>
Gen.	<i>lambes</i>	<i>cealfes</i>	<i>æges</i>
Dat.	<i>lambe</i>	<i>cealfe</i>	<i>æge</i>

PLUR.

Nom. Acc.	<i>lambru</i>	<i>cealfru</i>	<i>ægru</i>
Gen.	<i>lambra</i>	<i>cealfra</i>	<i>ægra</i>
Dat.	<i>lambrum</i>	<i>cealfrum</i>	<i>ægrum</i>

Beside *lamb* there also occurs *lombor* and sometimes *lemb*; in late OE. the pl. was *lamb*, *lamba*, *lambum* after the analogy of the neuter a-stems. Beside the Anglian sing. *calf* there also occurs *cælf*, *celf* with i-umlaut.

Like *lamb* are declined *cild* (pl. *cild* beside *cildru*), *child*; *speld*, *splinter*, *torch*; pl. *brēadru*, *crumbs*.

CHAPTER XII

ADJECTIVES

A. THE DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

§ 421. In the parent Indg. language nouns and adjectives were declined alike without any distinction in endings, as in Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit. What is called the uninflected form of adjectives in the Germanic languages is a remnant of the time when nouns and adjectives were declined alike. But already in Indo-Germanic the pronominal adjectives had partly nominal and partly pronominal endings as in Sanskrit. In prim. Germanic the endings of the pronominal adjectives were extended to all adjectives.

These remarks apply to what is called in the Germanic languages the strong declension of adjectives.

The so-called weak declension of adjectives is a special Germanic formation by means of the suffixes *-en-*, *-on-*, which were originally used to form *nomina agentis*, and attributive nouns, as Lat. *edō* (gen. *edōnis*), *glutton*, OE. *slaga*, *slayer*, *wyrhta*, *worker*, gen. *slagan*, *wyrhtan*; Lat. adjectives *catus*, *sly*, *cunning*, *rūfus*, *red*, *red-haired*, *silus*, *pug-nosed*, beside the proper names *Catō* (gen. *Catōnis*), lit. *the sly one*, *Rūfō*, *the red-haired man*, *Silō*, *the pug-nosed man*; and similarly in OE. *blæc*, *black*, *frōd*, *wise*, *old*, *hālig*, *holy*, beside the proper names *Blaca*, *Frōda*, *Hālga*. In like manner Goth. *blinds*, OE. *blind*, *blind*, beside Goth. OE. *blinda*, which originally meant, *the blind man*; Goth. *ahma sa weiha*, lit. *ghost the holy one*. Such nouns came to be used attributively at an early period, and then later as adjectives. And already in prim. Germanic this weak declension became the rule when the adjective followed the definite article, as *Wulfmær se geonga*, *Wulfmær the Young*, OHG. *Ludowig ther snello*, *Ludwig the Brave*, cp. NHG. *Karl der Grosse*. At a later period, but still in prim. Germanic, the two kinds of adjectives—strong and weak—became differentiated in use. When the one and when the other form was used in OE. is a question of syntax. There were *adjectival n-* stems in the parent Indg. language, but they did not have vocalic stems beside them as is the case in the Germanic languages. *eall*, *all*, *genōg*, *enough*, *manig*, *many*, and *ðper*, *second*, were always declined according to the strong declension. Nearly all other adjectives can be declined according to either declension.

The strong form is used predicatively in the positive and superlative degrees; and when the adjective is used attributively without any other defining word, as *wæs sēo fāmne geong*, *the woman was young*; *þā menn sindon*

gōde, the men are good; þus wāron þā latestan fyr-meste, thus were the last, first. In the vocative the weak form exists beside the strong, as *þū lēofa dryhten, thou dear Lord; þū riht cyning, thou just king.*

The weak form is used after the definite article, and after demonstrative and possessive pronouns, as *se ofer-mōda cyning, the proud king; þæs ēadigan weres, of the blessed man; þes ealda mann, this old man; on þisum andweardan dæge, on this present day; mīn lēofa sunu, my dear son; þurh þine æfelan hand, through thy noble hand.* In poetry the weak form often occurs where in prose the strong form would be used.

NOTE.—When the same adjective refers both to masc. and fem. beings, it is put in the neut. plural, as *Wit þus barū ne magon būtū ætsomne wesan, We (Adam and Eve) may not both together be thus here naked;* cp. Goth. *wēsun garaſhta ba in andwaírþja guþs, O.Icel. þau vōro rētlöt bāþe fyr guþe, OHG. siu wārun rehtiu beidu fora gote, they (Zacharias and Elizabeth) were both righteous before God.*

§ 422. In OE. the adjectives are declined as strong or weak. They have three genders, and the same cases as nouns with the addition of an instrumental in the masc. and neuter singular.

I. THE STRONG DECLENSION.

§ 423. The endings of the strong declension are partly nominal and partly pronominal, the latter are printed in italics for *glæd, glad, and blind, blind.* The nominal endings are those of the a-, ō-declensions. The strong declension is divided into pure a-, ō-stems, ja-, jō-stems, and wa-, wō-stems, like the corresponding nouns. The original i- and u-stems passed over almost entirely into this declension in prehistoric OE. In OE. the ja-, jō- stems and the wa-, wō-stems only differed from the pure a-, ō-stems in the masc. and fem. nom. singular and the neut. nom. acc. singular.

§ 424.

a. PURE *a.*, *ō*-STEMS.

SING.

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
Nom.	glæd, <i>glad</i>	glæd	gladu, -o
Acc.	glædne	glæd	glade
Gen.	glades	glades	glædre
Dat.	gladum	gladum	glædre
Instr.	glade	glade	

PLUR.

Nom. Acc.	glade	gladu, -o	glade, -a
Gen.	glædra	glædra	glædra
Dat.	gladum	gladum	gladum

SING.

Nom.	blind, <i>blind</i>	blind	blind
Acc.	blindne	blind	blinde
Gen.	blindes	blindes	blindre
Dat.	blindum	blindum	blindre
Instr.	blinde	blinde	

PLUR.

Nom. Acc.	blinde	blind	blinde, -a
Gen.	blindra	blindra	blindra
Dat.	blindum	blindum	blindum

The prim. Germanic forms of *blind* were : Masc. sing. nom. **þlindaz* (Goth. *blinds*), acc. **þlindanōn* (Goth. *blindana*), gen. **þlindesa*, -asa, dat. **þlindommō*, -ē (Goth. *blindamma*), instr. (loc.) **þlindai*; plur. nom. **þlindai* (Goth. *blindái*), acc. **þlindanz* (Goth. *blindans*), gen. **þlindaizōn*, dat. **þlindomiz*. Neut. nom. acc. sing. **þlindan* (Goth. *blind*), nom. acc. pl. **þlindō* (Goth. *blinda*). Fem. sing. nom. **þlindō* (Goth. *blinda*), acc. **þlindōn* (Goth. *blinda*), gen. **þlindizōz* (cp. Goth. *pizōs*, *of the*), dat. **þlindizai* (cp. Goth. *pizái*, *to the*); pl. nom. acc. **þlindōz* (Goth. *blindōs*), gen. **þlindaizōn*, dat. **þlindōmiz*.

On the syncope of the medial vowel in *blindne*, *blindra*, *blindre*, see § 221; after the analogy of such forms it was also dropped in adjectives with short stem-syllables. In late OE. *-era*, *-ere* are common after both long and short stem-syllables. The nom. acc. neut. pl. and nom. sing. fem. go back to prim. Germanic **þlindðō*, the *-ðō* of which became *-u* (§ 214) and then disappeared after long stems (§ 215), whence *blind* beside *gladu*. In late WS. the masc. nom. acc. pl. form was generally used for the neuter; and occasionally the *-u* of the short stems was extended to the long. On the *u* in *blindum*, see § 218; the *-um* became *-un*, *-on-*, *-an* in late OE. (§ 284). *blindra* goes back to prim. OE. **blindæra*, **blindera*, with *æ*, *e* from the masc. and neut. gen. singular. This form then came to be used for the feminine also. The remaining forms require no comment, as they are regularly developed from the corresponding prim. Germanic forms.

§ 425. On the interchange between *æ* and *a* in the declension of *glæd*, see § 54, Note 3. Like *glæd* are declined the monosyllabic adjectives with short stems, as *bær, bare*; *blæc, black*; *hræd, quick*; *hwæt, brisk, active*; *læt, slow*; *smæl, tender, small*; *sæd, satiated*; *wær, wary, cautious*; *dol, foolish*; *fram, active, bold*; *frec, bold*; *frum, original, first*; *gram, angry, fierce*; *hol, hollow*; *hnot, bald*; *til, good, useful*; *trum, firm, strong*; *wan, wanting, deficient*; *ānlic, solitary* (for other examples, see § 634); *angsum, troublesome* (for other examples, see § 636).

§ 426. Like *blind* are declined the monosyllabic adjectives with long stems, as *beald, bold*; *beorht, bright*; *blāc, pale*; *brūn, brown*; *brād, broad*; *ceald, cold*; *cūp, known, familiar*; *dēad, dead*; *dēaf, deaf*; *dēop, deep*; *deorc, dark*; *dumb, dumb*; *eald, old*; *earg, cowardly*; *earm, poor*; *forht, fearful, timid*; *frōd, wise, old*; *fūl, foul*; *fūs, ready*; *gefōg (gefōh), joint*; *genōg (genōh), enough*; *geong, young*; *georn, eager*; *gnēap, niggardly*; *gōd, good*; *græg,*

grey; grēat, large; hāl, whole, sound; hār, hoary; hās, hoarse; healt, halt, lame; hēan, lowly, despised; hold, gracious; hrōr, active, brave; hwit, white; lang, long; lāþ, hateful; lēas, free from, faithless; lēof, dear; ranc, proud; rēad, red; riht, right, straight; rōf, brave, strong; rōt, glad, cheerful; rūm, roomy; sār, sore; scearp, sharp; scīr, bright, shining; scort, short; sēoc, sick; sōþ, true; stēap, steep, lofty; stearc, stiff; stiþ, stiff, rigid; strang, strong; swift, swift; swiþ, strong; torht, bright; trāg, lazy, bad; pearl, severe; wāt, wet; wāc, weak; wealt, unsteady; wearm, warm; wīd, wide; wīs, wise; wlanc, proud; wōd, mad; wrāst, firm, strong; wrāþ, wroth, angry; wund, wounded; fyrn (orig. i-stem), old, ancient; cōl (orig. u-stem), cool; heard (orig. u-stem), hard. The double consonants were simplified in the inflected forms before other consonants (§ 259) in words like dunn, dun; eall, all; feorr, far; full, full; gewiss, certain, sure; grimm, grim; snell, ready, active. For examples of adjectives like æþelcund, of noble origin; ānfeald, single; ārfæst, virtuous; ārlēas, impious, see Adjectival Suffixes, §§ 623, 633.

§ 427.

SING.	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
Nom.	hēah, high	hēah	hēa
Acc.	hēa(n)ne	hēah	hēa
Gen.	hēas	hēas	hēa(r)re
Dat.	hēa(u)m	hēa(u)m	hēa(r)re
Instr.	hēa	hēa	
PLUR.			
Nom. Acc.	hēa	hēa	hēa
Gen.	hēa(r)ra	hēa(r)ra	hēa(r)ra
Dat.	hēa(u)m	hēa(u)m	hēa(u)m

hēanne, hēarra, hēarre were due to the assimilation of hn and hr; and hēane, hēara, hēare arose from the regu-

lar loss of h before n, r (§ 329, 2). In hēaum the u was restored after the analogy of forms like gladum, blindum. The instr., masc. and fem. nom. pl., and fem. acc. singular hēa was from older *hēahē; and the neut. nom. acc. pl. and fem. nom. singular from older *hēahu; masc. and neut. gen. sing. from *hēahes. See § 139. Late OE. forms like gen. hēages, dat. hēage, nom. pl. hēage beside older hēas, hēa(u)m, hēa were formed after the analogy of such words as gen. gefōges, genōges beside nom. gefōh, genōh (§ 323).

§ 428. Like hēah are declined fāh, *hostile*; flāh, *deceitful*; hrēoh, *rude, rough, wild*; nēah, *nigh, near*; rūh, *rough*; scēoh, *shy*; tōh, *tough*; wōh, *crooked, bad*. sceolh, *awry, squinting*; þweorh, *cross, perverse*, dropped the h and lengthened the diphthong in the inflected forms, as gen. scēoles, þwēores, dat. scēolum, þwēorum, cp. § 149.

§ 429.

SING.	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
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Nom.	manig, <i>many</i>	manig	manig
Acc.	manigne	manig	manige
Gen.	maniges	maniges	manigre
Dat.	manigum	manigum	manigre
Instr.	manige	manige	

PLUR.

Nom. Acc.	manige	manig	manige, -a
Gen.	manigra	manigra	manigra
Dat.	manigum	manigum	manigum

SING.

Nom.	hālig, <i>holy</i>	hālig	hāligu, -o
Acc.	hāligne	hālig	hālge
Gen.	hālges	hālges	hālige
Dat.	hālgum	hālgum	hālige
Instr.	hālge	hālge	

PLUR.

Nom. Acc.	<i>hālge</i>	<i>hāligu, -o</i>	<i>hālge, -a</i>
Gen.	<i>hāligra</i>	<i>hāligra</i>	<i>hāligra</i>
Dat.	<i>hālgum</i>	<i>hālgum</i>	<i>hālgum</i>

Original short medial vowels in open syllables regularly remained in trisyllabic forms when the stem-syllable was short. They also remained in closed syllables irrespectively as to whether the stem-syllable was long or short. But they disappeared when the stem-syllable was long. See § 221. Final *-u* regularly disappeared after a long medial syllable, and also when the stem and the medial syllable were short, but remained when the stem-syllable was long and the medial syllable short. See § 216. There are many exceptions to the above rules due to analogical formations, as *yfles*, *hāliges*, *hālgu* beside older *yfeles*, *hālges*, *hāligu*, see § 223, Note 1. In adjectives ending in *-en*, *-er*, the combinations *-enne* (masc. acc. sing.), *-erra* (gen. pl.), and *-erre* (fem. gen. dat. sing.) were often simplified to *-ene*, *-era*, *-ere* especially in late O.E. (§ 259, 4).

§ 430. Like *manig* are declined the dissyllabic adjectives with short stems, as *atol*, *terrible*, *dire*; *bedol*, *suppliant*; *bræsen*, *of brass* (for examples of other adjectives ending in *-en*, see § 625); *efen*, *even*; *etol*, *gluttonous*; *fægen*, *glad*; *fæger*, *fair*; *flacor*, *flickering*; *flugol*, *fleet*, *swift*; *forod*, *decayed*; *fracoþ*, *vile*, *bad*; *hnitol*, *given to butting*; *micel* (see § 223, Note 1), *large*, *great*; *nacod*, *naked*; *open*, *open*; *plegol*, *playful*; *recen*, *ready*, *prompt*; *sicor*, *sure*; *sweotol*, *plain*, *evident*; *yfel*, *evil*; *wacor*, *vigilant*; *bysig*, *busy* (for other examples, see § 630); past participles, as *boren*, *borne*; *coren*, *chosen*; *legen*, *lain*; &c.

§ 431. Like *hālig* are declined the dissyllabic adjectives with long stems, as *ācol*, *timid*, *frightened*; *āt(t)ren*, *poisonous* (for examples of other adjectives ending in *-en*, see § 625); *āgen*, *own*; *bēogol*, *agreeing*; *bit(t)er*, *bitter*;

brægden, *deceitful*; cristen, *christian*; dēagol, diegol, *secret*; ēacen, *great, increased*; earfoþ, *difficult*; frettol, *greedy*; geōmor, *sad*; gylden, *golden*; hādor, *bright*; hæþen, *heathen*; hlüt(t)or, *clear*; idel, *vain*; lȳtel, *little*; ðōper (§ 223), *second*; snot(t)or, *wise*; stægel, *steep*; blōdig, *bleeding*; cræftig, *skilful*; ēadig, *rich, happy* (for other examples, see § 630); cildisc, *childish* (for other examples see § 632); past participles, as bunden, *bound*; holpen, *helped*, see § 442.

b. ja-, jō-STEMS.

§ 432. In the ja-, jō-stems it is necessary to distinguish between those stems which were originally long and those which became long by the West Germanic doubling of consonants (§ 254). The latter class were declined in OE. like the pure a-, ðō-stems ending in double consonants (§ 426), such are: gesibb, *akin, related*; midd, *middle*; nytt, *useful*. The regular form of the nom. sing. masc. and neut. of a word like midd would be *mide, see § 274.

§ 433.

SING.	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
Nom.	wilde, wild	wilde	wildu, -o
Acc.	wildne	wilde	wilde
Gen.	wildes	wildes	wildre
Dat.	wildum	wildum	wildre
Instr.	wilde	wilde	
PLUR.			
Nom. Acc.	wilde	wildu, -o	wilde, -a
Gen.	wildra	wildra	wildra
Dat.	wildum	wildum	wildum

The only difference in declension between the original long ja-, jō-stems and the long pure a-, ðō-stems is in the masc. nom. sing., neut. nom. acc. sing. and plural, and the fem. nom. singular. wilde (masc. nom. sing.) is regularly developed

from prim. Germanic **wilbjaz*, and the neut. nom. acc. sing. from **wilbjan*; *wildū* (fem. nom. sing. and neut. nom. acc. plural) was formed on analogy with the short pure a-stems (§ 424), the regular form would be **wild* (see § 215). Double consonants were simplified before or after other consonants (§ 259), as masc. acc. sing. *þynne*, *thin*, *fæcne*, *deceitful*, *ierne*, *angry*, from **pynnne*, **fæcnē*, **ierrne*; fem. gen. dat. sing. *gīfre*, *greedy*, *ierre* from **gīfrre*, **ierrre*. When n, r came to stand between two consonants the first of which was not a nasal or liquid, they became vocalic and then developed an e before them, as masc. acc. sing. *giferne* from **gīfrne*; fem. gen. dat. sing. *fæcenre* from **fæcnre*. Nearly all the old long i- and u-stems went over into this declension in prehistoric OE.

§ 434. Like *wilde* are declined a large number of adjectives, as *aeltāwe*, *entire*; *æþele*, *noble*; *andfenge*, *acceptable*; *andrysne*, *terrible*; *ānliepe*, *single*; *blipe*, *joyful*; *brēme*, *famous*; *brȳce*, *useful*; *cēne*, *bold*; *clāne*, *clean*; *cȳme*, *comely*, *beautiful*; *cynde*, *natural*; *dīere*, *dēore*, *dear*; *dierne*, *hidden*; *drȳge*, *dry*; *ēce*, *eternal*; *egle*, *troublesome*; *ēste*, *gracious*; *fæcne*, *deceitful*; *fæge*, *fated*; *fēowerfēte*, *four-footed*; *filde*, *level (of land)*; *flēde*, *in flood*; *forþgēnge*, *effective*; *frēcne*, *dangerous*, *wicked*; *frem(e)de*, *foreign*; *frēo* (§ 104), *free*; *gecnāwe*, *conscious of*; *gecwēme*, *pleasant*; *gedēfe*, *becoming*, *fit*; *gefēre*, *accessible*; *gehende*, *handy*; *gemāne*, *common*; *genāme*, *acceptable*; *gesiene*, *visible*; *getenge*, *near to*; *getriewe*, *faithful*; *gīfre*, *greedy*; *grēne*, *green*; *hlāne*, *lean*; *hnæsse*, *soft*, *tender*; *ierre*, *angry*; *ieþe*, *easy*; *lāne*, *temporary*; *lætrāde*, *deliberate*; *līpe*, *gentle*; *māre*, *famous*; *manþwāre*, *humane*; *medeme*, *moderate*; *mēþe*, *tired*; *milde*, *mild*; *myrge*, *merry*; *niewe*, *nīwe* (§ 90), *new*; *oferāte*, *gluttonous*; *ofersprāce*, *loquacious*; *ormāte*, *immeasurable*; *rēþe*, *fierce*; *rīce*, *powerful*; *ripe*, *ripe*; *sāne*, *slow*;

sammāle, agreed; scīene, beautiful; sēfte, soft; sliþe, cruel, savage; smēþe, smooth; smylte, mild, serene; stille, still; strenge, strong; swēte, sweet; swīge, silent; sýfre, pure; þicce, thick; þiestre, dark, gloomy; þrifingre, three fingers thick; þriste, rash, daring; þriwintre, three years old; þynne, thin; þyrre, withered; unhīere, horrible; ûþgenge, fugitive; wēste, waste, barren; wierþe, worthy; wræne, wanton. In like manner are declined the present participles (§ 441). For examples of adjectives like æppelbāre, apple-bearing; coppede, topped, polled; hälwende, healthful, see Adjectival Suffixes, §§ 624, 638.

c. wa-, wō-STEMS.

§ 435.

SING.	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
Nom.	gearu, -o, ready	gearu, -o	gearu, -o
Acc.	gearone	gearu, -o	gearwe
Gen.	gearwes	gearwes	gearore
Dat.	gearwum	gearwum	gearore
Instr.	gearwe	gearwe	

PLUR.

Nom. Acc.	gearwe	gearu, -o	gearwe, -a
Gen.	gearora	gearora	gearora
Dat.	gearwum	gearwum	gearwum

w became vocalized to u (later o) when final and before consonants in prehistoric OE. (§ 265); whence masc. nom. sing., neut. nom. acc. sing. gearu from *garw-az, -an. The u had become o before consonants in the oldest period of the language, as gearone, gearora. The fem. nom. sing. and neut. nom. acc. pl. are from older *garwu with loss of w before the following u (§ 266). The dat. gearwum for *gearum was a new formation made from forms like gearwes, gearwe, where the w was regular. On forms like gen. gearuwes, gearowes beside gearwes, see § 220.

§ 436. Like gearu are declined basu, beasu, *purple*; calu, *bald*; cylu, *spotted*; fealu, *fallow*; geolu, *yellow*; hasu, heasu, *grey, tawny*; mearu, *tender*; nearu, *narrow*; salu, sealu, *dusky, dark*.

§ 437. The adjectives which had a long vowel or long diphthong in the stem reintroduced the w into the nominative from the inflected forms (§ 265) and then came to be declined like pure long a-, o-stems (§ 424), such are: fēawe, *few*; gedēaw, *dewy*; gehlēow, *sheltered*; gesēaw, *succulent*; glēaw, *wise*; hnēaw, *stingy*; hrēaw, *raw*; rōw, *quiet, calm*; slāw, *slow*; þēow, *servile*.

d. i-STEMS.

§ 438. Of the adjectives which originally belonged to this class, the long stems took final -i (later -e) from analogy with the short stems and then both classes went over into the ja-declension in prehistoric OE. The old short i-stems are still recognizable by the fact that they do not have double consonants in the stem-syllable. Examples are: bryce, *brittle*; gemyne, *remembering*; swice, *deceitful*; and of old long i-stems: bliþe (Goth. bleiþs), *joyful*; brȳce (Goth. brüks), *useful*; clāne, *clean*; gecwēme, *pleasant*; gedēfe (Goth. gadōfs), *becoming, fit*; gemāne (Goth. ga-máins), *common*; gesiene (cp. Goth. anasiuns), *visible*; grēne, *green*; scīene, *beautiful*; swēte, *sweet*; &c.

e. u-STEMS.

§ 439. Of the adjectives which originally belonged to this class only two have preserved traces of the old u-declension, namely nom. sing. cwicu, c(w)ucu, *alive*, masc. acc. sing. cucone, and nom. wlacu, *warm, tepid*. And even these two adjectives generally have nom. cwic, wlæc and are declined like short pure a-stems. All the other adjectives passed over into the a-, ja-, or wa-declension in prehistoric OE., as heard (Goth. hardus), *hard*; egle

(Goth. *aglus*), *troublesome*; *hnesce, hnæsce* (Goth. *hnasqus*), *soft, tender*; *twelfwintre* (Goth. *twalibwintrus*), *twelve years old*; *þyrre* (Goth. *þaúrsus*), *dry, withered*; *gleaw* (Goth. *glaggwus*), *wise*.

2. THE WEAK DECLENSION.

§ 440.

SING.	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
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Nom.	<i>blinda, blind</i>	<i>blinde</i>	<i>blinde</i>
Acc.	<i>blindan</i>	<i>blinde</i>	<i>blindan</i>
Gen.	<i>blindan</i>	<i>blindan</i>	<i>blindan</i>
Dat.	<i>blindan</i>	<i>blindan</i>	<i>blindan</i>

PLUR.

Nom. Acc.	<i>blindan</i>	<i>blindan</i>	<i>blindan</i>
Gen.	<i>blindra, -ena</i>	<i>blindra, -ena</i>	<i>blindra, -ena</i>
Dat.	<i>blindum</i>	<i>blindum</i>	<i>blindum</i>

The weak declension of adjectives has the same endings as the weak declension of nouns, except that the adjectives generally have the strong ending *-ra* (§ 424) instead of *-(e)na* in the gen. plural. Beside the regular dat. pl. ending *-um* there also occurs at an early period *-an* which was taken over from the nom. acc. plural. In trisyllabic adjectives the medial vowel remained after short stems, but disappeared after long stems, as *wacora, wacore, vigilant*, beside *hālga, hālge, holy* (§ 221). On adjectives like *hēa, high*, gen. *hēan*, see § 427. In like manner are declined the *ja-* and *wa-* stems, as *wilda, wilde, wild*; *gearwa, gearwe, ready*.

3. THE DECLENSION OF PARTICIPLES.

§ 441. In the parent language the stem of the present participle ended in *-nt*, as in Lat. *ferent*-, Gr. *φέρωντ*, *bearing*. The masc. and neut. were originally declined like consonant stems (§ 416). The fem. nom. originally ended in *-i* which was shortened to *-i* (§ 214) in prehistoric OE. (cp. Goth.

frijōndi, fem. *friend*). The -i of the feminine was extended to the masculine and neuter, which was the cause of their passing over into the ja-declension (§ 438). In OE. the pres. participle was declined strong or weak like an ordinary adjective. When used predicatively it often had the uninflected form for all genders in the nom. and accusative.

§ 442. The past participle, like the present, was declined strong or weak like an ordinary adjective. When strong it was declined like *manig* or *hālig* (§ 429) according as the stem-syllable was short or long; and similarly when it was declined weak (§ 440). When used predicatively it generally had the uninflected form for all genders. A small number of past participles of strong verbs have i-umlaut of the stem-vowel, because in prim. Germanic, beside the ordinary ending -énaz = Indg. -énos, there also existed -ínez = Indg. -énis, hence forms like *ægen* beside *āgen*, *own*; *cymen* beside *cumen*, *come*; *slegen* beside *slægen*, *slagen*, *slain*; *tygen* from **tuginiz* beside *togen* from **tugenaz*, *drawn*.

B. THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

I. THE COMPARATIVE DEGREE.

§ 443. The Indg. parent language had several suffixes by means of which the comparative degree was formed. But in the individual branches of the parent language, one of the suffixes generally became more productive than the rest, and in the course of time came to be the principal one from which the comparative was formed, the other suffixes only being preserved in isolated forms. The only Indg. comparative suffix which remained productive in the Germanic languages is -is-, which became -iz- (= Goth. -iz-, OHG. -ir-, OE. -r-) in prim. Germanic by Verner's law. To this suffix was added in prim. Germanic, or probably in the pre-Germanic period, the formative suffix -en-, -on-,

as in Gr. ἡδίων from *σεβαδίσων, gen. ἡδίονος, = Goth. sutiza, gen. sutizins, OHG. suoziro, gen. suoziren, (-in), OE. swētra, sweeter, gen. swētran. This explains why the comparative is declined weak in the oldest periods of the Germanic languages. Beside the suffix -iz- there was also in prim. Germanic a suffix -ōz- (Goth. -ōz-, OHG. -ōr-, OE. -r-) which did not exist in Indo-Germanic. This suffix is a special Germanic new formation, and arose from the comparative of adverbs whose positive originally ended in -ō, Indg. -ōd (§ 554). And then at a later period it became extended to adjectives.

In OE. polysyllabic adjectives formed with derivative suffixes and compound adjectives had the Germanic suffix -ōz-; ja-stems the suffix -iz-; and uncompounded pure a-stems mostly had -ōz-. Prim. Germanic -izō (= Goth. -iza, OHG. -iro) and -ōzō (= Goth. -ōza, OHG. -ōro) fell together in -ra in OE., so that, except in the ja-stems, the presence or absence of umlaut is the only indication as to which of the two suffixes -ra goes back. Only a small number of adjectives have umlaut in OE., of which the most common are:

brād, broad	brādra beside brādra
eald, old	ieldra (Goth. alþiza)
feorr, far	fierra
geong, young	giengra, gingra
grēat, great	grietra
hēah, high	hiehra, hierra beside hēahra
lang, long	lengra
sceort, short	sciertra
strang, strong	strengra.

Examples without umlaut in the comparative degree are: ēadig, happy, earm, poor, fægen, glad, fæger, fair, gearu, -o, ready, glæd, glad, grimm, grim, hālig, holy, lēof, dear, nēah, near, comparative ȳadigra, earmra, fægenra,

fægerra, gearora, glædra, grimra, hāligra, lēofra, nēahra (nēarra).

2. THE SUPERLATIVE DEGREE.

§ 444. The superlative, like the comparative degree, was formed in the Indg. parent language by means of several suffixes. But in the individual branches of the parent language, one of the suffixes generally became more productive than the rest, and in the course of time came to be the principal one from which the superlative degree was formed, the other suffixes only being preserved in isolated forms. The only superlative suffix which remained productive in the Germanic languages is *-to-* in the combination *-isto-*, formed by adding the original superlative suffix *-to-* to the comparative suffix *-is-*, as in Sanskrit and Greek, as Gr. ἥδιστος = Goth. *sutists*, OHG. *suožisto*, OE. *swētest(a)*, *sweetest*. The simple superlative suffix *-to-* has been preserved in Gr., Lat., and the Germanic languages in the formation of the ordinal numerals, as Gr. ἕκτος, Lat. *sextus*, Goth. *saíhsta*, OHG. *sehsto*, OE. *siexta*, *sixth*. The Germanic suffix *-ōst-* was a new formation like *-ōz-* in the comparative. *-ōst-*, *-ist-* regularly became *-ost-*, *-est-* in OE., and the medial vowel in the superlative being in a closed syllable remained (§ 221). It is difficult to account for its early loss in *hiehst(a)*, *highest*, and *nīehst(a)*, *nearest* (see § 221). In late OE. the medial vowel was often syncopated, as *lengsta*, *strengsta* (§ 223, Note 2). On the interchange of the medial vowel in forms like *lēofesta* beside *lēofosta*, see § 222. The adjectives which had *i*-umlaut in the comparative generally had *-est(a)*, but sometimes also *-ost(a)*, in the superlative, and those which did not have umlaut in the comparative generally had *-ost(a)*, rarely *-ust(a)*, *-ast(a)*, as *ieldest(a)*, *fierrest(a)*, *giengest(a)*, *gingest(a)*, *grietest(a)*,

lengest(a), sciertest(a), strengest(a), but earmost(a), fægnost(a), gearwost(a), hāligost(a), lēofost(a), &c.

In Gothic the superlative had both the strong and the weak declension, but in OE. it generally had only the latter except in the nom. acc. neut. which had both forms -est, -ost, beside -este, -oste.

3. IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

§ 445. The following adjectives form their comparatives and superlatives from a different root than the positive:—

gōd, <i>good</i>	{ bet(e)ra, bettra sērla, sēlla	bet(e)st, betsta
lȳtel, <i>little</i>	lāssa	lāest(a)
micel, <i>great</i>	māra	māest(a)
yfel, <i>evil</i>	wiersa	wierrest(a), wierst(a)

NOTE.—1. On the *tt* in *bettra* (Goth. *batiza*), see § 260. *bet(e)st* = Goth. *batists*. *sēlla* with assimilation of *Ir* to *ll* (§ 281). *lāssa* from *lās(i)ra, prim. Germanic *laisizō* (§ 281); *lāest(a)* from *lāsist-. *māra* = Goth. *máiza*; *māest(a)* (Goth. *máists*) with *ā* from analogy with *lāest(a)*, Anglian *māst(a)*. *wiersa* (Goth. *waírsiza*) from *wiers(i)ra; *wierrest(a)*, *wierst(a)* from *wiersist-.

2. In a few words comparative and superlative adjectives were formed from adverbs: *ār*, *before*, *ārra*, *former*, *earlier*, *ārest(a)*, *first*; *fyrest(a)* from *furist-, *first*, related to *fore*, *before*; *furþra*, *higher*, *greater*, related to *forþ*, *forth*.

§ 446. In a number of words the comparative was formed from an adverb or preposition, with a superlative in -um-, -uma (prim. Germanic -umō), cp. Lat. *optimus*, *best*, *summus*, *highest*. The simple superlative suffix was preserved in OE. *forma* (Goth. *fruma*), *first*, beside *fore*, *before*; *hindema*, *last*, *hindmost*, beside *hindan*, *behind*; and *meduma*, *medema*, *midway in size*, related to *midd*, *middle*. But in prehistoric OE., as in Gothic, to -um- was added the ordinary superlative suffix -ist- which gave rise

to the double superlative suffix *-umist-*, as Goth. *frumists*, *first*; *hindumists*, *hindmost*. In OE. *-umist-* became *-ymist-* (§ 47), later *-imest-*, *-emest-*, *-mest-*, as

<i>æfter, after</i>	<i>æfterra</i>	<i>æftemest(a)</i>
<i>ēast, eastwards</i>	<i>ēasterra</i>	<i>ēastmest(a)</i>
<i>fore, before</i>		<i>forma,</i> <i>fyrimest(a)</i>
<i>inne, within</i>	<i>innerra</i>	<i>innemest(a)</i>
<i>læt, late</i>	<i>lætra</i>	<i>lætemest(a)</i>
<i>midd, middle</i>		<i>medema,</i> <i>midmest(a)</i>
<i>nioþan, below</i>	<i>níþerra</i>	<i>ni(o)þemest(a)</i>
<i>norþ, northwards</i>	<i>norþerra, nyrþra</i>	<i>norþmest(a)</i>
<i>síþ, late</i>	<i>síþra</i>	<i>síþemest(a)</i>
<i>súþ, southwards</i>	<i>súþerra, sýþerra</i>	<i>súþmest(a)</i>
<i>ufan, above</i>	<i>{ uferra</i> <i>yferra</i>	<i>{ ufemest(a)</i> <i>{ yfemest(a)</i>
<i>ūte, without</i>	<i>{ ūterra</i> <i>ȳterra</i>	<i>{ ūt(e)mest(a)</i> <i>{ ȳt(e)mest(a)</i>
<i>west, westwards</i>	<i>westerra</i>	<i>westmest(a)</i>

C. NUMERALS.

I. CARDINAL AND ORDINAL.

<i>ān, one</i>	<i>{ forma, formest(a)</i> <i>{ fyrimest(a), fyrest(a),</i> <i> ærest(a)</i>
<i>twā, two</i>	<i>ōþer, æfterra</i>
<i>þri, three</i>	<i>þridda</i>
<i>feower, four</i>	<i>fēo(we)rþa</i>
<i>fīf, five</i>	<i>fīfta</i>
<i>siex, six, six</i>	<i>siexta, sexta</i>
<i>seofon, seven</i>	<i>seofoþa</i>
<i>eahta, eight</i>	<i>eahtoþa</i>
<i>nigon, nine</i>	<i>nigoþa</i>

tīen, ten	tēoþa
en(d)le(o)fan, eleven	en(d)le(o)fta
twelf, twelve	twelfta
þrēotīene, thirteen	þrēotēoþa
fēowertiene, fourteen	fēowertēoþa
fiftiene, fifteen	fiftēoþa
siex-, sixtiene, sixteen	siex-, sixtēoþa
seofontiene, seventeen	seofontēoþa
eahtatīene, eighteen	eahtatēoþa
nigontiene, nineteen	nigontēoþa
twēntig, twenty	twēntigoþa
þrītig, thirty	þrītigoþa
fēowertig, forty	fēowertigoþa
fiftig, fifty	fiftigoþa
siextig, sixty	siextigoþa
hundseofontig, seventy	hundseofontigoþa
hundeahatig, eighty	hundeahatigoþa
hundnigontig, ninety	hundnigontigoþa
hundtēontig	hundtēontigoþa
hund, hundred }	, hundred
hundendleofantig, 110	hundendleofantigoþa
hundtwelftig, 120	hundtwelftigoþa
tū hund, hundred, 200	
þrēo hund, hundred, 300	
þūsend, thousand	

seox, later siex, six, syx (§ 86). seofon, nigon, tīen (later tīn) had their final -n from the inflected forms, as *sebuni, &c., or else they were formed, as in Goth. OS. and OHG., from the ordinals in prim. O.E. before the n disappeared before þ (§ 286). nigon from older *nīon (= Goth. OHG. niun); *nīon became dissyllabic and then between the two vowels a consonantal glide was developed (cp. § 270). tīen, later tīn, probably from an older inflected form *tēoni, cp. tēoþa. endleofan (endlefān, enlefān)

from older *ænlefan, *ainina + liban, with excrescent d developed between the n and l and weak ending .an. twelf = Goth. twalif. endleofan and twelf originally meant something like (*ten and*) one left over, (*ten and*) two left over, cp. Lithuanian vėnūlika, eleven, dvýlika, twelve, &c., where Goth. -lif and Lith. -lika are from *liq-, the weak form of the Indg. root leiq, *to leave*, and are ultimately related to OE. līon (lēon), Goth. leiwan, *to lend*, Gr. λείπω, Lat. linquō, *I leave*. The assimilation of *.lih to -lif first took place in twalif because of the preceding labial (§ 237, Note), and then, at a later period, the -lif was extended to *áinliif (cp. dat. áinlibim) for older *áinlih. 13 to 19 were formed by the simple ordinals plus the inflected form -tīene, later -tīne.

The decades 20 to 60 were formed in prim. Germanic from the units 2 to 6 and the abstract noun *tegund^z = Indg. *dekm^t, *decade*, whence the Goth. stem-form tigu, which went over into the u-declension with a plural tigjus, as nom. twái tigjus, *twenty*, dat. twáim tigum. Prim. Germanic *tegund^z is a derivative of prim. Germanic *texun- (= Indg. *dékm, Gr. δέκα, Lat. decem, Goth. taíhun, OE. tien) with change of x to z by Verner's law (§ 238) and the loss of the final consonants (§ 211). The stem *tegu- regularly became -tig in OE. and OS., whence OE. twēntig from twēgen + tig, lit. *two decades*, þritig, &c. with the following noun in the gen. case; ān and twēntig, *twenty-one*, twā and twēntig, *twenty-two*, &c. Many attempts have been made to explain the decades 70 to 120, but no satisfactory explanation of their morphology has ever yet been given. The decades could be used both substantively and adjectively. When used as substantives their gen. ended in -es; when used as adjectives they were either uninflected or formed their gen. in -ra, -a, and dat. in -um. Instead of hundseofontig, hundeahtatig, &c., the shorter forms seofontig, eahtatig, were used when

immediately preceded by **hund** = 100, as **hund** and **seofontig** = 170, but **hund** and **seofon** and **hundseofontig** = 177. At a later period the shorter forms became generally used in all positions. Besides the form **hundtēontig**, there were in OE. the two neuter nouns **hund** (= Gr. ἔκατόν, Lat. **centum**, Indg. **kmtóm**), and **hundred**, **-rep** (= O.Icel. **hundrap**); the second element **-red**, **-rep** is related to Gothic **raþjō**, *number*. 200 to 900 were generally expressed by the simple units and **hund** (also sometimes **hundred**, **hundtēontig**), as **twā hund**, **fif hund**, &c. **hund** was usually uninflected, but occasionally it had a dat. ending **-e**, **-um**. **hundred** had a pl. form **hundredu**, when used absolutely. **þūsend** was a neuter noun and was often inflected as such.

The decades, and **hund**, **hundred**, and **þūsend**, being nouns, governed a following noun in the genitive case.

The forms for 'first' are old superlatives of adverbs (§§ 445, Note 2, 446). **ōper** (Goth. **anþar**, cp. N.E. *every other day*) was always declined according to the strong declension of adjectives (§ 429). **þridda** (Goth. **þridja**, Gr. **τρίτος**) with weak stem-form from Indg. ***tri-** the weak form of ***trei**, *three*. All the other ordinals were formed from the cardinals by means of the Indg. superlative suffix **-to-** (§ 444), the **t** of which regularly remained unshifted in **fifta**, **siexta**, **endleofta**, **twelfta** (§ 231, Notes). In other positions the **t** became **þ** by the first sound-shifting (§ 231), then **þ** became **ð** by Verner's law (§ 238) in those ordinals which did not originally have the chief accent immediately before the **þ**, and later **nð** became **nd** (§ 253), as Goth. ***sibunda**, **niunda**, **taíhunda**, from Indg. ***septmtós**, ***neuntós**, ***dekmtós**. The regular forms of these would have been in OE. ***seofonda**, ***nigonda**, ***téonda**, but OE. generalized those ordinal forms which in prim. Germanic had the chief accent immediately before the **þ**, whence the OE. new formations **seofopa**, **nigopa**,

tēoþa from older *seþunþō, *nijunþō, teþunþō. In the decades the medial o may represent the older u in *tegu- (see above). In compound ordinals the cardinal units were generally used, as fēower and fiftigoþa, *fifty-fourth*, but sometimes the ordinal forms of the units were used with the cardinal decades in the dative, as fēo(we)rþa ēac fiftigum. hund, *hundred*, and þūsend had no corresponding ordinals. All the ordinals, except ðper, were declined according to the weak declension of adjectives.

§ 448. In OE. the cardinals 1 to 3 were declinable in all cases and genders as in the other Germanic languages. ān was declined according to the strong (§ 424) or weak declension (§ 440) of adjectives. The strong masc. acc. sing. is generally ānne (shortened later to ænne, enne) from prim. Germanic *aininōn, beside the less common form ānne from *ainanōn. Strong pl. forms are rare, but they occur occasionally, meaning *each, all, every one, ānra gehwilc, each one*. When declined weak it means *alone, solus*.

§ 449.	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
Nom. Acc.	twēgen	tū, twā	twā
Gen.	{ twēg(e)a twēgra	twēg(e)a twēgra	twēg(e)a twēgra
Dat.	twām, twām	twām, twām	twām, twām

The formation of twēgen and of the genitive are difficult to explain. twēg(e)a cannot correspond to Goth. twaddjē, prim. Germanic *twajjōn, which would have become *twēg(e)a in OE., cp. § 275. twām from prim. Germanic *twaimiz; twām was a new formation from twā. tū from prim. Germanic *twō (§ 130); twā corresponds to the Goth. masc. form twái.

§ 450. Like twēgen is also declined bēgen (shortened later to beggen), bū (§ 130), bā (Goth. masc. bái), *both*.

Also in the combination masc. and fem. *bā twā*, neut. *bū tū*, often written in one word *būtū*, *both*.

§ 451.	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
Nom. Acc.	þrī, þrīe	þrīo, þrēo	þrīo, þrēo
Gen.	{ þrīora þrēora	þrīora þrēora	þrīora þrēora
Dat.	þrim	þrim	þrim

þrī (Goth. þreis) from prim. Germanic *þrijiz; þrīe had its e from the adjectives (§ 424). þrīora was formed from þrīo with the ending of the strong adjectives; the regular form would have been *þrīa from prim. Germanic *þrijōn. þrim (Goth. þrim) from *þrimiz; beside þrim there also occurs þrīm (cp. § 145). Neut. þrīo (Goth. þrīja) from *þrīu older *þrījō. Fem. þrīo from *þrīu older *þrījō.

§ 452. The cardinal numbers 4 to 19 generally remained uninflected when they stood before a noun, whereas, if they stood after a noun or were used as nouns, they were declined according to the i-declension: nom. acc. masc. and fem. -e, neut. -u (-o); gen. -a, dat. -um, as of *fif hlāfum*, *from five loaves*; *mid fēawum brōþrum*, *þæt is seofonum oþþe eahtum*, *with seven or eight brothers*; *fifa sum*, *one of five*.

2. OTHER NUMERALS.

§ 453. In OE. the multiplicative numeral adjectives were formed from the cardinals and the Germanic suffix for *-fold*, Goth. -falþs, OHG. -falt, OE. -feald (§ 628), as *ānfeald*, *single*, *twie-*, *twifeald*, *twofold*, þrīe-, þrīfeald, *threefold*, fēowerfeald, *fourfold*, &c., *manigfeald*, *manifold*, which were declined as ordinary adjectives. The first element of *twifeald*, þrīfeald was sometimes inflected, as dat. *twāmfealdum*, *þrimfealdum*.

§ 454. Of the old adverbial multiplicatives only three occur: *āne* (rare in gen. form *ānes*), *once*; *tuwa*, *twiwa*,

twywa, *twice*; **þriwa**, **þrywa**, *thrice*. The remaining multiplicatives, and often also *once*, *twice*, *thrice*, were expressed by **sīþ**, *going, way*, and the cardinals, as **æne sīþa** or **on ænne sīþ**, **twām sīþum** (Goth. *twáim sinþam*), **fif sīþum** (Goth. *fimf sinþam*), &c.

§ 455. For the first, second, third, &c. time, were expressed by **sīþ** and the ordinals, as **forman sīþe**, **ōþre sīþe**, **þriddan sīþe**, **fiftan sīþe**, &c.

§ 456. The distributive numerals were **ān-**, **ānliepige**, *one each*; **be twām** or **twām** and **twām**, **be þrim** or **þrim** and **þrim**, **fēower** and **fēower**, **þūsendum** and **þūsendum**, &c. A remnant of the old distributive numeral corresponding to Gothic **tweihnái**, *two each*, has been preserved in the compound preposition **betwēonum**, *between*.

§ 457. OE. also had numerals like NHG. **anderthalb**, **dritt(e)halb**, lit. (*one and*) *the second half*, (*two and*) *the third half*. This method of expressing numbers goes back to the prim. Germanic period, and was originally common in all the Germanic languages. Originally both elements of the compound were inflected, but at a later period the compound, when used before nouns, became uninflected like other cardinal numerals, as **ōþer healf hund daga**, *150 days*; **þridda healf**, *two and a half*, **feō(w)e)rþa healf**, *three and a half*; cp. Gr. τρίτον ἡμιτάλαντον, *two talents and a half*, lit. *third half talent*.

CHAPTER XIII

PRONOUNS

§ 458. The most difficult chapter in works on comparative grammar is the one dealing with the pronouns. It is impossible to state with any degree of certainty how many pronouns the parent Indg. language had and what

forms they had assumed at the time it became differentiated into the various branches which constitute the Indg. family of languages. The difficulty is rendered still more complicated by the fact that most of the pronouns, especially the personal and demonstrative, must have had accented and unaccented forms existing side by side in the parent language itself; and that one or other of the forms became generalized already in the prehistoric period of the individual branches of the parent language. And then at a later period, but still in prehistoric times, there arose new accented and unaccented forms side by side in the individual branches, as e. g. in prim. Germanic *ek*, *mek* beside *ik*, *mik*. The separate Germanic languages generalized one or other of these forms before the beginning of the oldest literary monuments and then new accented beside unaccented forms came into existence again. And similarly during the historic periods of the different languages. Thus, e. g. the OE. for I is *ic*, this became in ME. *ich* accented form beside *i* unaccented form, *ich* then disappeared in standard ME. (but it is still preserved in one of the modern dialects of Somersetshire) and *i* came to be used as the accented and unaccented form. At a later period it became *i* when accented and remained *i* when unaccented. The former has become NE. I, and the latter has disappeared from the literary language, but it is still preserved in many northern Engl. dialects, as *i*. In these dialects *i* is regularly used in interrogative and subordinate sentences; the ME. accented form *i* has become *ai* and is only used in the dialects to express special emphasis, and from it a new unaccented form *a* has been developed which can only be used in making direct assertions. Thus in one and the same dialect (Windhill, Yorks.) we arrive at three forms: *ai*, *a*, *i*, which are never mixed up syntactically by genuine native dialect speakers. Something similar to what has happened

and still is happening in the modern dialects must also have taken place in the prehistoric and historic periods of all the Indg. languages; hence in the prehistoric forms of the pronouns given below, it must not be assumed that they were the only ones existing in prim. Germanic. They are merely given as the nearest ascertainable forms from which the OE. forms were descended.

I. PERSONAL.

§ 459.

First Person.

	SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
Nom.	ic, <i>I</i>	wit	wě
Acc.	mec, mě	uncit, unc	ūsic, ūs
Gen.	mīn	uncer	ūser, ūre
Dat.	mě	unc	ūs

§ 460.

Second Person.

Nom.	þū, <i>thou</i>	git	gě
Acc.	þec, þě	incit, inc	ēowic, ēow, iow
Gen.	þīn	incer	ēower, īower
Dat.	þě	inc	ēow, īow

§ 461.

Third Person.

SING.

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
Nom.	hě, <i>he</i>	hit	hīo, hēo
Acc.	hīne, hiene	hit	hīe
Gen.	his	his	hiere, hire
Dat.	him	him	hiere, hire

PLUR. ALL GENDERS.

Nom.	Acc.	hīe, hī
Gen.		hīra, hīra, heora
Dat.		him

§ 462. In the parent language the nom. was rarely used except to express emphasis (cp. Skr., Lat., and Gr.), because it was sufficiently indicated by the personal endings of the verb. Beside the accented form of each case of the personal pronouns, there also existed one or more unaccented forms just as in many modern dialects, where we often find three or even four forms for the nom. case of each pronoun. Most of the OE. forms of the personal pronouns represent prim. Germanic unaccented forms.

In forms marked with both long and short vowels, as in *mě*, *þě*, *gě*, &c., those with long vowels were the accented, and those with short vowels were the unaccented forms, see § 85. In the pronouns of the first and second persons the gen. case sing. and pl. were formed from the stem-forms of the possessive pronouns. The *c* in the acc. forms *mec*, *þec*, *ūsic*, *ēowic*, goes back to a prim. Germanic emphatic particle, **ke* = Indg. **ge*, which is found in Gr. pronominal forms like *ἐμέγε*. The acc. forms with *c* only occur in the oldest records and in poetry. *ic* is the old unaccented form, the accented form was preserved in O.Icel. *ek* (cp. Lat. *ego*, Gr. *ἐγώ*). The *e* in *me*, *þe* may represent Indg. *e*, cp. Gr. *ἐμέ* (*μέ*), *τέ*, but it is far more likely that *me*, *þe* are old datives used for the accusative. *þu* (OHG. *du*) beside *þū* (OHG. *dū*), NE. has preserved the old accented, and NHG. the old unaccented form. Dat. *me* (Goth. *mis*, OHG. *mir*), *þe* (OHG. *dir*), prim. Germanic **mes*, **þes* beside unaccented **miz*, **þiz*, with *-s*, *-z* from the dat. plural; OE. *me*, *þe* can represent either form, probably the latter, cp. *wě*, *gě*.

wit (Goth. OS. *wit*), and *git* (OS. *git*) were unaccented plurals with the addition of *-t* which is of obscure origin. There are grave phonological difficulties against assuming that the *-t* is related to the numeral for *two*. Acc. *uncit*, *incit* were formed from *unc*, *inc* with *-it* from the nominative. *unc*, *inc* are old accusatives also used for the dative;

unc (Goth. **ugk**, OS. **unc**) from **un** (which occurs in the acc. pl. **ūs** = Goth. **uns** = Indg. **ns** with vocalic **n**) + the particle ***ke** = prim. Germanic ***uŋki**; **inc** (OS. **ink**, cp. Goth. **igq-is**), prim. Germanic ***iŋq-** which is of unknown origin.

we, prim. Germanic ***wīs** (Goth. **weis**) beside the unaccented form ***wiz** (OHG. **wir**); ***wiz** became ***wi** in prim. OE. and then later **we**, from which a new accented form **wē** was formed. **gē** for ***gū** (= Goth. **jus**, prim. Germanic ***jūs** beside ***juz**) with **ě** from **wē**. **ūsic** from older ***unsek** (with **e** from **mec**); **ūs** (Goth. OHG. **uns**, Indg. **ns** with vocalic **n**). **ēowic** from older ***iuwek** (with **e** from **þec**); dat. **ēow** (OHG. **iu**, **eu**) from older ***iuw**, prim. Germanic ***iwwiz**; **ēow**, **iow** is the old dat. also used for the accusative.

The pronoun of the third person is originally a demonstrative pronoun formed from the Indg. stem ***ki-**, *this*, which occurs in Lat. **hi-ce** (later **hic**), *this*, **ci-s**, **ci-ter**, *on this side*. It has been preserved in Goth. in only a few isolated phrases, as **und hina dag**, *to this day*; **himma daga**, *on this day, to-day*; **und hita nu**, *till now*.

hē, prim. Germanic ***xis** beside unaccented ***xiz**; ***xiz** became ***xi** in prim. OE. and then later **he** from which a new accented **hē** was formed; **hine** (Goth. **hina**), prim. Germanic ***xinōn**, beside **hiene** with **ie** from **hiere**, **hiera**; **his** from ***xisa**; **him** from ***ximi** (orig. instrumental), **hit** (cp. Goth. **hita**, where the **t** = Lat. **-d** in **id**, *that*). **hīo** later **hēo**, formed from ***hi + ū** with **ū** from **sio**, **sēo** (§ 465); **hīe** later **hī**, **hȳ**, from ***hi + ūn**; gen. **hire** from ***xizōz**, dat. **hire** from ***xizai**; **hiere** had **ie** from the gen. plural; cp. the prim. Germanic endings of the fem. adjectives (§ 424); the acc. form was often used for the nom. and vice versa. **hī** later **hȳ**, from ***xi**, unaccented ***xi**, beside **hīe** with **e** from the adjectives (§ 424); **hī** was often written **hig** (see § 6, Note) in late OE. The masc. form was used for all genders, but

sometimes the old fem. sing. *hēo* was used instead of it; **hira** from **xizōn*, beside *hiora*, **heora**, **hiera** with *o* a-umlaut (§ 102). **him** from **ximiz*, beside late WS. **heom** with **eo** from the genitive. All the forms with *i* often had *y* in late WS.

2. REFLEXIVE.

§ 463. The reflexive pronoun originally referred to the chief person of the sentence (generally the subject), irrespectively as to whether the subject was the first, second, or third person singular or plural. This usage remained in Sanskrit, but in the Germanic languages, the pronouns of the first and second person came to be used reflexively already in prim. Germanic, and then the original reflexive pronoun became restricted to the third person. But the prim. Germanic reflexive pronoun of the third person **sek*, unaccented **sik* (Goth. *sik*, OHG. *sih*) disappeared in OE., and the old genitive (Goth. *seina*, OHG. *sīn*) only remained as a possessive pronoun. So that the personal pronouns of the third person also came to be used reflexively in OE. When the personal pronouns were used reflexively **self**, *self* (declined strong and weak) was often added to emphasize them.

3. POSSESSIVE.

§ 464. The possessive pronouns *mīn*, *my*, *þīn*, *thy*, *sīn* (mostly used in poetry), *his*, *her*, *its*, are originally old locatives, Indg. **mei*, **tei*, **sei* with the addition of the nominal suffix *-no-*, whence prim. Germanic masc. nom. **mīnaz*, **þīnaz*, **sīnaz*; fem. nom. **mīnō*, **þīnō*, **sīnō*, which were declined in the sing. and plural, all genders, like **blind** (§ 424); but instead of *sīn*, the gen. of the personal pronoun was often used as in Lat. *eius*, gen. pl. **eorum**, **earum**. The remaining possessive pronouns were formed from the personal pronouns by means of the Indg.

comparative suffix **-ero-**, prim. Germanic **-era-**, as **uncer**, **incer**, **ūser**, **ēower**, all of which were declined like **hālig** (§ 429). **ūre** was declined like **wilde** (§ 433) except that the fem. nom. sing. was **ūre** not ***ūru**. It is difficult to account for the form **ūre**. In the fem. gen. and dat. sing. and gen. pl. **ūrre**, **ūrra**, the **rr** was often simplified to **r**. In those cases which had syncope of the medial vowel, the **sr** became **ss** (§ 281) in the declension of **ūser**, and then the **ss** was sometimes extended by analogy to the other cases, as nom. sing. **ūsser**, masc. acc. sing. **ūsserne** beside the regular forms **ūser**, **ūserne**.

4. DEMONSTRATIVE.

§ 465. In the parent Indg. language the nom. sing. masc. and fem. of the simple demonstrative was ***so**, ***sā** = Gr. δ, ἦ, Goth. **sa**, **sō**. All the other cases of the sing. and pl. were formed from the stems **te-**, **to-**, **toi-**; **tā-**, **tai-**, as acc. sing. Gr. τόν, τήν, Lat. **is-tum**, **is-tam**, Goth. **þan-a**, **þō**; nom. pl. Gr. **τοί**, **ται**, Lat. **is-tī**, **is-tae**, Goth. **þái**, **þōs**.

SING.	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
Nom.	sē , <i>the, that</i>	þæt	sīo, sēo
Acc.	þone	þæt	þā
Gen.	þæs	þæs	þære
Dat.	þæm, þām	þæm, þām	þære
Instr.		þȳ, þon	

PLUR. ALL GENDERS.

Nom. Acc.	þā
Gen.	þāra, þæra
Dat.	þæm, þām

se was the unaccented form of prim. Germanic ***sa** (Goth. **sa**) to which a new accented form **sē** was made (§ 144); **þone** (Goth. **þana**) the unaccented form of prim. Germanic ***þanōn**, beside late OE. **þene**, **þane**; **þæs** from prim. Germanic ***þasa** (§ 54), beside ***þesa** (Anglian **þes**, Goth.

þis, OHG. *des*) ; **þām** from the prim. Germanic instrumental *þaimi, beside **þām** with ā from the plural **þā**, **þāra**, as in the dat. pl. **þām**. **þæt** (Goth. **þata**, Lat. *is-tud*, Indg. **tod*) ; **þy**, **þon** are difficult to explain satisfactorily ; they were chiefly used before the comparative of adverbs and as a factor in adverbial and conjunctional phrases like the Goth. instrumental **þē**, as **þon mā**, *the more*, cp. Gothic **ni þē haldis**, *none the more* ; for **þy**, for **þon**, *because, on that account*. **sīo**, **sēo** does not correspond to Goth. **sō**, but like OHG. **siu**, *she*, it was a new formation from the prim. Germanic fem. pronoun ***sī** (= Gr. **τί**, Goth. **si**, OHG. **ſī**), *she* + the Germanic fem. ending **-ō**; ***sīō** regularly became **sīo**, **sēo** through the intermediate stage of **sīū** which is found in the Anglian dialect. The reason why the new formation took place was probably due to the fact that the unaccented form of ***sī** would have become **sē** in OE. and thus have fallen together with the masc. nom. sing., cp. OE. **wē**, **hē** from the prim. Germanic unaccented forms ***wiz**, ***xiz** (§ 462) ; acc. **þā** (prim. Germanic ***þōn**, Goth. **þō**, Gr. Dor. **τάν**, Indg. ***tām**) is from the unaccented form ***þa** from which a new accented form **þā** was formed ; gen. **þāre** from ***þaizjōz** (cp. Skr. **tāsyās**, Indg. ***tēsjās**) with **ai** from the gen. plural ; and similarly in the dat. **þāre** from ***þaizjai** (cp. Skr. **tāsyāi**, Indg. ***tēsjāi**), beside **þāre** from ***þaizai**. Pl. nom. masc. **þā** (= Goth. **þái**, Gr. **τού**) ; the old nom. was also used for the nom. and acc. all genders ; gen. **þāra** from prim. Germanic ***þaizōn**, Indg. ***toisōm** (cp. the Goth. gen. pl. of adjectives, as **blindaizē**, **-ō**), beside **þāra** with **æ** from **þām** ; **þām** (Goth. **þaim**) from prim. Germanic ***þaimiz**, beside **þām** with ā from the genitive, which became **þān** in late WS.

§ 466. The compound demonstrative pronoun **þēs**, **þis**, **þeos** (**þēos**), *this*, was originally formed from the simple demonstrative + the deictic particle **-se**, **-si** which is probably related to Goth. **sái**, OHG. **sē**, *lo!*, *behold!* Its earliest

usage was that of an emphatic demonstrative pronoun and then later it came to be used also as a simple demonstrative adjective in much the same way that *this here, these here, that there, them there* (= *those*) are used in most Modern English dialects. Originally only the first element was inflected as in OHG. masc. nom. sing. *de-se*, gen. *des-se*, pl. *de-se*. At a later period the *-se* came to be inflected also, as masc. gen. sing. OHG. *des-ses* = OE. *þis-ses*. At this stage the gen. *þis-* (= Goth. *þis*) became extended to most of the other cases. And lastly the first element ceased to be inflected and the second element took in most cases the endings of the simple demonstrative. This compound demonstrative pronoun exists in all the Germanic languages except Gothic. The nom. sing. *þēs*, *þīos* (*þēos*) were new formations made from the oblique stem-form with *þ* (§ 465). The old nom. forms were preserved in the oldest Norse inscriptions, as masc. *sa-si*, fem. *su-si*, neut. *hat-si*.

SING.	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
Nom.	<i>þēs</i>	<i>þis</i>	<i>þīos, þēos</i>
Acc.	<i>þisne</i>	<i>þis</i>	<i>þās</i>
Gen.	<i>þis(s)es</i>	<i>þis(s)es</i>	<i>þisse</i>
Dat.	<i>þis(s)um</i>	<i>þis(s)um</i>	<i>þisse</i>
Instr.		<i>þīs, þis</i>	

PLUR. ALL GENDERS.

Nom. Acc.	<i>þās</i>
Gen.	<i>þissa</i>
Dat.	<i>þis(s)um</i>

þes from older **þe-se* (= OHG. *de-se*) was the unaccented form from which a new accented form *þēs* was made. *þīos* from *þīus* (preserved in the Anglian dialect), older **þīū+se* (cp. *sīo*, § 465). The fem. acc. sing., instr., and nom. pl. represent the simple demonstrative forms + *-se* which regularly became *-s*. The other cases singular and plural generalized the *þis*, the *i* of which

later became *y.* *ss* was often simplified to *s.* In the dat. sing. and pl. Anglian has *þios(s)um*, *þeos(s)um* with u-umlaut (§ 101) beside *þis(s)um*. Fem. gen. and dat. sing. *pisse* from older **þisre*, gen. pl. *þissa* from older **þisra* (§ 281); in late OE. there also occur *pissere*, *pissera* with *-re*, *-ra* from the simple demonstrative, beside *þisre*, *þisra* with syncope of the medial vowel and simplification of the *ss.*

§ 467. *ilca*, *same*, which only occurs in combination with the def. art., as *sē ilca*, *þæt ilce*, *sēo ilce*, *the same*, is always declined weak.

self, *seolf*, *sylf*, *silf*, *self*, was declined according to the strong or weak declension of adjectives. In combination with the def. art., as *sē selfa*, *seolfa*, it meant *the selfsame*. See § 463.

5. RELATIVE.

§ 468. A relative pronoun proper did not exist in prim. Germanic. The separate Germanic languages expressed it in various ways. In Goth. it was expressed by suffixing the relative particle *ei* to the personal pronouns for the first and second persons, and to the simple demonstrative for the third person; in O.Norse by the particles *sem* and *es* (later *er*) in combination with the simple demonstrative; in OS. and OHG. generally by the simple demonstrative; and in OE. by the relative particle *þē* alone or in combination with the personal or the simple demonstrative pronoun, as *se mon-dryhten*, *sē ēow þā māþmas geaf*, *the lord who gave you the treasures*; *þonne tōdālaþ hī his feoh þæt tō lāfe biþ*, *then they divide his property which is left*. *ic hit ēom*, *þe wiþ þē sprece*, *it is I who speak with thee*; *idesa scēnōst þe on woruld cōme*, *the fairest one of ladies who came into the world*; *gē þe yfle synt*, *ye who are evil*. *sē þe brȳd hæfþ*, *sē is brȳdguma*, *he who hath the bride is the bridegroom*; *gehȳre*, *sē þe ēaran hæbbe*, *let him hear who hath ears*; *þæt þe ācenned is of flāscce*, *þæt is flāsc*, *that which is born of the flesh is flesh*. *wē þās*

word sprecaþ, þe wē in carcerne sittaþ, we who sit in prison speak these words ; saga hwæt ic hättē, þe ic lond rēafige, say what I am called, I who lay waste the land ; þæt se mon ne wāt, þe him on foldan fægrost limpeþ, the man to whom on earth the fairest happens knows not that.

6. INTERROGATIVE.

§ 469. The parent Indg. language had two stems from which the interrogative pronoun was formed, viz. **qo-** and **qi-** with labialized **q** (§ 237). The former occurs in Gr. πότερος, *which of two?*, Goth. **hwas**, OE. **hwā**, *who?*, from an original form ***qos**; Lat. **quod**, Goth. **hwā**, O.Icel. **huat**, OS. **hwat**, OHG. **hwaz**, OE. **hwæt**, *what?*, from an original form ***qod**. And the latter occurs in Gr. τίς, Lat. **quis**, *who?*, from an original form ***qis**; Goth. **hwileiks**, OE. **hwilc**, *what sort of?*

The OE. simple interrogative pronoun had no independent form for the feminine, and was declined in the singular only.

MASC.	NEUT.
Nom. hwā	hwæt
Acc. hwone	hwæt
Gen. hwæs	hwæs
Dat. hwām, hwām	hwām, hwām
Instr. hwȳ, hwī	

On the long vowel in **hwā**, see § 79. **hwone** (Goth. **hwana**) from prim. Germanic ***xwanōn**, is the old unaccented form, beside this there rarely occurs the accented form **hwane**, later **hwæne**. **hwæs** from prim. Germanic ***xwasa** beside Goth. **hwis** from ***xwesa**. **hwām** from prim. Germanic ***xwaimi** (instrumental) beside **hwām**, a new formation from **hwā**. Beside the instr. **hwȳ**, **hwī** which are difficult to explain, there also occur **hwon**, in such adverbial phrases as for **hwon**, **tō hwon**, *why?*, and **hū** (§ 130), *how?*

§ 470. *hwæþer* (Goth. *hwāþar*), *which of two?*, and *hwelc*, *hwilc* (Goth. *hwileiks*), *what sort of?*, were declined according to the strong declension of adjectives.

7. INDEFINITE.

§ 471. O.E. had the following indefinite pronouns:—
æghwā, *each one*, *every one*, from *ā*, *ever* + *gi* + *hwa*; and similarly *æghwæþer*, *each of two*, *both*; *æghwelc*, *æghwilc*, *each one*, *every one*. *ælc*, *each*, *every*; *ænig*, *any*, *nænig*, *not any one*, *no one*; *æthwā*, *each*; *āhwā*, *any one*; *āhwæþer*, *ðhwæþer*, *āwþer*, *ðwþer*, *one of two*, *nāhwæþer*, *nōhwæþer*, *nāwþer*, *nōwþer*, *neither of two*; *ān*, *some one*, *a certain one*, in plur. *each*, *every*, *all*, *nān*, *no one*, *nānþing*, *nothing*; *āwiht*, *ðwiht*, *āwuht*, *ðwuht*, *āht*, *ðht*, *anything*; *nāwiht*, *nōwiht*, *nāwuht*, *nōwuht*, *nāht*, *nōht*, *nothing*; *gehwā*, *each one*, *every one*; *gehwæþer*, *each of two*, *both*; *gehwilc*, *each*, *every one*; *hwelchwugu*, *any*, *some*, *some one*; *hwæthwugu*, *somewhat*, *something*; *lōc*, *lōca* + pronoun *hwā*, *hwæþer*, as *lōc hwæþer þēra gebrōþra*, *whichever of the two brothers, bide me lōce hwæs þū wille, ask me for whatever thou wilt*; *man*, *one*; *nāt* + *hwā*, *hwelc*, *some one I know not who, which*; *samhwilc*, *some*; *sum*, *some one*; *swā . . . swā*, as *swā hwā swā*, *whosoever, whoever, swā hwæt swā, whatsoever, whatever, swā hwæþer swā, whichever of two, swā hwelc swā, whichever; swelc, swilc, such; þyslic, þuslic, þyllic, þullic, such*.

CHAPTER XIV

VERBS

§ 472. In the parent Indg. language the verbs were divided into two great classes: athematic and thematic. In the athematic verbs the personal endings were added to the bare root which had the strong grade form of

ablaut in the singular, but the weak grade in the dual and plural. Thus for example the singular and plural of the verbs for 'to be', and 'to go' were: *é-s.-mi, *é-s.-si, *é-s.-ti, *s.-més or *s.-mós, *s.-té, *s.-énti; *é-i.-mi, *é-i.-si, *é-i.-ti, *i.-més or *i.-mós, *i.-té, *j.-énti. Verbs of this class are often called **mi**-verbs because the first person singular ends in -mi. The Germanic languages have only preserved a few traces of the **mi**-conjugation (§ 547). Nearly all the verbal forms, which originally belonged to this class, passed over into the **ō**-conjugation in the prim. Germanic period.

In the thematic verbs the stem-vowel, which could be either of the strong or weak grade of ablaut, remained unchanged throughout the present; in the former case they are called imperfect presents (as **cēosan**, *to choose*; **helpan**, *to help*; **etan**, *to eat*; &c.), and in the latter case aorist presents (as OE. **lūcan**, *to close*; **murnan**, *to mourn*; &c.). The present was formed by means of the thematic vowels, e, o, which came between the root and the personal endings, thus the present singular and plural of the verb for 'to bear' was *bhérō (from *bhér-o-a), *bhér-e-si, *bhér-e-ti, *bhér-o-mes, (-mos), *bhér-e-te, *bhér-o-nti. Verbs of this class are generally called **ō**-verbs because the first person singular ends in -ō. The old distinction between the **mi**- and the **ō**-conjugation was fairly well preserved in Greek, as εἰμί, *I am*, εἴμι, *I go*, δίδωμι, *I give*; μένω, *I remain*, πείθω, *I persuade*; τρίβω, *I rub*, τύφω, *I smoke*.

§ 473. In treating the history of the verbal forms in OE. it is advisable to start out partly from prim. Germanic and partly from the oldest OE. The Indg. verbal system underwent so many radical changes in prim. Germanic that it would be necessary to treat here in detail the verbal system of the non-Germanic languages such as Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin in order to account for all the changes.

In the Germanic languages the verbs are divided into two great classes:—Strong and Weak. The strong verbs form their preterite (originally perfect) and past participle by means of ablaut (§ 224). The weak verbs form their preterite by the addition of a syllable containing a dental (Goth. *-da*, (*-ta*), OE. *-de*, *-te*), and their past participle by means of a dental suffix (Goth. *-þ*, (*-t*), OE. *-d*, (*-t*)).

Besides these two great classes of strong and weak verbs, there are a few others which will be treated under the general heading of *Minor Groups*.

The strong verbs were originally further sub-divided into reduplicated and non-reduplicated verbs, as Goth. *haldan*, *to hold*, *lētan*, *to let*, preterite *haíhald*, *laílōt*; *niman*, *to take*, *hilpan*, *to help*, preterite *nam*, *halp*. In OE. the reduplication almost entirely disappeared in the prehistoric period of the language (§ 511). The non-reduplicated verbs are divided into six classes according to the six ablaut-series (§ 226). The originally reduplicated verbs are put together in this book and called class VII.

§ 474. The OE. verb has the following independent forms:—one voice (active), two numbers, three persons, two tenses (present and preterite), two complete moods (indicative, and subjunctive, the latter originally the optative), besides an imperative which is only used in the present tense; two verbal nouns (present infinitive and present participle), and one verbal adjective (the past participle).

The simple future was generally expressed by the present tense as in the oldest periods of the other Germanic languages, but already in OE. the present forms of *bēon*, *to be*, *sculan*, *shall*, *willan*, *will*, with the infinitive began to be used to express the future. In the oldest OE. the perfect of transitive verbs was formed by means of the forms of *habban*, *to have*, and the past participle, and that of intransitive verbs by means of *wesan*, *to be*, and the past

participle. At a later period **habban** came to be used to form the perfect of intransitive verbs also. The only trace of the old passive voice preserved in OE. is **hätte** (Goth. **háitada**), *is or was called*, pl. **hätton**. Otherwise the passive was expressed by the forms of **bēon**, **wesan**, *to be*, occasionally also **weorþan**, *to become*, and the past participle.

A. STRONG VERBS.

§ 475. We are able to conjugate a strong verb in OE. when we know the four stems, as seen (1) in the infinitive or first pers. sing. pres. indicative, (2) first pers. sing. pret. indicative, (3) first pers. pl. pret. indicative, (4) the past participle. The pret. subjunctive and the second pers. pret. indicative have the same stem-vowel as the pret. pl. indicative. The conjugation of **beran**, *to bear*, **helpan**, *to help*, **bindan**, *to bind*, **rīdan**, *to ride*, **cēosan**, *to choose*, **weorpan**, *to throw*, **faran**, *to go*, **biddan**, *to pray*, **feallan**, *to fall*, **tēon**, *to draw*, **slēan**, *to slay*, **fōn**, *to seize*, will serve as models for all strong verbs, because in addition to verbal endings, one or other of them illustrates such phenomena as umlaut, the interchange between **i** and **e** in the pres. indic. of verbs belonging to classes III, IV, and V, breaking, vowel contraction, vowel syncope, the simplification of double consonants, Verner's law, and the consonant changes in the second and third pers. sing. of the pres. indicative.

Present.

Indicative.

Sing.	1. bere	helpē	bindē	rīde
	2. bir(e)st	hilpst	bintst	rītst
	3. bir(e)þ	hilpþ	bint	rīt(t)
Plur.	beraþ	helpaþ	bindaþ	rīdaþ

		Subjunctive.		
Sing.	bere	helpe	binde	rīde
Plur.	beren	helpen	binden	rīden
Imperative.				
Sing. 2.	ber	help	bind	rīd
Plur. 2.	beraþ	helpaþ	bindaþ	rīdaþ
Infinitive.				
	beran	helpan	bindan	rīdan
Participle.				
	berende	helpende	bindende	rīdende
Preterite.				
Indicative.				
Sing. 1.	bær	healp	band	rād
2.	bære	hulpe	bunde	ride
3.	bær	healp	band	rād
Plur.	bäron	hulpon	bundon	ridon
Subjunctive.				
Sing.	bære	hulpe	bunde	ride
Plur.	bären	hulpen	bunden	riden
Participle.				
	boren	holpen	bunden	riden
Present.				
Indicative.				
Sing. 1.	cēose	weorpe	fare	bidde
2.	ciest	wierpst	fær(e)st	bitst
3.	ciest	wierpþ	fær(e)þ	bit(t)
Plur.	cēosaþ	weorpaþ	faraþ	biddaþ

Subjunctive.

Sing.	cēose	weorpe	fare	bidde
Plur.	cēosen	weorpen	faren	bidden

Imperative.

Sing. 2.	cēos	weorp	far	bide
Plur. 2.	cēosaþ	weorpþ	faraþ	biddaþ

Infinitive.

cēosan	weorpan	faran	biddan
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Participle.

cēosende	weorpende	farende	biddende
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Preterite.

Indicative.

Sing. 1.	cēas	wearp	fōr	bæd
2.	cure	wurpe	fōre	bāde
3.	cēas	wearp	fōr	bæd
Plur.	curon	wurpon	fōron	bædon

Subjunctive.

Sing.	cure	wurpe	fōre	bāde
Plur.	curen	wurpen	fōren	bāden

Participle.

coren	worpen	faren	beden
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Present.

Indicative.

Sing. 1.	fealle	tēo	slēa	fō
2.	fielst	tīehst	sliehst	fēhst
3.	fielþ	tīehþ	sliehþ	fēhþ

Plur.	feallaþ	tēoþ	slēaþ	fōþ
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Subjunctive.

Sing.	fealle	tēo	slēa	fō
Plur.	feallen	tēon	slēan	fōn

		Imperative.		
Sing. 2.	feall	tēoh	sleah	fōh
Plur. 2.	feallaþ	tēoþ	slēaþ	fōþ
Infinitive.				
	feallan	tēon	slēan	fōn
Participle.				
	feallende	tēonde	slēande	fōnde
Preterite.				
Indicative.				
Sing. 1.	fēoll	tēah	slōh, slōg	fēng
2.	fēolle	tuge	slōge	fēnge
3.	fēoll	tēah	slōh, slōg	fēng
Plur.	fēollon	tugon	slōgon	fēngon
Subjunctive.				
Sing.	fēolle	tuge	slōge	fēnge
Plur.	fēollen	tugen	slōgen	fēngen
Participle.				
	feallen	togen	slægen	fangen

THE ENDINGS OF STRONG VERBS.

§ 476. Pres. indicative : The Indg. and prim. Germanic ending of the first pers. sing. was -ō (cp. Lat. ferō, Gr. φέρω, Indg. *bhérō, *I bear*) which became -u (later -o) in prim. OE. (§ 214). The -u (-o) regularly remained after short stems and disappeared after long stems, as beru, -o beside *help, *bind (§ 215), but already in prehistoric OE. the verbs with long stems took -u again after the analogy of those with short stems. The Anglian dialect mostly preserved the -u (-o), but in early WS. and Ken. its place was taken by -e from the pres. subjunctive.

The prim. Germanic forms of the second pers. sing. of *beran* and *bindan* were **birizi*, **bindizi* = Indg. **bhéresi*, **bhéndhesi*, which would regularly have become **bire* (older **biri*), **bind* in OE. (§§ 211, 215), but already in prehistoric OE. the second pers. sing. of strong verbs was remodelled on the analogy of the first class of weak verbs which did not have the chief accent on the stem in prim. Germanic (§ 239, Note 2). The oldest OE. forms were *biris*, *bindis* which regularly became later *bires*, *bindes* (§ 215, Note). The ending *-st* arose partly from analogy with the preterite-present forms *wāst*, *pearft*, *scealt*, &c. and partly from a false etymological division of the pronoun from the verb to which it was often attached enclitically, thus *birisþu* became *birstu*, from which *birst* was extracted as the verbal form, cp. the similar process in OHG. The ending *-st* occurs earliest in the contracted verbs, *tiehst*, *slehhst*, &c.

The prim. Germanic forms of the third pers. sing. of *beran* and *bindan* were **biridi* (= OS. *birid*, OHG. *birit*), **bindidi* = Indg. **bhéreti*, **bhéndheti*, which would regularly have become **bired*, older **birid*, and **bind(d)* in OE., but already in prehistoric OE. the third pers. sing. like the second was remodelled on analogy with the first class of weak verbs. The oldest OE. forms were *biriþ*, *bindiþ*, later *bir(e)þ*, *bint* (§ 300). The *-eþ* became *-es* in late Nth.

In the second and third pers. sing. the *-i-* (*-e-*) was regularly syncopated after long stems, as *hilpst*, *hilpþ*, *rītst*, *rīt(t)*, *tiehst*, *tiehþ*, &c., and remained after short stems, as *birest*, *bireþ*, *færest*, *færeþ*, &c. (§ 221), but there are many exceptions to this rule, especially in WS. and Ken., owing to new formations in both directions, as *bindest*, *bindeþ*, *hilpest*, *hilpeþ*, &c., and on the other hand *birst*, *birþ*, *færst*, *færþ*, &c. In Anglian the forms without syncope were almost entirely generalized, but in

WS. and Ken. syncope was almost quite general, especially after voiceless consonants and after d, f (= þ), and g, but as a rule not after a single liquid or a nasal.

The loss of -e- in the second and third pers. sing. gave rise to various consonantal changes: Double consonants were simplified before the personal endings (§ 259), as *fielst*, *fielþ*, *spinst*, *spinþ*, beside inf. *feallan*, *spinnan*.

d became t before -st, as *bintst*, *bitst*, *rítst*, *wielst* beside *wealdan*, *to wield*. d and t + þ became tt (common in the older period), later t, as *bint*, *bit(t)*, *rít(t)*; *birst*, *it(t)*, beside inf. *berstan*, *to burst*, *etan*, *to eat*, see § 300. Forms like *bindest*, *bidst*, *wieldst*; *bindeþ*, *bid(e)þ*, &c. were new formations after the analogy of forms which regularly had d.

After a long vowel, diphthong, or liquid, g became h before -st, -þ (§ 320, Note), as *stíhst*, *stíhþ*, inf. *stígan*, *to ascend*, *fíehst*, *fíehþ*, inf. *fíegan*, *to fly*, *swilhst*, *swilhþ*, inf. *swelgan*, *to swallow*, but the g was often restored from forms which regularly had g.

s, ss, st + -st, -þ became -st (§§ 259, 305), as *cíest*; *cyst* beside inf. wv. *cyssan*, *to kiss*, *birst* beside *birstest*, *birsteþ* (new formations); x (= hs) + -st, -þ became xt, as *wiext* beside inf. *weaxan*, *to grow*. In verbs of this type the second and third pers. singular regularly fell together.

þ disappeared before -st (§ 305), as *cwist*, *wierst*, beside inf. *cweþan*, *to say*, *weorþan*, *to become*. Forms like *cwiþst*, *wierþst*, *sníþst* (inf. *sníþan*, *to cut*), were new formations after the analogy of the other forms of the present. þ + -þ became þ, as *cwiþ*, *wierþ*.

The forms of the first and second pers. plural had disappeared already in the oldest period of the language, their place having been taken by the form of the third person. The prim. Germanic forms of the third pers. pl. of *beran*, *bindan* were *berandi, *bindandi = Indg. *bhéronti, *bhéndhonti, which would regularly have

become in OE. *berand, *bindand = Goth. baírand, bindand, but, as in the second and third pers. singular, the third pers. pl. was remodelled on analogy with the first class of weak verbs which regularly had ·ánþi in prim. Germanic. ·ánþi became ·aþ in OE. through the intermediate stages ·anþ, ·onþ, ·ðþ (§ 218). ·aþ became ·as in late Nth. This ·s plural has been preserved in the Modern northern dialects when the subject is not a simple personal pronoun placed immediately before or after the verb.

§ 477. Pres. subjunctive: This tense is properly an old optative. The original forms of the singular and plural of beran were *bhéroi-, *bhérois, *bhéroit, *bhéroim-, *bhéroite, *bhéroint. The final ·t was regularly dropped in prim. Germanic (§ 211) and the oi became ai during the same period (§ 30). Then ai became æ which was shortened to æ (§ 217). The æ was preserved in the oldest period of the language and afterwards became e. In OE. the original forms of the singular regularly fell together in bere. The old forms of the first and second pers. plural disappeared and their place was taken by the third pers. beren. Beside ·en there also occurs in late WS. ·an, and also ·un, ·on taken over from the pret. pl. indicative. On the loss of final ·n in Nth., see § 288. The final ·n also disappeared in WS. and Ken. when a personal pronoun of the first or second person came immediately after the verb, as bere wě, wit, gě, git. Then bere wě, &c., came to be used also for the indicative and imperative.

§ 478. Imperative: The original ending of the second pers. sing. was ·e which regularly disappeared without leaving any trace of its former existence (§ 218), whence OE. ber = Gr. φέρε, Indg. *bhére. On the ·e in bide beside its absence in ber, bind, &c., see § 273. In OE. the third pers. plural of the pres. indicative was used for the second pers. plural. A form in ·an, as beran, bindan, was occasionally used in the oldest period of the language for

the first pers. plural. This form was originally identical with the first pers. pl. pres. indic. which disappeared in OE. The first pers. pl. is generally expressed by the pres. subjunctive, as *beren*, *binden*, &c.

§ 479. Pres. participle: In the parent language the stem of the pres. participle ended in *-nt*, as in Lat. *ferent*., Gr. φέροντ-, Indg. *bhéront- = OE. *berend-e*, Goth. *baírand-s*. The masc. and neut. were originally declined like consonant stems* (§ 416). The fem. nom. sing. originally ended in *-i* which was shortened to *-i* (§ 214) in prehistoric OE., cp. Goth. fem. *frijöndi*, *friend*. The *-i* of the feminine was extended to the masc. and neut. which was the cause of their passing over into the *ja*-declension (§ 433). See § 441. The oldest OE. ending is *-ændi*, *-endi*, later *-ende*.

§ 480. Infinitive: The inf. was originally a nomen actionis, formed by means of various suffixes in the different Indg. languages. The suffix *-ono-*, to which was added the nom. acc. neuter ending *-m*, became generalized in prim. Germanic, thus the original form of **beran** was *bhéronom, the *-onom* of which regularly became *-an* in OE. Goth. OS. and OHG. On the loss of the final *-n* in Nth., see § 288. In prim. West Germanic the inf. was inflected in the gen. and dat. like an ordinary noun of the *ja*-declension (§ 355), gen. *-ennes*, dat. *-enne*. The inflected forms of the inf. are sometimes called the gerund. The gen. disappeared in prehistoric OE. The dat. *tō berenne* generally became *-anne* through the influence of the inf. ending *-an*. Beside *-enne*, *-anne* there also occur in late OE. *-ene*, *-ane*, and *-ende* with d from the present participle.

§ 481. Pret. indicative: The pret. indic. is morphologically an old perfect, which already in prim. Germanic was chiefly used to express the past tense. The original endings of the perf. singular were *-a*, *-tha*, *-e*, cp. Gr. οἴδα, οἴδε. The *-a* and *-e* regularly disappeared in pre-

historic OE. (§§ 212-13), whence OE. first and third pers. singular **bær**, **band**, &c. The ending of the second pers. singular would regularly have become ·þ (§ 233) in OE. OS. O.Icel. and Goth., except after prim. Germanic **s**, **f**, **h** where it regularly became **t** (§ 231, Notes), as in Goth. *last, thou didst gather, slōht, thou didst slay, þarft* (OE. *þearfē*), *thou needest*. This ·t became generalized in prim. Germanic, as Goth. O.Icel. *namt, thou tookest*. But in the West Germanic languages the old ending was only preserved in the preterite-present verbs, as OE. *þearft, thou needest, scealt, thou shalt, meahit, thou mayest*, &c. See § 539 ff. The third pers. plural ended in the parent language in ·nt (with vocalic n) which regularly became ·un in prim. Germanic (§§ 35, 211). ·un remained in the oldest OE. and then later became ·on, and in late OE. ·an beside ·on occurs, whence **bāron**, **bundon**, &c.

§ 482. Pret. subjunctive: The original endings were: singular ·jēm, ·jēs, ·jēt, plural ·im, ·ite, ·int, consisting of the optative element ·jē-, (-i-) and the personal endings. Already in prim. Germanic the ·i- of the plural was levelled out into the singular. The new sing. endings ·im, ·is, ·it would regularly have become ·i (§§ 214, 218) in the oldest OE. The ·i would have caused umlaut in the stem-syllable and then have disappeared after long stems and have remained (later ·e) after short stems. Regular forms would have been *bynd, *hylp, *fēr, &c., but *cyre, *tyge, &c. The pl. ending ·int would regularly have become ·in (later ·en) with umlaut in the stem-syllable, as *bynden, *cyren, &c. But real old pret. subjunctive forms have only been preserved in OE. in a few isolated instances as in the preterite-presents, *dyge, scyle, pyrfe*. In OE. the old endings of the pres. subjunctive came to be used for the preterite some time before the operation of i-umlaut. This accounts for the absence of umlaut in the pret. subjunctive in OE., as **bunde**, **bunden**, &c. Already

in early OE. the pret. subjunctive began to take the endings of the pret. indicative. On the loss of the final *-n* in Nth., see § 288. The final *-n* also disappeared in WS. and Ken. when a personal pronoun of the first or second person came immediately after the verb, as *bære wě*, wit, *gě*, git. Then later *bære wě*, &c., came to be used also for the indicative.

§ 483. Past participle: The past participle was formed in various ways in the parent language. In prim. Germanic the suffix *-éno-*, *-óno-* became restricted to strong verbs, and the suffix *-tó-* to weak verbs. In the strong verbs OE. and O.Icel. generalized the form *-éno-*, and Goth. OS. and OHG. the form *-óno-*. Beside the suffix *-éno-*, *-óno-* there also existed in prim. Germanic *-ini-* = Indg. *-éni-* which was preserved in a few OE. past participles with umlaut in the stem-syllable, see § 442. Prim. Germanic *-énaz*, *-ínez* = Indg. *-énos*, *-énis* regularly fell together in *-en* in OE., but they were still kept apart in the oldest period of the language, the former being *-æn* (*-en*) and the latter *-in*.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE STRONG VERBS.

§ 484. Present indicative: On the interchange between *i* in the second and third pers. sing. and *e* in the other forms of the present in verbs belonging to classes III, IV, and V, as *hilpst*, *hilpp* : *helpan*, *to help*; *bir(e)st*, *bir(e)p* : *beran*, *to bear*; *cwist*, *cwiþ* : *cweþan*, *to say*, see § 41. *i*-umlaut took place in the second and third pers. sing. of all verbs containing a vowel or diphthong capable of being umlauted. On the *i*-umlaut in verbs of class VI, as *fær(e)st*, *fær(e)p*, see § 55, Note 2. On the Anglian forms of the second and third pers. sing. of verbs like *cēosan*, *tēon*, see § 138. The regular forms of the second and third pers. sing. were often remodelled on analogy with

the other forms of the present, especially in the Anglian dialect, as *help(e)st*, *help(e)þ*; *fealst*, *fealþ*, *feallest*, *fealleþ*; *weorpest*, *weorpeþ*, beside older *hilpst*, *hilþ*; *fielst*, *fielþ*; *wierpst*, *wierpþ*.

On u- or o/a-umlaut of a, e in the first pers. sing., and the pl. in the non-WS. dialects, see § 48. On the breaking of Germanic a to ea, as in *feallan*, *healp*, *wearp*, and of e to eo, as in *weorpan*, see § 49. On the vowel contraction in the present of the contracted verbs, see § 139.

Strong verbs like *biddan*, *to pray*, *hliehhan*, *to laugh*, *licgan*, *to lie down*, *sittan*, *to sit*, had single medial consonants in the second and third pers. sing., because the j, which caused the doubling of the consonants in the other forms of the present, had disappeared before the West Germanic doubling of consonants took place, whence *bitst*, *bit(t)*; *hliehst*, *hliehþ*; *lig(e)st*, *lig(e)þ*; *sitst*, *sit(t)*.

§ 485. Infinitive: On the o/a-umlaut in the non-WS. dialects, see § 48.

§ 486. Pret. indicative: The West Germanic languages only preserved the old pret. (originally perfect) of the second pers. sing. in the preterite-present verbs (see §§ 481, 539). In all other strong verbs the OE. second pers. sing. was formed direct from the pret. subjunctive, which accounts for the absence of i-umlaut in the stem-syllable and the preservation of the final -e after both short and long stems, as *ride*, *cure*, &c., and *bære*, *hulpe*, *bunde*, &c. The regular forms would have been *ride*, **cyre*, and **bær*, **hylp*, **bynd*.

On the question of u-umlaut in the plural of verbs belonging to class I, see § 101.

§ 487. Pret. subjunctive: If the OE. pret. subjunctive had been normally developed from the corresponding prim. Germanic forms, it would have had i-umlaut in the stem-syllable as in O. Icelandic. But this tense took the endings of the pres. subjunctive in the prehistoric period

of the language before the operation of i-umlaut. See § 482.

§ 488. Past Participle: The ending of the past participle has already been explained in § 442. In prim. Germanic the prefix **zi-* was added to the past participle to impart to it a perfective meaning. Verbs which were already perfective in meaning, such as *bringan*, *to bring*, *cuman*, *to come*, *findan*, *to find*, *niman*, *to take*, *weorþan*, *to become*, did not originally have it. But in OE. the simple past participle generally had *ge-*, irrespectively as to whether it was perfective or imperfective in meaning. On past participles which have i-umlaut, see § 442.

§ 489. On the parts of strong verbs which exhibit Verner's law in OE., see § 238.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE STRONG VERBS.

CLASS I.

§ 490. The verbs of this class belong to the first ablaut-series (§ 226) and therefore have ī in all forms of the present, ā in the first and third pers. sing. of the preterite, and i in the preterite plural and past participle, thus :

bīdan, <i>to await</i>	bād	bidon	biden
Goth. beidan	báip	bidun	bidans

And similarly ætwītan, *to blame, reproach*; ācwīnan, *to dwindle away*; behlidan, *to cover*; belifan, *to remain*; bescītan, *to befoul*; besmītan, *to pollute*; bītan, *to bite*; blīcan, *to shine*; cīnan, *to crack*; clifan, *to stick, adhere*; cnīdan, *to beat*; drīfan, *to drive*; dwinan, *to dwindle*; fītan, *to strive, quarrel*; gewītan, *to depart*; gīnan, *to yawn*; glīdan, *to glide*; gnīdan, *to rub together*; grīpan, *to seize*; hnītan, *to knock*; hrīnan, *to touch*; hwīnan, *to whizz*; nipan, *to grow dark*; ridan, *to ride*; sīcan, *to sigh*; scīnan (§ 133, Note 2), *to shine*; scrīfan, *to prescribe*; slīdan, *to slide*; slitan, *to slit*; snīcan, *to crawl*; spīwan (§ 265), *to spew, spit*; strīcan, *to stroke*; strīdan, *to stride*; swīcan,

to cease from; *swifan*, *to sweep*; *tōslifan*, *to split*; *þwīnan*, *to grow soft*; *þwitan*, *to hew*; *wīcan*, *to yield, give way*; *wlitan*, *to gaze*; *wrīdan*, *to grow, flourish*; *wrītan*, *to write*. *stīgan*, *to ascend*, pret. sing. *stāg* beside *stāh* (§ 323); and similarly *hnīgan*, *to incline*; *mīgan*, *to make water*; *sīgan*, *to sink*.

§ 491. *snījan*, *to cut* *snāþ* *snidon* *sniden*

And similarly *līpan*, *to go*; *scriþan*, *to go, proceed*. See § 239. In *ārisan*, *to arise*; *gerīsan*, *to befit*; *mīpan*, *to avoid*; *wrīpan*, *to twist*, the s, þ of the present was extended to all forms of the verb.

§ 492. *tīon*, *tēon*, *to accuse* *tāh* *tigon* *tigen*

tīon, *tēon*, from older **tīohan*, **tīhan* (§ 127); on the g in the pret. pl. and past participle, see § 239. In the pres. the ēo from older io regularly fell together with the ēo from Germanic *eu* (§ 137) which was the cause of verbs of this type often forming their preterite and past participle after the analogy of class II (§ 495), as *tēah*, *tugon*, *togen*; and similarly *lēon*, *to lend*; *sēon*, *to strain*; *þēon*, *to thrive*; *wrēon*, *to cover*. *þēon* from prim. Germanic **þiŋxanan* (§ 41) originally belonged to class III; the regular principal parts in O.E. would have been *þēon*, **þōh* (§ 40), *þungon*, *þungen*, all of which occur except **þōh*. The regular past participles of *lēon* (Goth. *leilvan*) and *sēon* (prim. Germanic **sīxwan*) were **liwen*, *siwen* with w from prim. Germanic *ȝw* (§ 241); *ligen*, *sigen* were formed on analogy with the other verbs of this type.

CLASS II.

§ 493. The verbs of this class belong to the second ablaut-series (§ 226) and therefore have ēo in the present, ēa in the first and third pers. sing. of the preterite, u in the pret. plural, and o in the past participle, thus:

<i>bēodan</i> , <i>to command</i>	<i>bēad</i>	<i>budon</i>	<i>boden</i>
Goth. <i>biudan</i>	<i>báup</i>	<i>budun</i>	<i>budans</i>

And similarly *ājrēotan*, to tire of; *brēotan*, to break, destroy; *clēofan*, to cleave asunder; *crēcpan*, to creep; *drēopan*, to drip; *flēotan*, to flow; *gēopan*, to take to oneself; *gēotan*, to pour; *grēotan*, to weep; *hlēotan*, to cast lots; *lēodan*, to grow; *nēotan*, to use, enjoy; *rēocan*, to smoke, reek; *rēodan*, to redder; *rēotan*, to weep; *scēotan*, to shoot; *smēocan*, to smoke; *þēotan*, to howl. *drēogan*, to endure, pret. sing. *drēag* beside *drēah* (§ 323); and similarly *flēogan*, to fly; *lēogan*, to tell lies. *brēowan*, to brew, pret. sing. *brēaw* (§ 265); and similarly *cēowan*, to chew; *hrēowan*, to repent of, rue.

§ 494. *cēosan*, to choose *cēas* *curon* *coren*

And similarly *drēosan*, to fall; *forlēosan*, to lose; *frēosan*, to freeze; *hrēosan*, to fall; *sēoþan* (sudon, soden), to boil. See § 239. *ābrēoþan*, to perish, ruin, extended the þ to all parts of the verb.

§ 495. *tēon*, to draw *tēah* *tugon* *togen*

tēon (Goth. *tiuhan*) from **tēohan* (§ 139); on the g in the pret. plural and past participle, see § 239; and similarly *flēon*, to flee.

§ 496. Here belong also the aorist presents with weak grade vowel in all forms of the present (§ 472).

brūcan, to use *brēac* *brucon* *brocen*

And similarly *dūfan*, to dive; *hrūtan*, to snore; *lūcan*, to lock; *lūtan*, to incline, bow down; *scūfan*, to push, shove; *slūpan*, to slip; *sūcan*, to suck; *sūpan*, to sup; *strūdan*, to pillage; *þūtan*, to howl. *būgan*, to bend, pret. sing. *bēag* beside *bēah* (§ 323); and similarly *smūgan*, to creep; *sūgan*, to suck.

CLASS III.

§ 497. The verbs of this class belong to the third ablaut-series (§ 226), and include the strong verbs having a medial nasal or liquid + consonant, and a few others in which the

vowel is followed by two consonants other than a nasal or liquid + consonant.

§ 498. Verbs with nasal + consonant had *i* in all forms of the present, *a*, *o* (§ 59) in the first and third pers. sing. of the preterite, and *u* in the preterite pl. and past participle, thus:

bindan, to bind band (bond) bundon bunden

Goth. bindan	band	bundun	bundans
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And similarly *ācwincan*, to vanish; *climban*, to climb; *clingan*, to shrink; *crimman*, to insert; *crinca*n, *cringan*, to fall, succumb; *drincan*, to drink; *gelimpan*, to happen; *grimman*, to rage; *grindan*, to grind; *hlimman*, to resound; *hrindan*, to push; *linnan*, to cease; *onginnan*, to begin; *rinnan*, to run, flow; *scrincan*, *scringan*, to shrink; *sinnan*, to meditate; *slincan*, to slink, creep; *spinnan*, to spin; *springan*, to leap; *stincan*, to stink; *stingan*, to sting; *fjindan*, to swell; *fringan*, to throng, press; *frixtan*, to swell; *windan*, to wind; *winnan*, to toil, fight; *wringan*, to wring. On *sincan* (Goth. *sigqan*), to sink; *singan* (Goth. *siggwan*), to sing; *swincan*, to toil; *swindan*, to disappear; *swingan*, to swing; *swimman*, to swim, see § 249. The regular principal parts of *findan* (Goth. *finþan*) would have been *fíþan* (§ 97), *fōþ* (§ 64), *fundon*, *funden* (§ 239); the present, and the pret. sing. *fand* were formed on analogy with verbs like *bindan*; beside *fand* there occurs *funde* which is the second pers. sing. also used for the first and third. On *biernan* (Goth. *brinnan*), to burn, *barn* (Goth. *brann*), born (later *bearn*), *burnon*, *burnen*; and *iernan* (Goth. *rinnan*, see above), to run, *arn* (Goth. *rann*), *orn* (later *earn*), *urnon*, *urnen*, see § 98, Note 3.

§ 499. Verbs with 1+cons. except 1c (§ 84) have *e* in the present, *ea* (§ 64) in the first and third pers. sing. of the preterite, *u* in the pret. plural, and *o* in the past participle (§ 43), thus:

helpan, to help	healp	hulpon	holpen
Goth. hilpan	halp	hulpun	hulpans

And similarly **belgan**, to swell with anger; **bellan**, to bellow; **beteldan**, to cover; **delfan**, to dig; **meltan**, to melt; **swelgan**, to swallow; **swellan**, to swell; **sweltan** (§ 249), to die. **gieldan** (§ 91), to yield, **geald**, **guldon**, golden; and similarly **giellan**, to yell; **gielpan**, to boast.

§ 500. Verbs with **lc**, **r** or **h** + consonant have **eo** in the present (§§ 83-6), **ea** in the first and third pers. sing. of the preterite, **u** in the preterite plural, and **o** in the past participle. On the verbs with the combination **weo** in the present, see § 94.

weorpan, to throw	wearp	wurpon	worpen
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And similarly **āseolcan**, to languish; **beorcan**, to bark; **beorgan**, to protect; **ceorfān**, to cut, carve; **deorfān**, to labour; **hwēorfan**, to turn, go; **feohtan**, to fight; **meolcan**, late WS. also **melcan**, to milk; **sceorfān**, to gnaw; **sceorpan**, to scrape; **steorfān**, to die; **sweorfan**, to rub; **sweorcan**, to become dark. **weorjan**, to become, **wearþ**, **wurdon**, worden (§ 239).

§ 501. **fēolan** from ***feolhan** (§ 84, Note 1), to enter, penetrate, **fealh** (§ 64), **fulgon** (§ 239) beside the more common form **fælon** made after the analogy of verbs of class IV, **folgen**; pret. pl. and pp. also **fūlon** from ***fulhon**, **fōlen** from ***folhen** with **h** from the pres. ***feolhan**.

§ 502.

bregdan, to brandish	brægd	brugdon	brogden
stregdan, to strew	strægd	strugdon	strogden
berstan, to burst	bærst	burston	borsten
perscan, to thresh	þærsc	þurscon	þorscen
frignan, to ask	frægn	frugnon	frugnen
murnan, to mourn	mearn	murnon	
spurnan, to spurn	spearn	spurnon	spornen

In **bregdan** and **stregdan**, beside the forms with **g** there also occur forms with loss of **g** and lengthening of the preceding vowel, as **brēðan** (§ 80, Note 2), **bræd** (§ 54, Note 2), **brūdon**, **brōden** (§ 106, Note). **berstan** (OHG. *brestan*) and **þerscan** (OHG. *dreskan*) have metathesis of **r** (§ 280), hence the absence of breaking in the present and pret. singular. The **i** in **frignan** is due to the influence of the **gn**; beside **frignan** there also occurs **frīnan** (§ 96, Note 1) to which a new pret. sing. **frān** was formed after the analogy of verbs of class I; the **n** belonged originally to the present only, and the **g** to the pret. plural and past participle; the **n** and **g** were extended to all forms of the verb, cp. Goth. *fraíhnan*, *frah*, *frēhun* for **frēgun*, *fraíhans* for **frigans*; the Goth. shows that the OE. verb originally belonged to class V and that the principal parts would regularly have been **freohnan* (**frēonan*, § 329, 2), **freakh*, **frāgon* (§ 120), **fregen*; beside the pret. pl. **frugnon** there also occur **frungon** with metathesis of **gn**, and **frūnon** with loss of **g**; and beside the pp. **frugnen** there also occur **frūnen** with loss of **g**, and **frognen**. **murnan** and **spurnan** (also **spornan**) are properly aorist presents (§ 472).

CLASS IV.

§ 503. The verbs of this class belong to the fourth ablaut-series (§ 226), which includes the strong verbs whose stems end in a single liquid or nasal. They have **e** in the present, **æ** in the first and third pers. sing. of the preterite, **ǣ** in the pret. plural, and **o** in the past participle, thus:

beran, to bear	bær	bāeron	boren
Goth. baíran	bar	bērun	baúranc

And similarly **cwelan, to die**; **helan, to conceal**; **stelan, to steal**; **teran, to tear**; **þweran, to stir**. **scieran** (§ 91), **to shear, scear** (§ 72), **scēaron** (§ 124), **scoren**.

§ 504.

cuman, to come	c(w)ōm	c(w)ōmon	cumen (cymen)
niman, to take	nōm	nōmon	numen

From the regular forms of the second and third pers. sing. pres. indic. cym(e)st, cym(e)y, the y was often extended to other forms of the pres., especially to the pres. subjunctive as cyme beside cume; cuman is an aorist present (§ 472) from older *kwoman with regular loss of w before u (§§ 109, 266), after the analogy of which it was often dropped in the preterite; c(w)ōm for *cwam, *cwom, was a new formation from the plural where ō was regular (§ 121); cumen from older *kwomen; on cymen, see § 442. niman from older *neman (§ 81); nōm was a new formation from the plural which regularly had ō (§ 121); beside nōm, nōmon there also occur the new formations nam, nāmon; numen from older *nomen (§ 109).

CLASS V.

§ 505. The verbs of this class belong to the fifth ablaut-series (§ 226), which includes the strong verbs whose stems end in a single consonant other than a liquid or a nasal. They have e in the present, æ in the first and third pers. sing. of the preterite, and e in the past participle, thus :

metan, to measure	mæt	mæton	meten
Goth. mitan	mat	mētun	mitans

And similarly brecan (pp. brocen after the analogy of class IV), to break; cnedan, to knead; drepan (pp. also dropen after the analogy of class IV); screpan, to scrape; sprecan, late OE. specan, to speak; swefan, to sleep; tredan, to tread; wefan, to weave; wegan (pret. pl. wēgon beside wāgon, see § 120), to carry; wrecan, to avenge; giefan (§ 91), to give, geaf (§ 72), gēafon (§ 124), giefen; and similarly forgietan, to forget. etan, to eat, and fretan (Goth. fra-itān, pret. sing. frēt), to devour, had æ in the

pret. sing. already in prim. Germanic, cp. Goth. *ēt*, O.Icel. OS. *āt*, OHG. *āz* (§ 119). *cweþan*, *to say*, *cwæþ*, *cwæðon*, *cweden*; *wesan*, *to be*, pret. pl. *wāron* (§ 239). *genesan*, *to be saved*, and *lesan*, *to collect, gather*, have extended the *s* of the present and pret. sing. to all forms of the verb.

§ 506. *sēon* (Goth. *saívan*) from **seohan* (§ 87), *to see*, *seah* (§ 68), *sāwon* beside *sāgon* (§ 241), *sewen* (§ 241) beside *sawen* with a difficult to account for, and Anglian *gesegen* with *g* from the pret. plural; and similarly *gefēon*, *to rejoice*, *gefeah*, pret. pl. *gefægon*; *plēon*, *to risk*, pret. sing. *pleah*.

§ 507. To this class also belong *biddan*, *to pray*; *licgan*, *to lie down*; *sittan*, *to sit*, which originally had *j* in the present (§ 254): *biddan* (Goth. *bidjan*), *bæd* (Goth. *baþ*), *bædon* (Goth. *bēdun*), *beden* (Goth. *bidans*). The pret. pl. of *licgan* is *lāgon* beside *lægon* (§ 120). *þicgan*, *to receive*, is a weak verb in WS.; in poetry it has the strong forms *þeah* (*þāh*), *þægon*, *þegen*. *fricgan*, *to ask, inquire*, with strong pp. *gefrigen*, *gefrugen* (cp. § 502).

CLASS VI.

§ 508. The verbs of this class belong to the sixth ablaut-series (§ 226), and have *a* in the present, *ō* in the pret. sing. and plural, and *æ* beside *a* in the past participle. There is a good deal of fluctuation between *æ* and *a* in the past participle, as *færən*, *græfen*, *sæcen*, *slægen* beside *faren*, *grafen*, *sacen*, *slagen*. The regular development of Germanic *a* when followed by a palatal vowel in the next syllable is *æ* (§ 54), so that forms with *a* like *faren*, &c., are new formations with *a* from the present, see § 54, Note 3.

<i>faran</i> , <i>to go</i>	<i>fōr</i>	<i>fōron</i>	<i>færən</i> , <i>faren</i>
Goth. <i>faran</i>	<i>fōr</i>	<i>fōrun</i>	<i>farans</i>

And similarly *alan*, *to grow*; *bacan*, *to bake*; *calan*, *to be cold*; *galan*, *to sing*; *grafan*, *to dig*; *hladan*, *to lade*,

load; *sacan*, to strive, quarrel; *wacan*, to awake, be born; *wadan*, to go; *wascan*, to wash. *gnagan* (pret. sing. *gnōg* beside *gnōh*, § 323), to gnaw; and similarly *dragan*, to draw. *scacan*, *sceacan* (§ 57, Note), to shake, *scōc*, *sceōc* (§ 128, Note), *scacen*, *sceacen*; and similarly *scafān*, *sceafān*, to shave, scrape. *standan* (Goth. *standan*), to stand, *stōd*, *stōdon*, *standen*, with *n* from the present. *spanan*, to allure, pret. *spōn* beside *spēon* which was formed after the analogy of verbs of class VII.

§ 509.

slēan, to strike *slōg*, *slōh* *slōgon* *slægen*, *slagen*

slēan (Goth. *slahan*) from **sleahan* (§ 70); *slōg* with *g* from the plural, beside *slōh* (§ 323), *slōgon* (§ 239); beside *slægen*, *slagen* there also occurs *slegēn* with i-umlaut (§ 442); and similarly *flēan*, to flay; *lēan*, to blame; *þwēan*, to wash.

§ 510. To this class also belong *hebban* (Goth. *hafjan*), to raise; *hliehhān* (Goth. *hlahjan*), to laugh; *sceþþan* (Goth. *skapjan*), to injure, cp. § 526; *scieppan* (Goth. *ga-skapjan*), to create; *stæppan* beside *steppan* (§ 55, Note 3), to step, go; *swerian*, to swear, which originally had *j* in the present (§ 271).

<i>hebban</i>	<i>hōf</i>	<i>hōfon</i>	<i>hæfen, hafen</i>
<i>hliehhān</i>	<i>hlōg, hlōh</i>	<i>hlōgon</i>	
<i>sceþþan</i>	<i>scōd</i>	<i>scōdon</i>	
<i>scieppan</i>	<i>scōp</i>	<i>scōpon</i>	<i>sceapen</i>
<i>stæppan</i>	<i>stōp</i>	<i>stōpon</i>	<i>stæpen, stapan</i>
<i>swerian</i>	<i>swōr</i>	<i>swōron</i>	<i>sworen</i>

hebban has also weak pret. and pp. in late WS. (*hefdē*, *hefod*); beside *hæfen* there also occurs *hefen* (§ 442). *hlōg* with *g* from the plural beside *hlōh* (§ 323). The regular WS. form of *sceþþan* would be *scieþþan* (§ 51). On *sceō-* beside *scō-*, see § 128, Note. On *sceapen*, see

§ 57. Note. *sworen* with o from analogy of verbs of class IV as in OHG. *gisworan*.

CLASS VII.

§ 511. To this class belong those verbs which originally had reduplicated preterites like Goth. *haíhald*, *laílōt*, *faíflōk*, *haíháit*, *raírōþ*, *laífláiik*, inf. *haldan*, *to hold*, *lētan*, *to let*, *flōkan*, *to complain*, *háitan*, *to call*, *rēdan*, *to advise*, *láikan*, *to leap*. Traces of the old reduplicated preterites have been preserved in Anglian and in poetry, viz. *hēht* (also WS.), *leolc*, *leort*, *ondreord*, *reord*, beside inf. *hātan*, *lācan*, *lētan*, *ondrādan*, *rādan*, see below. This class of verbs is divided into two sub-divisions according as the preterite had ē or ēo. Much has been written about the stem-vowel in the preterite of these verbs, but little or nothing is really known of how it came about. It is usually assumed to be due to the old reduplicated syllable having undergone contraction with the stem-syllable, but this assumption leaves many phonological difficulties unexplained. The preterite sing. and pl. have the same stem-vowel.

SUB-DIVISION I.

§ 512. *hātan*, *to call* hēt hāten

And similarly *lācan*, *to play*; *scādan*, *sceādan* (§ 133, Note 2), *to separate*, pret. *scēd* beside *scēad*.

§ 513. *lētan*, *to let, allow* lēt lāten

And similarly *ondrādan* (WS. also weak pret. *ondrādde*), *to dread, fear*; *rādan* (pret. and pp. mostly weak in WS.: *rādde*, *gerādd*), *to advise*; *slāepan* (WS. also weak pret. *slāpte*). *blandan*, *to mix*, pret. *blēnd*, pp. *blanden*.

§ 514. fōn (§ 117), *to seize* fēng (§ 239) fangen

And similarly *hōn*, *to hang*.

Sub-division 2.

§ 515. *bannan*, *to summon* bēon(n) bannen

And similarly *gangan*, pret. also *gieng*, *to go*; *spannan*, *to join, clasp*.

§ 516. *fealdan* (§ 64), *to fold* fēold fealden

And similarly *feallan*, *to fall*; *healdan*, *to hold*; *stealdan*, *to possess*; *wealcan*, *to roll*; *wealdan*, *to rule*; *weallan*, *to boil*; *weaxan* (originally belonged to class VI), *to grow*.

§ 517. *blāwan*, *to blow* blēow (§ 265) blāwen

And similarly *cnāwan*, *to know*; *crāwan*, *to crow*; *māwan*, *to mow*; *sāwan*, *to sow*; *swāpan*, *to sweep*; *þrāwan*, *to turn, twist*; *wāwan*, *to blow*.

§ 518. *bēatan*, *to beat* bēot bēaten

And similarly *āhnēapan*, *to pluck off*; *hēawan*, *to hew*; *hlēapan*, *to leap*.

§ 519. *blōtan*, *to sacrifice* blēot blōten

And similarly *blōwan*, *to bloom, blossom*; *hrōpan*, *to shout*; *hwōpan*, *to threaten*; *flōwan*, *to flow*; *grōwan*, *to grow*; *hlōwan*, *to low, bellow*; *rōwan* (pret. pl. *rēon* beside *rēowon*, § 228), *to row*; *spōwan*, *to succeed*; *wēpan* (Goth. *wōpjan*), *to weep*. The pret. of *flōcan*, *to clap, strike*; *swōgan*, *to sound*; *wrōtan*, *to root up*, do not occur.

B. WEAK VERBS.

§ 520. The weak verbs, which for the most part are derivative or denominative, are divided in OE. into three classes according as the infinitive ends in *-an* (Goth. *-jan*), pret. *-ede*, *-de*, *-te* (Goth. *-ida*, *-ta*); *-ian* (Goth. *-ōn*) from older *-ōjan* (§ 273), pret. *-ode* (Goth. *-ōda*); *-an* (Goth. *.an*),

pret. *-de* (Goth. *-áida*). The weak preterite is a special Germanic formation, and many points connected with its origin are still uncertain. Some scholars are inclined to regard it as a periphrastic formation which was originally confined to denominative verbs, and then at a later period became extended to primary verbs as well. The OE. endings *-de*, *-des(t)*, *-de*, pl. *-don* (older *-dun*), would thus represent an old aorist formed from the root *dhē-*, *put*, *place* (Gr. *τίθημι*), which stands in ablaut relation to OE. *dōn*, *to do*. The old preterite (perfect) of this verb has been preserved in the preterite plural of Gothic weak verbs, as *háusi-dēdum* (*we heard*), *-dēduþ*, *-dēdun*. But it is also probable that the dental in the OE. preterite stands in close relationship to the dental in the past participle, where the *-d* = prim. Germanic *-dás* = Gr. *-τός*. Prim. Germanic *-dōn*, *-dæs*, *-dæ(p)*, pl. third pers. *-dun(p)* from Indg. **dhnt* with vocalic *n*, regularly became *-de*, *-des(t)*, *-de*, *-don* older *-dun* in OE. Three stems are to be distinguished in the conjugation of a weak verb: the stem of the present, preterite, and past participle, which mostly agrees with that of the preterite.

NOTE.—Many points concerning the inflexion of weak verbs in the oldest periods of the Germanic languages have never been satisfactorily explained. For a summary and discussion of the various explanations which have been suggested by scholars, the student should consult: Brugmann's *Kurze vergleichende Grammatik der indogermanischen Sprachen*; Streitberg's *Urgermanische Grammatik*; and Kluge's *Vorgeschichte der altgermanischen Dialekte* in Paul's *Grundriss der germanischen Philologie*, vol. I.

CLASS I.

§ 521. In OE. the verbs of this class are divided into two sub-divisions: (a) verbs which originally had a short stem-syllable; (b) polysyllabic verbs and those which

originally had a long stem-syllable. Nearly all the verbs belonging to this class are causative and denominative. On the personal endings, see §§ 273, 476–83.

Sub-division (*a*).

§ 522. Formation of the present stem: The present stem of verbs ending in a single consonant, except r, became long (except in the second and third pers. sing. pres. indicative, and second pers. sing. imperative) by the West Germanic law of the doubling of consonants (§ 254). The j had already disappeared in these persons before the operation of the law, for which reason they had single consonants in OE. (§ 254, Note).

§ 523. Formation of the pret. and past participle: The j, which caused the doubling of the final consonants in the present stems, never existed in the preterite or past participle, so that these stems ended in single consonants. The pret. generally had the ending *-ede* from prim. Germanic *.iðōn*, but verbs whose present stems ended in dd, tt (= West Germanic dj, tj) had *-de*, *-te* on analogy with the verbs which originally had long stems (§ 528). On many verbs whose present stems ended in cc, ll (= West Germanic kj, lj), see § 534.

The past participle generally ended in *-ed* from older *-id*, prim. Germanic *.iðás*, as *genered*, *gefremed*. But in WS. and Ken. the verbs whose stems ended in d, t had vowel syncope and assimilation of consonants, as *geset(t)*, masc. acc. sing. *gesetne*, dat. *gesettum*, fem. gen. dat. sing. *gesetre*, beside Anglian *geseted*, *gesetedne*, *gesettum*, *gesetedre*; *gehredd* beside Anglian *gehreded*, *rescued*. See § 300.

§ 524. The full conjugation of *nerian* (Goth. *nasjan*), *to save*; *fremman* (Goth. **framjan*), *to perform*; *settan* (Goth. *satjan*), *to set*, will serve as models for this class.

Present.

Indicative.		
Sing.	1. nerie	fremme
	2. neres(t)	fremes(t)
	3. nereþ	fremeþ
Plur.	neriaþ	fremmaþ
Subjunctive.		
Sing.	nerie	fremme
Plur.	nerien	fremmen
Imperative.		
Sing.	2. nere	freme
Plur.	2. neriaþ	fremmaþ
Infinitive.		
	nerian	fremman
Participle.		
	neriende	fremmende
		settende

Preterite.

Indicative.		
Sing.	1. nerede	fremede
	2. neredes(t)	fremedes(t)
	3. nerede	fremede
Plur.	neredon	fremedon
Subjunctive.		
Sing.	nerede	fremede
Plur.	nereden	fremeden
Participle.		
	genered	gefremed
		geseted, geset(t)

§ 525. On forms like *nergan*, *nerigan*, *nerigean*, see
 § 271. Like *nerian* are conjugated *āmerian*, *to purify*;

andswerian, to answer; *berian*, to make bare; *bescierian*, to deprive; *byrian*, to pertain to, belong to; *derian*, to injure; *erian*, to plough; *ferian*, to carry; *gewerian*, to clothe; *herian*, to praise; *onhyrian*, to emulate; *scierian*, to allot; *snyrian*, to hasten; *spyrian*, to pursue; *styrian*, to stir; *werian*, to defend.

In late WS. many of the verbs of this type went over into class II owing to the ending of the infinitive being the same in both classes.

§ 526. Like *fremman* are conjugated *āswebban*, to kill; *clynnan*, to sound; *cnyssan*, to knock; *dynnan*, to make a noise; *gremman*, to anger, provoke; *hlynnan*, to roar; *hrissan*, to shake; *sceþpan* (also sv. § 510), to injure; *sweþpan*, to swathe; *temman*, to tame; *trymman*, to strengthen; *pennan*, to stretch; *þicgan* (in poetry also strong pret. *þeah*, *þäh*), to receive; *wecgan*, to agitate; *wennan*, to accustom; *wreþpan*, to support.

In WS. and Ken. most of the verbs whose stems ended in *l*, *m*, *n*, *s*, *þ* were remodelled on analogy with verbs like *nerian* with single consonant, as *clynian*, *fremian*, *helian*, to conceal, *sylian*, to sully, *swepian*, and then later often went over into class II. On the pret. and past participle of verbs ending in *þ*, see § 305.

§ 527. Like *settan* are conjugated *ātreddan*, to search out; *cnyttan*, to bind, knit; *hreddan*, to rescue, save; *hwettan*, to whet, incite; *lettan*, to hinder; *spryttan*, to sprout; and *lecgan*, to lay.

Sub-division (b).

§ 528. The preterite generally ended in *-de* from older *-ide*, the *i* of which caused umlaut in the stem-syllable and then disappeared (§ 221). The following points should be noted in regard to the consonants: (1) Germanic double consonants were simplified before *-de*, as *fyllan* (Goth. *fulljan*), to fill, pret. *fylde* (§ 259), pp. *gefylled*; (2) *þ+d*

became *dd* in late WS., as *cýþan*, *to make known*, pret. *cýþde*, pp. *gecýþed*, later *cýdde* (§ 305), pp. *gecýd(d)* with *dd* from the inflected forms; (3) *-de* became *-te* after voiceless consonants (§ 300), as *cyssan*, *to kiss*, pret. *cyste*, pp. *gecysse*; *grétan*, *to greet*, pret. *gréttē*, pp. *gegrét(ed)*; (4) the *d* in *-de* disappeared after consonant + *d* or *t* (§ 229, Note), as *sendan*, *to send*, pret. *sende*, pp. *gesend(ed)*; *fæstan*, *to make fast*, pret. *fæste*, pp. *gefæst(ed)*. Verbs which would regularly have vocalic *l*, *n*, *r* in the pret. generally have *-ede*, especially in the combination long syllable + *l*, *n*, *r*, as *hyngran*, *to hunger*; *dieglan*, *to hide*, pret. *hyngrede*, *dieglede* (§ 221); but in the combination short syllable + *l*, *n*, *r* they generally had *-de* in the oldest period of the language and then later *-ede*, as *eglan*, *to trouble*, pret. *eglde* beside later *eglede*; the verbs of this type often went over into class II (cp. § 222).

§ 529. The full conjugation of *dēman* (Goth. *dōmjan*), *to judge*, *drencan* (Goth. *dragkjan*), *to submerge*, *hyngran* (Goth. *huggrian*), *to hunger*, and *gierwan* from **gearwjan*, *to prepare*, will serve as models for this class.

Present.

Indicative.

Sing.	1. <i>dēme</i>	<i>drence</i>	<i>hyngre</i>	<i>gierwe</i>
	2. <i>dēm(e)st</i>	<i>drenc(e)st</i>	<i>hyngrest</i>	<i>gierest</i>
	3. <i>dēm(e)þ</i>	<i>drenc(e)þ</i>	<i>hyngreþ</i>	<i>giereþ</i>
Plur.	<i>dēmaþ</i>	<i>drencaþ</i>	<i>hyngrapþ</i>	<i>gierwaþ</i>

Subjunctive.

Sing.	<i>dēme</i>	<i>drence</i>	<i>hyngre</i>	<i>gierwe</i>
Plur.	<i>dēmen</i>	<i>drencen</i>	<i>hyngren</i>	<i>gierwen</i>

Imperative.

Sing. 2. <i>dēm</i>	<i>drenc</i>	<i>hyngre</i>	<i>giere</i>
Plur. 2. <i>dēmaþ</i>	<i>drencaþ</i>	<i>hyngrapþ</i>	<i>gierwaþ</i>

Infinitive.

dēman	drencan	hyngran	gierwan
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Participle.

dēmende	drencende	hyngrende	gierwende
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Preterite.

Indicative.

Sing. 1. dēmde	drencte	hyngrede	gierede
2. dēmdes(t)	drenctes(t)	hyngredes(t)	gieredes(t)
3. dēmde	drencte	hyngrede	gierede
Plur. dēmdon	drencton	hyngredon	gieredon

Subjunctive.

Sing. dēmde	drencte	hyngrede	gierede
Plur. dēmden	drencten	hyngreden	giereden

Participle.

gedēmed gedrenced gehyngred gegier(w)ed

§ 530. Like dēman are conjugated a large number of verbs, as *ālan*, *to set on fire*; *ærnan*, *to gallop, cause to run*; *āfliegan*, *to put to flight*; *āliefan*, *to allow*; *āwyrgan*, *to strangle, kill*; *bædan*, *to compel*; *bærnan*, *to burn up, cause to burn*; *benāeman*, *to deprive of*; *bīegan*, *to bend*; *brāedan*, *to broaden*; *byrgan*, *to taste*; *byrgan*, *to bury*; *cēian*, *to cool*; *cemban*, *to comb*; *cīegan* (§ 270), *to call*; *cwielman*, *to kill*; *dāelan*, *to share*; *dīedan*, *to kill*; *drāefan*, *to drive out*; *drēfan*, *to stir up*; *drīgan*, *to dry*; *ēaþmēdan*, *to humble*; *fēdan*, *to feed*; *fēgan*, *to join*; *fēran*, *to go, journey*; *flieman*, *to put to flight*; *fylgan*, *to follow*; *fýsan*, *to hasten*; *gefrēdan*, *to feel, perceive*; *geliefan*, *to believe*; *gebīedan*, *to join together*; *gieman*, *to heed*; *giernan*, *to desire, yearn for*; *glengan*, *to adorn*; *hālan*, *to heal*; *hāman*, *to marry*; *hienan*, *to humiliate, ill-use*; *hieran*, *to hear*; *hlýdan*, *to make a noise*; *hringan*, *to ring, sound*; *hýdan*, *to hide*; *lādan*, *to lead*; *lāefan*, *to leave*; *lāenan*, *to*

lend ; lærān, to teach ; lengan, to require ; līesan, to set free ; mānan, to moan, complain ; māran, to proclaim ; mēgan, to mix ; nemnan (pret. nemde, pp. genem(n)ed), to name ; niedan, to compel ; rāran, to raise ; rȳman, to make room ; sāgan, to lay low ; sālan, to bind with a rope ; scrȳdan, to clothe ; sengan, to singe ; sprādan, to spread ; sprengan, to burst ; stieran, to steer ; strīenan, to acquire ; swēgan, to make a sound ; tālan, to blame ; tengan, to hasten ; tȳnan, to enclose ; wēdan, to rage ; wēnan, to expect ; wiernan, to refuse ; wrēgan, to accuse. The contracted verbs hēan (pret. hēade, pp. hēad), to heighten, raise ; and similarly rȳn, to roar ; tȳn, to teach ; þēon, to perform, do ; þȳn (also in form þȳwan), to press. cȳþan (pret. cȳþde, later cȳdde), to make known ; and similarly āhȳþan, to destroy, lay waste ; cwīþan, to lament ; lēþan, to hate, abuse ; nēþan, to venture on ; oferswīþan, to overcome ; sēþan, to testify ; wrēþan, to be angry, get angry. fyllan (pret. fylde), to fill ; and similarly āfierran, to remove ; cennan, to bring forth ; cierran, to turn ; clyppan, to embrace ; cyssan (pret. cyste), to kiss ; fiellan, to fell ; mierran, to mar ; pyffan, to puff ; spillan, to destroy ; stillan, to still ; wemman, to defile. ieldan (pret. ielde), to delay, sendan (pret. sende), to send, gyrdan (pret. gyrde), to gird ; and similarly behyldan, to flay ; gewieldan, to overpower ; gyldan, to gild ; onhieldan, to incline ; scildan, to protect ; spildan, to destroy ; wieldan, to control, subdue ; bendan, to bind ; blendan, to blind ; lendan, to land, arrive ; ontendan, to kindle ; pyndan, to shut up, confine ; scendan, to put to shame ; wendan, to turn ; andwyrdan, to answer ; āwierdan, to destroy ; hierdan, to harden ; onbyrdan, to inspire, incite. fæstan (pret. fæste), to make fast ; and similarly ācræftan, to devise, plan ; āfyrtan, to frighten ; āgyltan, to be guilty ; āwēstan, to lay waste ; efstan, to hasten ; ēhtan, to pursue, persecute ; fylstan, to help ; gedæftan, to put in order ; gehlæstan, to load ; gehyrstan,

to equip; *grimettan*, *to roar, rage* (for other examples of verbs in -ettan, see § 657); *hæftan*, *to hold captive*; *hierstan*, *to roast*; *hiertan*, *to hearten, encourage*; *hlystan*, *to listen*; *hyhtan*, *to hope*; *læstan*, *to perform*; *liehtan*, *to give light*; *lystan*, *to please*; *mæstan*, *to feed with mast*; *myntan*, *to intend, think*; *restan*, *to rest*; *rihtan*, *to set right*; *scyrtan*, *to shorten*; *tyhtan*, *to incite, allure*; *þyrstan*, *to thirst*.

§ 531. Like *drenkan* are conjugated *ācwencan*, *to quench*; *ādwæscan*, *to quench*; *āstiepan*, *to bereave*; *bætan*, *to bridle*; *beriepan*, *to despoil*; *bētan*, *to atone for, amend*; *cēpan*, *to keep*; *cīpan*, *to buy*; *cyspan*, *to bind, fetter*; *drīepan*, *to let drop, moisten*; *gewlencan*, *to make proud*; *geswencan*, *to injure*; *grētan*, *to greet*; *hætan*, *to heat*; *hwierfan*, *to convert*; *hwitan*, *to whiten*; *hyspan*, *to mock*; *īecan* (see § 534, Note 2), *to increase*; *liexan*, *to shine*; *mētan*, *to meet*; *nātan*, *to afflict*; *oftyrfan*, *to stone*; *ofþryscan*, *to beat down*; *rāsan*, *to rush*; *rētan*, *to cheer*; *scencan*, *to pour out*; *scierpan*, *to sharpen*; *screncan*, *to cause to tumble*; *sencan*, *to cause to sink*; *spātan*, *to spit*; *swātan*, *to sweat*; *swencan*, *to vex, afflict*; *tāsan*, *to pull, tear*; *tōstencan*, *to scatter*; *yppan*, *to open, manifest*; *wātan*, *to wet*; *wierpan*, *to recover*; *wýscan*, *to wish*.

§ 532. Like *hyngran* are conjugated *bīecnan*, *to make a sign*; *diéglan*, *to conceal*; *forglendran*, *to devour*; *frēfran*, *to comfort*; *symblan*, *to feast*; *timbran*, *to build*; *wrixlan*, *to change, exchange*. *efnan* (pret. *efnde*, later *efnede*, § 528), *to level, perform*; and similarly *bytlan*, *to build*; *eglan*, *to trouble, afflict*; *ræfnan*, *to perform*; *seglan*, *to sail*; *þryzman*, *to suffocate*.

§ 533. *gierest*, *giereþ*, *gierede* from older **gierwis*, **gierwiþ*, **gierwide* with regular loss of w (§ 266). At a later period the verbs of this type mostly generalized the forms with or without w, and often went over into class II

The verbs with a long diphthong or vowel in the stem generally had **w** in all forms of the verb. Like **gierwan** are conjugated **hierwan**, *to despise, ill-treat*; **nierwan**, *to constrain*; **sierwan**, *to contrive, plot*; **smierwan**, *to anoint, smear*. **læwan** (pret. **læwde**), *to betray*; and similarly **forslæwan**, *to delay, be slow*; **getrewan**, *to trust*; **hléowan**, **hliewan**, *to shelter, warm*; **iewan**, *to show, disclose*.

siowan, sēowan (Goth. **siujan**, OHG. **siuwen**) from older ***siuwjan** (cp. § 188), *to sew*, pret. **siowede, seowede** from older ***siwide**; from the pret. was formed a new inf. **si(o)wian** after the analogy of class II, with preterite **siowode, seowode**. **spīowan, spēswan** from ***spiuwjan** older ***spiwwjan** (§ 254), *to spit*, pret. **spiowede, speo-wede** from ***spiwide**, beside **spīode, spēode**, formed direct from the present; from the pret. **spiowede** was formed a new inf. **spi(o)wian** after the analogy of class II. **streowan** (Goth. **straujan**), *to strew*, pret. **streowede** beside **strewede** (Goth. **strawida**), § 77, from which a new inf. **streowian, strewian** was formed after the analogy of class II, pret. **streowode**.

§ 534. A certain number of verbs belonging to class I formed their preterite and past participle already in prim. Germanic without the medial vowel **-i-**, as **bycgan** (Goth. **bugjan**), *to buy*, pret. **bohte** (Goth. **baúhta**), pp. **geboht** (Goth. **baúhts**); **þencan** (Goth. **þagkjan**), *to think*, pret. **þōhte** (Goth. **þāhta**, § 40), pp. **geþōht** (Goth. **þāhts**), whence the absence of i-umlaut in the pret. and past participle of verbs of this type. In addition to a few verbs which had long stems originally, they embrace verbs whose present stems end in **cc, ll** from West Germanic **kj** and **lj** (§ 254). On the interchange between **c** and **h**, see § 240. At a later period the preterite and pp. of verbs with **-ecc.** in the present were re-formed with **e** from the present, as **cweccan, cwehte, gecweht**; and similarly **ræcan, tæcan**, prim. Germanic ***raikjan, *taikjan**, gener-

ally had pret. *rāhte*, *tāhte* with ā from the present, beside the regular forms *rāhte*, *tāhte*. The verbs with ll in the present often formed the pret. and pp. on analogy with the verbs of sub-division (*a*) especially in late OE., as *dwelede*, -ode, beside older *dwealde*. Beside *sellan* there also occurs *siellan* (later *syllan*) from **sealljan* with ea borrowed from the pret. and pp. in prehistoric OE. *bringan*, *to bring*, is the strong form (cp. § 498), the regular weak form *brengan* is rare in OE.

<i>bycgan, to buy</i>	<i>bohte</i>	<i>geboht</i>
<i>cweccan, to shake</i>	<i>cweahte</i>	<i>gecweaht</i>
<i>dreccan, to afflict</i>	<i>dreahte</i>	<i>gedreaht</i>
<i>leccan, to moisten</i>	<i>leahte</i>	<i>geleaht</i>
<i>reccan, to narrate</i>	<i>reahte</i>	<i>gereah</i>
<i>streccan, to stretch</i>	<i>streahte</i>	<i>gestreaht</i>
<i>þeccan, to cover</i>	<i>þeahte</i>	<i>geþeaht</i>
<i>weccan, to awake</i>	<i>weahte</i>	<i>geweaht</i>
<i>cwellan, to kill</i>	<i>cwealde</i>	<i>gecweald</i>
<i>dwellan, to hinder</i>	<i>dwealde</i>	<i>gedweald</i>
<i>sellan, to sell</i>	<i>sealde</i>	<i>geseald</i>
<i>stellan, to place</i>	<i>stealde</i>	<i>gesteald</i>
<i>tellan, to count</i>	<i>tealde</i>	<i>geteald</i>
<i>rācan, to reach</i>	<i>rāhte, rāhte</i>	<i>gerāht</i>
<i>tācan, to teach</i>	<i>tāhte, tāhte</i>	<i>getāht, getāht</i>
<i>sēcan, to seek</i>	<i>sōhte</i>	<i>gesōht</i>
<i>bringan, to bring</i>	<i>brōhte</i>	<i>gebrōht</i>
<i>þencan, to think</i>	<i>þōhte</i>	<i>geþōht</i>
<i>þyncan, to seem</i>	<i>þūhte</i>	<i>geþūht</i>
<i>wyrcan, to work</i>	<i>worhte</i>	<i>geworht</i>

NOTE.—1. The presents *reccan* for **rēcan* (pret. *rōhte*), *to care for, reck*; and *læccan* for **lācan* (pret. *lāhte*, pp. *gelāht*), *to seize*, are difficult to account for.

2. Especially in late OE. verbs with medial c, cc often formed their pret. and pp. in -hte, -ht after the analogy of the above type of verbs, but with the retention of i-umlaut, as *bepācan*, *tc*

deceive, *bepāhte*, *bepāht*, beside older *bepācte*, *bepāct*; and similarly *gewācan*, *to weaken*; *īecan*, *to increase*; *nēalācan*, *to approach* (for further examples of verbs with *-lācan*, see § 658); *ōleccan*, *to flatter*; *sȳcan*, *to suckle*; *þryccan*, *to press, crush*; *wleccan*, *to warm*.

CLASS II.

§ 535. This class of verbs is denominative and originally belonged partly to the athematic and partly to the thematic conjugation (§ 472). The first pers. singular of the former ended in *-āmi* and of the latter in *-ājō*. The *ā* became *ō* in the prim. Germanic period (§ 23). A large number of the verbs which originally belonged to class III went over into this class in prehistoric OE. On the verbs of class I which went over into this class, see §§ 525–6, 533.

The full conjugation of *sealfian*, *to anoint*, will serve as a model for the verbs of this class.

Present.

	Indic.	Subj.	Imper.
Sing.	1. sealfie	sealfie	
	2. sealfas(t)	„	sealfa
	3. sealfap	„	
Plur.	sealfiab	sealfien	sealfiab

Infinitive.

sealfian

Participle.

sealfiende

Preterite.

Sing.	1. sealfode	sealfode
	2. sealfodes(t)	„
	3. sealfode	„
Plur.	sealfodon	sealfoden

Participle.

gesealfod

The corresponding prim. Germanic forms of the pres. indicative were : *salbōjō, *salbōsi (Goth. salbōs), *salbōpi (Goth. salbōþ), pl. *salbōjanþi. In OE. -ōj- regularly became -i- (§ 273) which not being original did not cause i-umlaut in the stem-syllable. The -i- was often written -ig-, also -ige- before guttural vowels, as sealfige, sealfigan, sealfigean, beside sealfie, sealfian, see § 273. On the ending -e in the first pers. sing. of the present, see § 476. The ending -a in the imperative second pers. sing. was from sealfas(t); a form corresponding to Goth. salbō would have become in OE. *sealf from older *sealþu (§ 215). Inf. sealfian is from prim. Germanic *salbōjanan.

The corresponding prim. Germanic forms of the pret. indicative were *salbōdōn (Goth. salbōda), *salbōdāes (Goth. salbōdēs), *salbōdāð(b) (Goth. salbōda), pl. *salbōdūn(b). The medial -ō- was regularly shortened to -u- in prehistoric OE. (§ 218) and then later became -o-, -a-, the former of which is usual in WS. and the latter in Anglian and Ken. On -e- beside -o-, -a-, see § 222. And similarly in the past participle WS. -od, Anglian and Ken. -ad, prim. Germanic -ōðaz.

§ 536. Like sealfian are conjugated a large number of verbs, as ācealdian, *to become cold*; ārian, *to honour*; āscian, *to ask*; āswefecian, *to eradicate*; bedecian, *to beg*; behōfian, *to have need of*; bodian, *to announce*; cēapian, *to buy*; ceorian, *to complain*; costian, *to try, prove*; cun-nian, *to try, test*; dysigian, *to be foolish*; dwolian, *to err*; eahtian, *to esteem, consider*; eardian, *to dwell, inhabit*; earnian, *to earn*; endian, *to end*; fæg(e)nian, *to rejoice*; fæstnian, *to fasten*; fandian, *to try, search out*; folgian, *to follow*; fullian, *to fulfil*; fundian, *to strive after*; gearcian, *to prepare*; gearwian (§ 533), *to prepare*; gedafenian, *to beseeem*; gemīdlian, *to bridle, restrain*; gemyndgian, *to remember*; geōmrian, *to be sad, lament*; gestrangian, *to*

make strong ; grāpian, to grope, feel ; hafenian, to hold ; hālgian, to hallow ; hangian, to hang ; hatian, to hate ; hef(i)-gian, to make heavy ; hergian (cp. § 525), to harry ; hīgian, to hasten ; hnappian, to doze ; hopian, to hope ; hwearfian, to wander ; ieldcian, to delay ; läcnian, to heal ; langian, to long for ; laþian, to invite ; lēanian, to reward ; lēasian, to tell lies ; lician, to please ; lōcian, to look ; lofian, to praise ; losian, to lose ; lufian, to love ; macian, to make ; manian, to exhort ; meldian, to announce ; met(e)gian, to measure ; offrian, to offer ; op(e)nian, to open ; rēafian, to plunder ; samnian, to collect, gather ; sārgian, to cause pain ; sārian, to grieve, be sad ; scamian, to be ashamed ; scēawian, to look ; scyld(i)gian, to sin ; sīpian, to travel ; sorgian, to sorrow, grieve ; sparian, to spare ; syngian, to sin ; tiohhian, teohhian, to think, consider ; þaccian, to stroke ; þancian, to thank ; þolian, to suffer ; þrōwian, to suffer ; wacian, to be awake ; wandrian, to wander ; war(e)nian, to beware, take heed ; warian, to beware ; wealwian, to roll, wallow ; welegian, to enrich ; weorþian, to honour ; wēr-gian, to grow weary ; wilnian, to desire ; wincian, to wink ; wisian, to guide ; witgian, to prophesy ; wītnian, to punish, torment ; wuldrian, to glorify ; wundian, to wound ; wundrian, to wonder ; wunian, to dwell. bletsian, to bless ; bliþsian, blissian, to rejoice ; clānsian, to cleanse ; efesian, to shear ; eg(e)sian, to frighten, terrify ; gitsian, to covet ; grimsian, to rage ; hrēowsian, to repent of, rue ; iersian, to be angry ; mārsian, to make famous ; miltsian, to have mercy ; ricsian, rīxian, to rule, govern ; unrōtsian, to be sad ; untrēowsian, to defraud, deceive, see § 659.

On the second and third pers. sing. pres. indic., imperative sing., and pret. indicative of verbs like *bifian*, to tremble ; *clifian*, to adhere, cleave ; *clipian*, to call ; *ginian*, to yawn, gape ; *hlinian*, to lean, recline ; *stician*, to prick, stab ; *tilian*, to strive after, labour, see §§ 101-2.

§ 537. *twēogan*, Anglian *twīogan*, from **twixōjan*

(§§ 98, 139), *to doubt*; pres. indic. *twēoge*, *twēost*, *twēoþ*; pres. part. *twēonde* (poetical) beside *twēogende*; pret. indic. *twēode*, Anglian *twiode*, from **twiXōdōn*; pp. *twēod*. And similarly in WS. the following verbs which originally belonged to class III : *fēog(e)an*, *to hate*; *frēog(e)an*, *to love, make free*; *smēag(e)an*, *to ponder, consider*; *þrēag(e)an*, *to reprove, rebuke*.

CLASS III.

§ 538. Most of the verbs belonging to this class were originally primary verbs like Lat. *habē-re*, OHG. *habē-n*, *to have*, and probably embraced two types of verbs: (1) those which had *-ēj-*, and (2) those which simply had *-j-* in the present. In OE. as in the other Germanic languages the two types became mixed, which gave rise to many new formations. The *-ēj-* like *-ōj-* (§ 273) in class II regularly became *-i-* in OE., which is the reason why nearly all the verbs of class III went over into class II in the prehistoric period of the language, cp. *hatian*, Goth. *hatan*, OHG. *hazzēn*, prim. Germanic **xatējanan*, *to hate*. The preterite and past participle were formed without a medial vowel. The chief verbs are: *habban*, *to have*; *libban*, *to live*; *secgan*, *to say*; and *hycgan*, *to think*.

Present.

Indicative.

Sing.	1. hæbbe	libbe	secge	hycge
	2. { hafas(t)	lioſas(t)	{ sagas(t)	{ hogas(t)
	hæfst		sægst	hyg(e)st
	3. { hafaþ	lioſaþ	{ sagaþ	{ hogaþ
	hæfþ		sægþ	hyg(e)þ
Plur.	habbaþ	libbaþ	secg(e)aþ	hycg(e)aþ

Subjunctive.

Sing.	hæbbe	libbe	secge	hycge
Plur.	hæbben	libben	secgen	hycgen

Imperative.

Sing.	2. hafa	lioſa	saga, sæge	hoga, hyge
Plur.	2. habbaþ	libbaþ	secg(e)aþ	hycg(e)aþ

Infinitive.

habban	libban	secg(e)an	hycg(e)an
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Participle.

hæbbende	libbende	secgende	hycgende
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Preterite.

Indicative.

Sing.	1. hæfde	lifde	sægde	hogde
	2. hæfdes(t)	lifdes(t)	sægdes(t)	hogdes(t)
	3. hæfde	lifde	sægde	hogde
Plur.	hæfdon	lifdon	sægdon	hogdon

Subjunctive.

Sing.	hæfde	lifde	sægde	hogde
Plur.	hæfden	lifden	sægden	hogden

Participle.

gehæfd	gelifd	gesægd	gehogod
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The endings *-as(t)*, *-aþ* of the second and third pers. sing. pres. indicative, and *-a* of the imperative sing., were from verbs of class II; the endings corresponding to Goth. *-áis*, *-áiþ*, *-ái* would have become *-es(t)*, *-eþ*, *-e* in O.E. The regular form of *hæbbe* would be **hebbe* (OS. *hebbiū*) from West Germanic **xabbjō*, but the *a* of the second and third pers. sing. was extended to the first and then *a* became *æ* by i-umlaut, cp. § 55, Note 2. On the *æ* beside *a* in the second and third pers. singular, see §§ 54, 57. *hafas(t)*, *hafaþ* are rare in pure WS., the usual forms are *hæfst*, *hæfþ*; and similarly with *sægst*, *sægþ*; *hyg(e)st*, *hyg(e)þ*. *habbaþ*, *habban* (West Germanic **xabbjanþi*, **xabbja*).

nan, OS. *hebbiad, hebbian*) had the a in the stem-syllable from *hafas(t), hafap*. On forms like *næbbe* from *ne hæbbe*, see § 325, Note.

libbe (OS. *libbiu*), *libban* (OS. *libbian*), from West Germanic **libbjō, libbjanan*. Beside *libban* there was also *lifian*, common in Anglian and Ken., which was inflected like *sealfian* (§ 535) in the present. On the io in *lioſas(t)* and *lioſap*, see § 102.

secge (OS. *seggiu*), *secg(e)an* (OS. *seggian*), from W es Germanic **saggjō, saggjanan*. In the present the e as in *secge, secg(e)an* was often extended to forms which regularly had æ, and vice versa. In late WS. the e was extended to all forms of the present. On forms like pret. *säde* beside *sægde*, see § 54, Note 2.

On the y in *hycg(e)an* beside the o in *hogde*, see § 43. In the pret. this verb was also inflected like class II, *hogode*, &c.; cp. also the past participle *gehogod* for **gehogd*.

NOTE.—Traces of the old inflexion of verbs which originally belonged to class III are seen in such forms as *býa* (Nth.), *to dwell*, *fylg(e)an*, *to follow*, *onscynian* (Anglian), *to shun*, *wæccende*, *being awake*, beside *būan*, *folgian*, *onscunian*, *waciende*; *hettend*, *enemy*, beside *hatian*, *to hate*; pret. *plægde*, *trūde*, beside *plagode*, *he played*, *trūwian*, *to trust*.

C. MINOR GROUPS.

A. PRETERITE-PRESENTS.

§ 539. These verbs were originally unreduplicated perfects, which acquired a present meaning like Gr. οἶδα, Latin *nōvī, I know*. In prim. Germanic a new weak preterite, an infinitive, a pres. participle, and in some verbs a strong past participle, were formed. They are inflected in the present like the preterite of strong verbs, except that the second pers. singular has the same stem-

vowel as the first and third persons, and has preserved the old ending -t (§ 481). The following verbs, many of which are defective, belong to this class :—

§ 540.

I. Ablaut-Series.

wāt, *I know, he knows*, 2. sing. wāst (§ 240), pl. witon beside wiotun, wietun (§ 101), wuton (§ 103); subj. wite; imperative sing. wite, pl. witaþ with -aþ from the pres. indic. 3. pers. pl. of other verbs (§ 476); inf. witan beside wiotan, wietan (§ 102); pres. part. witende; pret. wisse, wiste (§ 240); pp. gewiten; participial adj. gewiss, certain. On forms like nāt beside ne wāt, see § 267.

§ 541.

II. Ablaut-Series.

dēag (Anglian dēg) beside later dēah (§ 323), *I avail, he avails*, pl. dugon; subj. dyge beside the more common form duge (§ 482); inf. dugan, pres. part. dugende.

§ 542.

III. Ablaut-Series.

an(n), on(n), *I grant*, pl. unnon; subj. unne; imperative unne; inf. unnan; pret. ūþe (§ 113); pp. geunnen.

can(n), con(n), *I know, can*, 2. sing. canst, const with -st from forms like dearst, pl. cunnon; subj. cunne; inf. cunnan; pret. cūþe (Goth. kunþa); pp. -cunnen; participial adj. cūþ (Goth. kunþs), *known*.

þearf, *I need*, 2. sing. þearft, pl. þurfon; subj. þyrfe beside the more common form þurfe (§ 482); inf. þurfan; pres. part. pearfende, *needy*; pret. þorfte.

dear(r) (Goth. ga-dars), *I dare*, with rr from the plural, 2. sing. dearst, pl. durron (Goth. ga-daúrsum); subj. dyrre beside the more common form durre (§ 482); pret. dorste (Goth. ga-daúrsta).

§ 543. IV. Ablaut-Series.

sceal, *I shall, owe*, 2. sing. *scealt*, pl. *sculon* beside *sceolon* (§ 116); subj. *scyle*, later *scule*, *sceole*; inf. *sculan*, *sceolan*; pret. *sceolde* (§ 110).

man, *mon*, *I think*, 2. sing. *manst*, *monst* with *-st* from forms like *dearst*, pl. *munon*; subj. *myne* beside the more common form *mune* (§ 482); imperative *-mun* beside *-myne*, *-mune*; inf. *munan*; pres. part. *munende*; pret. *munde* (Goth. *munda*); pp. *gemunen*.

§ 544. V. Ablaut-Series.

mæg, *I, he can*, 2. sing. *meaht* later *miht*, pl. *magon*; subj. *mæge*, pl. *mægen*; inf. *magan*; pres. part. *magende*; pret. *meahte*, *mehte* (§ 68, Note 2), later *mihte*.

be-neah (Goth. *bi-nah*), *ge-neah* (Goth. *ga-nah*), *it suffices*, pl. *-nugon*; subj. *-nuge*; pret. *nohte*.

§ 545. VI. Ablaut-Series.

mōt, *I, he may*, 2. sing. *mōst* (§ 240), pl. *mōton*; subj. *mōte*; pret. *mōste* (§ 240).

§ 546. The following verb probably belonged originally to the seventh class of strong verbs (§ 512): *āg* later *āh* (§ 323), *I have*, 2. sing. *āhst* with *-st* from forms like *dearst*, pl. *āgon*; subj. *āge*; imperative *āge*; inf. *āgan*; pret. *āhte*; pp. *āgen*, *āegen* (§ 442), *own*.

B. VERBS IN *-mi*.

§ 547. The first pers. sing. pres. indicative of the Indo-Germanic verb ended either in *-ō* or *-mi* (cp. Greek verbs in *-ω* and *-μι*, like *φέρω*, *I bear*, *τίθημι*, *I place*). See § 472. To the verbs in *-ō* belong all the regular Germanic verbs; of the verbs in *-mi* only scanty remains have been preserved; they are distinguished by the fact that the first

pers. sing. pres. indicative ended in **.m.** Here belong the following OE. verbs :—

§ 548. 1. The Substantive Verb.

The full conjugation of this verb is made up out of several distinct roots, viz. **es-**; **er-** (perfect stem-form **or-**) ; **bheu-** (weak grade form **bhw-**) ; and **wes-**. From **es-** and **or-** were formed a pres. indicative and subjunctive ; from **bhw-** a pres. indicative (also with future meaning), pres. subjunctive, imperative, infinitive, and present participle ; and from **wes-** an infinitive, present participle, imperative, and a pret. indicative and subjunctive.

Present.

Indicative.

	WS.	Anglian.	WS.	Anglian.
Sing.	1. eom	eam, am	bīo, bēo	bīom
	2. eart	earþ, arþ	bist	bis(t)
	3. is	is	bip	bip
Plur.	{sint sindon, -un	{sint, sind sindon, -un earon, aron, -un	bīoþ, bēoþ	{bīoþ bi(o)þon, -un

Subjunctive.

Sing.	sīe, sī	sīe	bīo, bēo
Plur.	sīen, sīn	sīen	bīon, bēon

Imperative.

Sing.	bīo, bēo	wes
Plur.	bīoþ, bēoþ	wesaþ

Infinitive.

bīon, bēon	wesan
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Participle.

bīonde, bēonde	wesende
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Preterite.

Indic. wæs, wāre, wæs, pl. wāron (§ 505)

Subj. wāre, pl. wāren

Pres. indicative: eom was the unaccented form of *ēom with ēo from bēo (cp. the opposite process in Anglian bīom); the regular form would have been *im = Goth. im; eart, earþ, arþ, and pl. earon, aron are old perfects from the root er-, perfect stem-form or-, prim. Germanic ar-, of which nothing further is known; on the -þ in earþ, arþ, see § 481; is with loss of -t from older *ist = Goth. ist, Lat. est; sind from prim. Germanic *sindī = Indg. *senti (§ 472); sint was the unaccented form of sind; sindon, .un, with the ending of the pret. pl. added on (§ 481); beside sint, sindon there also occur in WS. sient, siendon. bīo later bēo (cp. § 104), from *biju (cp. § 138), Indg. *bhwījō, Lat. fiō; Anglian bīom with m from eom; bist from older bis, Indg. *bhwīsi, Lat. fīs; biþ from older *biji, Indg. *bhwīti, Lat. fit; Anglian bīþon with u-umlaut (§ 101) was a new formation from biþ; bīþ from *bijanþi.

Pres. subjunctive: sie, sien later sī (OS. OHG. sī), sin (OS. OHG. sīn), beside sīo, sēo with īo, īo from bīo, bēo.

§ 549.

2. The Verb dōn, *to do*.*Present.*

Indic.	Subj.	Imper.
Sing. 1. dō	dō	
2. dēst	"	dō
3. dēþ	"	
Plur. dōþ	dōn	dōþ

Infinitive dōn

Participle dōnde

Preterite.

	Indic.	Subj.
Sing.	1. dyde	dyde
	2. dydes(t)	"
	3. dyde	"
Plur.	dydon	dyden

Participle *gedōn*

Anglian has the older form *dōm* for the first pers. singular; *dēst*, Nth. *dēs(t)*; *dēþ*, Nth. *dēþ*, *dēs*, from **dō-is*, **dō-ip* (§ 47); *dōþ* from **dō-anþi*; Anglian often has longer forms in the present, as imper. *dōa*, *dōaþ*, inf. *dōa(n)*. The *y* from older *u* in the pret. indic. and subj. is of obscure origin; in poetry there occurs the real old pret. pl. indic. *dædon*, corresponding to OS. *dādun*, OHG. *tātun*, Goth. *·dēdun* which has only been preserved in the pret. of weak verbs (§ 520). Pret. subj. *dyde*, *dyden* from **dūdī-*, **dūdīn* (§ 482); beside *dyde* there also occurs in poetry *dæde*, corresponding to OS. *dādi*, OHG. *tāti*, and Goth. *·dēdi*. Beside the pp. *-dōn* there also occurs in poetry *-dēn*, Nth. *-dēn* (§ 442).

§ 550. 3. The Verb *gān*, *to go*.*Present.*

	Indic.	Subj.	Imper.
Sing.	1. <i>gā</i>	<i>gā</i>	
	2. <i>gāest</i>	"	<i>gā</i>
	3. <i>gāþ</i>	"	
Plur.	<i>gāþ</i>	<i>gān</i>	<i>gāþ</i>

Infinitive *gān*. Past participle *gegān*.

gāest, *gāþ*, from older **gā-is*, **gā-ip* (§ 47). The pret. indic. and subjunctive were supplied by *ēode* (§ 275) which was inflected like the pret. of *nerian* (§ 524).

§ 551. 4. The Verb *willan*, *will*.

The present tense of this verb was originally an optative (subjunctive) form of a verb in *-mi*, which already in prim. Germanic came to be used indicatively. To this was formed in OE. a new infinitive, present participle, and weak preterite.

Present.

	Indic.	Subj.	Infinitive
Sing.	1. <i>wille</i>	<i>wille, wile</i>	<i>willan</i>
	2. <i>wilt</i>	"	
	3. <i>wile, wille</i>	"	Participle <i>willende</i>
Plur.	<i>willap</i>	<i>willen</i>	

The pret. indic. and subjunctive *wolde* was inflected like the pret. of *nerian* (§ 524). *wilt* was a new formation with *-t* from the preterite-present verbs, cp. OHG. *wili*, Goth. *wileis*, Lat. *velis*; *wile*, indic. and subj. = Goth. OHG. *wili*, Lat. *velit*; *willap* was a new formation with the ordinary ending of the pres. indic. (§ 478), the old form was preserved in Goth. *wilein-a* = Lat. *velint*. The various forms of this verb often underwent contraction with the negative particle *ne*, as *nille*, *nylle*, *nelle* (especially in late WS.), pret. *nolde*.

CHAPTER XV

ADVERBS, PREPOSITIONS, AND CONJUNCTIONS

I. ADVERBS.

§ 552. We shall here chiefly deal with the formation of adverbs from adjectives, and with the inflected forms of nouns and adjectives used adverbially.

§ 553. The *-e*, generally used to form adverbs from adjectives, is originally a locative ending and is identical

with the -e (= prim. Germanic -ai, § 217) in the instrumental case of adjectives (§ 424). Examples are: dēop: dēope, *deeply*; nearu, -o (cp. § 435): nearwe, *narrowly, closely*; yfel: yf(e)le, *wickedly*; and similarly bit(e)re, *bitterly*; cāfe, *quickly, boldly*; cūþe, *clearly*; earge, *badly*; earmē, *wretchedly*; gearwe, *completely*; georne, *eagerly*; grame, *angrily*; hāte, *hotly*; hēane, *ignominiously*; hearde, *fiercely*; hlūde, *loudly*; holde, *graciously, loyally*; late, *slowly*; micle, *much*; rihte, *rightly*; scearpe, *sharply*; singale, *always, continually*; smicere, *elegantly*; snūde, *quickly*; sōþe, *truly*; strange, *violently*; sweotole, *clearly, evidently*; swīþe, *exceedingly, very*; syndrige, *separately*; þearle, *severely*; ungemete, *excessively*; wide, *widely*; wrāþe, *angrily*.

When the adjective ends in -e (§ 434) the adverb and adjective are alike in form, as bliþe, *joyful*: bliþe, *joyfully*; and similarly brēme, *famously, gloriously*; clāne, *fully, entirely*; ēce, *eternally*; fācne, *deceitfully*; frēcne, *dangerously, fiercely*; gedēfe, *filthy*; gehende, *at hand, near*; milde, *mercifully*; myrge, *merrily*; swegle, *clearly, brightly*; þicce, *thickly*. A few adverbs, the corresponding adjectives of which did not originally belong to the ja- or i-declension, do not have umlaut in the stem-syllable, as ange, *anxiously*, smōþe, *smoothly*, sōfte, *gently, softly*, swōte, *sweetly*, beside the adjectives enge, smēþe, sēfte, swēte.

In adverbs like cræftlīce, *skilfully*; dollīce, *foolishly*; frēondlīce, *kindly*; gelīce, *as, similarly*; lofflīce, *gloriously*; hetelīce, *violently*, which were regularly formed from adjectives ending in -lic (see § 634), the -līce came to be regarded as an adverbial ending, and was then used in forming adverbs from adjectives which did not end in -lic, as eornostlīce, *earnestly*; holdlīce, *graciously*; hwætlīce, *quickly*; lætlīce, *slowly*; spēdlīce, *prosperously*; stearclīce, *vigorously*, &c.

§ 554. The adverbial ending in the other Germanic languages, as Goth. -ō, OS. OHG. -o, goes back to the Indg. ablative ending ·ōd which regularly became ·a in OE. This ·a was preserved in a few adverbs ending in -inga (= Goth. -iggō), -unga (= OS. ungo), -linga, -lunga (cp. §§ 607, 615), as dearnunga, -inga, *secretly*; eallunga, -inga, *entirely*; and similarly ēawunga, *openly, publicly*; edniwunga, *anew*; færunga, *quickly, suddenly*; gegnunga, *straight forwards*; hólunga, *in vain, without cause*; sim(b)lunga, *always, continually*; unwēnunga (Goth. unwēniggō), *unexpectedly*; wēnunga, *perhaps, by chance*; ierringa, *angrily*; nēadinga, nēedinga, *by force, against one's will*; orsceattinga, *gratuitously*; stierninga, *sternly*. grundlunga, -linga, *to the ground, completely*; and similarly midlunga, *moderately*; nēadlunga, *by force, against one's will*.

§ 555. The comparative and superlative degrees of the adverbs in -e generally ended in -or (prim. Germanic -ōz, § 443), and -ost (prim. Germanic -ōst-, § 444), as earme, *wretchedly*, earmor, earmost; hearde, *fiercely*, heardor, heardost; holdlice, *graciously*, holdlicor, holdlicost; strange, *violently*, strangor, strangost; but seldan, *seldom*, seld(n)or, seldost.

§ 556. A certain number of adverbs had originally -iz (Goth. -is, -s) in the comparative and -ist (Goth. -ist, -st), rarely -ōst, in the superlative (cp. §§ 443-4), as ēaþe, *easily*, ieþ from *auþiz, ēaþost; feorr, *far*, fierr from *ferriz, fierrest; lange, *long*, leng from *langiz, lengest; sōfte, *softly*, sēft from *samftiz; tulge, *strongly, firmly*, tylg from *tulgiz, tylgest; ær from *airiz (Goth. áiris), *earlier, formerly*; sīþ from *sīþiz (Goth. þana-seiþs, *further, more*), later. The following form their comparative and superlative from a different word than the positive:—lýt, lýtle, *little*, lās from *laisiz, lāst; micle, *much*, mā (Goth. māis, Anglian mā), māest; wel, *well*, comp. bet

from *batiz, with loss of -e after the analogy of comparatives with long stems, beside sēl from *sōliz, superl. betst, sēlest; yf(e)le, *badly, wretchedly*, wiers, wyrs, from *wirsiz (Goth. waírs, OHG. wirs), wierrest, wyrrest, wyrst.

§ 557. A large number of OE. adverbs consist of the various cases of nouns and adjectives used adverbially, as acc. sing. ealne weg, ealneg, *always*; āwiht, āwuht, *at all, by any means*; bæcling, *back, behind*. eal māest, *almost*; eall tela, *quite well*; ēast norþ, *north-east*; ēaþ, *easily*; fela, feola, *very much*; full, *perfectly, very*; fyrm, *formerly*; geador, *together, jointly*; gefyrm, *once, long ago, formerly*; genōg, *enough, sufficiently*; hēah, *high*; lȳthwōn, *little*; māest, *mostly*; samen, *together*; sīþ, *late*; sundor, *asunder, apart*; tela, teola, *well, befittingly*; ungefyrn, *not long ago*; untela, *amiss*; west, *westward*; west lang, *extending westwards*. Compounds of -weard, as forweard, continually, *always*; hindanweard, *hindwards, at the end*; norþweard, *northward*; sūþweard, *southward*; ūpweard, *upwards*; tōweard, *towards*, see § 637.

Gen. sing., as ānstreces, *continuously*; dæges, *daily, by day*; gewealdes, *willingly, intentionally*; hū gēares, *at what time of year*; hū gerādes, *how*; idæges, *on the same day*; innanbordes, *at home*; īsīþes, *at that time*; orcēapes, *without payment*; orþances, *heedlessly*; samtinges, *immediately, forthwith*; selfwilles, *voluntarily*; sundorlīepes, *separately*; sunganges, *moving with the sun*; þances, *gladly, voluntarily*; ungemetes, *excessively, immeasurably*; ungewealdes, *involuntarily*; unþances, *unwillingly*; willes, *willingly*; the -es was sometimes extended to fem. nouns, as endebyrdes, *in an orderly manner*; niedes, *of necessity, needs*; nihtes, *at night, by night*. āghwāes, *altogether, in every way*; dæglanges, *during a day*; elles, *otherwise, else*; ealles, *entirely, wholly*; endemes, *equally, in like manner*; gehwæþeres, *on all sides*; nealles, *not at*

all, by no means; nihtlanges, all night long; simbles, ever, always; singales, always, ever; sōþes, truly, verily; sumes, somewhat, to some extent; þæs, after; þwēores, athwart, transversely; ungewisses, unconsciously; hām-weardes, homewards; norþweardes, northwards; nīper-weardes, downwards; tōweardes, towards. A preposition was sometimes prefixed to the genitive, as *in-stæpes, instantly, at once; tō-æfenes, till evening; tō-emnes, alongside, beside; tō-gēanes, towards, against; tō-gefites, in emulation; tō-gifes, freely, gratis; tō-middles, amidst, among.*

Gen. pl.; as *ænge þinga, anyhow, in any way; gēara, of yore, formerly; hū meta, how, in what way; hū nyta, wherefore; nānge, nānge þinga, not at all; ungēara, not long ago, recently.*

Dat. and instrumental sing., as *bearhtme, instantly; elne, strongly, vigorously; fācne, exceedingly; hlūdswēge, loudly; niēde, of need, necessarily; nēode, zealously, diligently; nīwan stefne, anew, again; recene, instantly, at once; torne, grievously; wihte, at all. ealle, entirely; hēo-dæg, to-day; hwēne, somewhat. dæg-hwām, daily; furþum, even, indeed; gegnum, forwards, straight on; lēofwendum, ardently; wrāþum, fiercely.*

Dat. pl., as *dæg-tidum, by day; fir(e)num, excessively, very; gēardagum, formerly, in days of old; geþyldum, patiently; hwil-tidum, at times, sometimes; hwilum, sometimes; of(e)stum, speedily, hastily; searwum, skilfully; snyttrum, cunningly, wisely; spēdum, speedily; stundum, from time to time; tidum, at times, occasionally; þingum, powerfully, violently, purposely; þrymmum, powerfully; ungemetum, excessively; unsnyttrum, foolishly; unsynnum, guiltlessly; unwearnum, irresistibly; unwillingum, unwillingly; wundrum, wonderfully; wynnum, joyfully, pleasantly; compounds with -mālum, as byrþenmālum, by loads; dālmālum, piecemeal; dropmālum, drop by*

drop; *flitmālum*, *contentiously*; *floccmālum*, *in troops*; *fōtmālum*, *step by step*; *hēapmālum*, *in troops*; *hidmālum*, *by hides*; *limmālum*, *limb by limb*; *nammālum*, *name by name*; *snādmālum*, *bit by bit*; *stundmālum*, *gradually*; *styccemālum*, *piecemeal*; *sundormālum*, *singly*; *þrāgmālum*, *from time to time*; *þrēatmālum*, *in crowds*; *wornmālum*, *in troops*.

By nouns, &c. in conjunction with prepositions, as *ætforan*, *beforehand*; *ætgædere*, *together*; *æthindan*, *behind*; *æt-hwōn*, *almost*; *æt-nīehstan*, *at last*; *æt-rihte*, *nearly, almost*; *ætsamne*, *together*; *be ungewyrhtum*, *undeservedly*; *for hwon*, *wherefore*; *in-stæpe*, *forthwith*; *in-stede*, *at once*; *ofdūne*, *down*; *onbæc*, *backwards*; *onbæcling*, *behind*; *onbūtan*, *about*; *onefn*, *close by*; *onforan*, *before, afore*; *on scipwīsan*, *like a ship*; *onsundrum*, *singly, separately*; *onweg*, *away*; *tō-dæg(e)*, *to-day*; *tō-ēacen*, *besides*; *tō hwon*, *wherefore*; *tō-morgen*, *to-morrow*; *tōsamne*, *together*; *tō-sōþan*, *in truth, in sooth*; *tō wissum*, *with certainty*; *underbæc*, *backwards*; *underneoþan*, *underneath*; *wiþæftan*, *behind*; *wiþforan*, *before*; *wiþinnan*, *within*; *wiþneoþan*, *beneath*; *wiþūtan*, *outside of, without*.

§ 558. The following are the chief adverbs of place:—

<i>Rest.</i>	<i>Motion towards.</i>	<i>Motion from.</i>
<i>feorr(an), far, afar</i>	<i>feorr</i>	<i>feorran</i>
<i>foran, fore, before</i>	<i>forþ</i>	<i>foran</i>
<i>hēr, here</i>	<i>hider</i>	<i>hionan</i>
<i>hindan, behind</i>	<i>hinder</i>	<i>hindan</i>
<i>hwār, where</i>	<i>hwider</i>	<i>hwanon</i>
<i>inne, innan, within</i>	<i>in(n)</i>	<i>innan</i>
<i>nēah, near</i>	<i>nēar</i>	<i>nēan</i>
<i>nioþan, beneath</i>	<i>niþer</i>	<i>nioþan</i>
<i>þær, there</i>	<i>þider</i>	<i>þanan, þonan</i>
<i>uppe, up, above</i>	<i>up(p)</i>	<i>uppan</i>
<i>ūte, ūtan, outside</i>	<i>ūt</i>	<i>ūtan</i>

sūþ, *southwards*, sūþan, *from the south*; and similarly ēast, ēastan; norþ, norþan; west, westan; æftan, *from behind*; ufan, *from above*; ûtane, *from without*; widan, *from far*. æghwær, æghwider, gehwær, *everywhere, in all directions*; æghwanon, *from all parts*; āhwær, āwer, ōwer, *anywhere*; āhwanon, *from anywhere*; nāhwær, nāwer, nōwer, *nowhere*; welhwær, welgehwær, gewelhwær, *nearly everywhere*; hider-geond, *thither*; hidres þidres, *hither and thither*.

§ 559.

2. PREPOSITIONS.

(1) With the accusative: geond, *throughout, during*; geondan, *beyond*; underneójan, *underneath, below*; wiþ-geondan, *beyond*; ymb, *around, about, at*; ymbütan, *around, about*; oþ (more rarely dat.), *to, up to, as far as, until*; þurh (more rarely dat. or gen.), *through, during*.

(2) With the genitive: andlang, andlanges, *alongside*.

(3) With the dative: æfter, *behind, after, along, during, through, according to, in consequence of*; ær, *before*; ætforan, *before, in the presence of*; bī (be), also with instr., *by, along, in*; bæftan, *behind*; beheonian, *on this side of*; beneójan, *beneath, below*; binnan, *within, in, into*; ēac, *in addition to, besides*; fram (from), also with instr., *from, by*; gehende, *near*; mid, also with instr., *together with, among*; nēah (also comp. nēar, superl. nīehst), *near*; of, *from, away from, out of*; ongemang, onmang, *among*; oninnan, *in, within, into, among*; onufan, *upon*; samod, *together with, at (of time)*; til, *to*; tō-emnes, *alongside, on a level with*; tōforan, *before, in front of*; tōmiddes, *in the midst of*; wiþæftan, *behind*; wiþforan, *before*; wiþütan, *outside, without, except*. The following also sometimes govern the acc.: æt, at, *by, in, on, upon*; beforan, *before, in the presence of*; būtan, *outside, without, free from*; fore, *before, in the sight of*; tō (also occasionally gen. and instr.), *to, into, at, by*; wiþinnan, *within*.

(4) With the accusative and dative : *ābūtan, onbūtan, around, about (of time)*; *begeondan, beyond; behindan, behind; betwēonan, betwēonum, between, among; betweox, betweoh, bet(w)uh, betwih, betwix, between, among; bufan, above, away from; for (also instr.), before, in the sight of, during, for, on account of, instead of; gemang, among, into the midst of; in, in, into, on, among, during; ofer, over, above, beyond, contrary to; on (also instr.), on, in, into, on to, to, among; ongēan, ongeagn, ongegn, ongēn, opposite, in front of, against; onuppan, on, upon; tōgēanes, tōgernes, tōgēnes, towards, against; under, under, beneath, among; uppan, on, above.*

(5) With the genitive and dative : *tōweard, tōweardes, towards.*

(6) With the accusative, genitive, and dative : *innan, within, in, into; wiþ, against, towards, to, opposite, near.*

§ 560.

3. CONJUNCTIONS.

(1) Co-ordinate : *ac, but; and, and; ægþer . . . and, ægþer . . . ge, both . . . and; ēac, also; ēac swelc (swylc), swelc ēac, as also; for þām (þām), for þon, for þý, þonne, therefore; ge, and; ge . . . ge, both . . . and; hwæþ(e)re, þeah, swa þeah, swā þeah hwæþ(e)re, however; ne . . . ne, ne . . . ne ēac, nāhwæþer ne . . . ne, neither . . . nor; oþþe, or; oþþe . . . oþþe, either . . . or; samod . . . and, both . . . and.*

(2) Subordinate : *æfter þām (þām) þe, after; ær þām þe, before; būtan, unless, unless that; for þām (þām) þe, for þon þe, for þý þe, because; gelic and, as if; gif, if, whether; hwæþer, whether; hwæþer þe . . . þe, whether . . . or; mid þý þe, mid þām þe, when, although; nemne, nefne, nymþe, unless, except; nū þe, now that; oþ, oþ þæt, oþ þe, until, until that; swā . . . swā, so . . . as; swā swā . . . ealswā, just . . . as; swā sōna swā, as soon as; swā þæt, tō þon þæt, so that; tō þon þe, in order that; þæs þe,*

sip̄jan þe, *after, since*; þæt, þætte, *that, in order that*; þā, þā þe, *when*; þā hwile þe, *whilst, so long as*; þēah, *although*; þēah þe . . . swā þēah, hwæþ(e)re, *although . . . yet*; þenden, *while*; þonne, *when*; þȳ, *because*; þȳ þe, *so that*.

CHAPTER XVI

WORD-FORMATION

§ 561. By far the greater part of the word-forming elements, used in the parent language, were no longer felt as such in the oldest period of the English language. In this chapter we shall chiefly confine ourselves to those word-forming elements which were felt as such in OE., such as prefixes and suffixes.

NOUNS.

§ 562. Nouns may be divided into simple, derivative, and compound. Examples of simple nouns are: āc, *oak*; bān, *bone*; bōc, *book*; burg, *city*; cæg, *key*; cild, *child*; dæl, *dale*; dēor, *deer*; ende, *end*; feld, *field*; folc, *folk*; fōt, *foot*; gold, *gold*; hām, *home*; hand, *hand*; hūs, *house*; land, *land*; lim, *limb*; līc, *body*; lof, *praise*; mann, *man*; molde, *mould*; mūs, *mouse*; nama, *name*; nett, *net*; oxa, *ox*; pytt, *pit*; rūm, *room*; sāe, *sea*; scield, *shield*; spere, *spear*; tīma, *time*; trēo, *tree*; þeof, *thief*; þing, *thing*; weg, *way*; wēn, *hope*; weorc, *work*; word, *word*; wyrm, *worm*; ȳþ, *wave*. Many simple nouns are related to the various classes of strong verbs (§§ 490-510), as bite, *cutting*, bite; lād, *way, course*; lāf, *remnant*; lida, *sailor*; rād, *riding*; ridda, *rider*; slide, *slip*; snād, *morsel, slice*; snide, *incision*; wita, *wise man*.

boga, *bow*; bryce, *use*; cyre, *choice*; flēoge, *fly*; flota, *sailor*; loc, *lock*; lyre, *loss*; notu, *use*; scēat, *region*.

bend, *band*; bryne, *burning*; drenc, *drink*; feoht, *battle, fight*; gield, *payment*; ryne, *running, course*; stenc, *odour*; steng, *pole*; wyrd, *fate*.

bær, *bier*; bryce, *breaking*; byre, *son*; cuma, *guest*; cwalu, *killing*; cyme, *advent*; stalu, *theft*.

spræc, *speech*; wæg, *wave*.

faru, *journey*; fōr, *journey*; slege, *blow*.

gang, *going*; heald, *protection*; hlīep, *jump*; rād, *counsel*. See § 225.

§ 563. Derivative nouns are formed in a great variety of ways:—

1. From adjectives, as bieldo, *boldness*; brædo, *breadth*; cieldo, *cold*; fylo, *fullness*; hælo, *health*; hæto, *heat*; hyldo, *favour, grace*; ieldu, -o, *old age*; lengo, *length*; menigo, *crowd*; snytru, *wisdom*; strengo, *strength*. See §§ 383, 614.

2. By means of various suffixes which were no longer felt as such in O.E., as bydel, *messenger*; fugol, *bird*; gafol, *tribute*; hagol, *hail*; nædl, *needle*; nægl, *nail*; segl, *sail*; setl, *seat*; staþol, *foundation*; tungol, *star*. æþm, *breath*; botm, *bottom*; māþm, *treasure*; wæstm, *growth*; dryhten, *lord*; heofon, *heaven*; morgen, *morning*; þegen, *thane*; wæpen, *weapon*. brōþor, *brother*; fæder, *father*; finger, *finger*; fōdor, *food*; hamor, *hammer*; sweostor, *sister*; þunor, *thunder*; winter, *winter*.

3. From verbs by means of a dental suffix, as blæd, *blowing*; cyst, *virtue, excellence*; dæd, *deed*; fierd, *army*; flyht, *flight*; gebyrd, *birth*; genyht, *sufficiency*; gesceaft, *creation*; geþeaht, *plan*; gift, *price of a wife*; glēd, *live coal*; hæft, *captivity*; hyht, *hope*; lāst, *track*; meaht, *power*; mæþ, *mowing*; sæd, *seed*; slicht, *slaughter*; spēd, *success*; weft, *weft*.

4. From verbs with inseparable particles, as bebod, *command*; beclýsing, *cell*; bedelfing, *digging round*; begang, *practice*; behāt, *promise*; belāf, *remainder*; belimp, *occur*.

rence; *begiemen*, *care*, *attention*. *forbod*, *prohibition*; *forhæfednes*, *temperance*; *forlor*, *destruction*; *forwyrd*, *fate*, *destruction*. *gebann*, *decree*, *proclamation*; *gebed*, *prayer*; *geblōt*, *sacrifice*; *gebrec*, *clamour*, *noise*; *gefeoht*, *fight*, *battle*. *ofcyrf*, *cutting off*; *ofslegennes*, *destruction*; *ofsprāc*, *utterance*.

5. By means of various prefixes. Some of the forms given as prefixes below are in reality independent words forming the first elements of compounds. They have been included among the real prefixes for purely practical purposes. It should be noted that the examples given below include both nouns and adjectives:—

PREFIXES.

§ 564. *ā-*, Goth. *áiw*, *ever*, as *ābrēmende*, *ever celebrating*; *ālibbende*, *everlasting*; *āwunigende*, *continual*.

§ 565. *ā-*, privative prefix denoting *without*, like the *ā* in OHG. *āmaht*, *without power*, as *āfelle*, *without skin*; *āgilde*, *without compensation*; *āmen(ne)*, *depopulated*; *āmōd*, *out of heart, dismayed*; *āwēne*, *hopeless*.

§ 566. *æf-*, stressed form of *of-*, *off*, as *æfest*, *envy*; *æfpanc(a)*, *grudge*; *æfweard*, *absent*.

§ 567. *æfter-*, *after*, as *æftergenga*, *successor*; *æftergield*, *after-payment*; *æfterfolgere*, *follower*; *æfterweard*, *following*; *æfterlēan*, *recompense*; *æfterieldo*, *old age*; *æfterlic*, *second*.

§ 568. *an-*, stressed form of the preposition *on*, *on*, as *anfilte*, *anvil*; *anginn*, *beginning*; *ansien*, *countenance*; *anweald*, *authority*. *anbrucol*, *rugged*; *anforht*, *alarmed*; *ansund*, *entire, sound*.

§ 569. *and-* (Goth. *and-*, OHG. *ant-*; Gr. *ἀντί*, *against*, Lat. *ante*, *before*), the stressed form of *on-* (§§ 59, Note, 654), as *andcwis(s)*, *answer*; *andfenga*, *taker up, defender*; *andgiet*, *intelligence*; *andsaca*, *adversary*; *andswaru*, *answer*; *andweald*, *power*; *andwlita*, *countenance*; *andwyrde*,

answer. *andfenge, acceptable*; *andgietol, intelligent*; *andlang, continuous*; *andweard, present*; *andwrāþ, hostile*.

§ 570. *bī-* (OHG. *bī*), the stressed form of the preposition and adverb *bī, by*, of which the unstressed form is *be-* (§ 647), as *bīcwide, proverb*; *bifylce, neighbouring people*; *bīgeng, practice*; *bīgyrdel, girdle, purse*; *bīleofa, sustenance*; *bī-spell, example*; *bīwist, sustenance*; *bīword, proverb*.

§ 571. *ed-* (Goth. *id-*, OHG. *ita-*, *it-*), *back, again, re-*, as *edcierr, return*; *edgield, repayment*; *edgift, restitution*; *edgrōwung, regrowing*; *edlēan, reward*; *edroc, rumination*; *edwit (Goth. *idweit*), reproach*. *edgeong, growing young again*; *ednīwe, renewed*.

§ 572. *fore-* (Goth. *faúra*, OHG. *fora*), the stressed form of the preposition and adverb *fore, before, fore-*, as *forebēacen, foretoken*; *foreduru, vestibule*; *foregīsl, preliminary hostage*; *forespeca, advocate*; *foreþanc, forethought*. *forehālig, very holy*; *foremāere, illustrious*.

§ 573. *fram-* (Goth. OHG. *fram*), the stressed form of the preposition and adverb *fram, from*, as *framcyme, progeny*; *framlād, retreat*; *framsiþ, departure*. *framweard, turned from*.

§ 574. *ge-* (Goth. *ga-*, OHG. *ga-*, *gi-*), originally a preposition meaning *together*, which already in prim. Germanic was no longer used as an independent word. It was especially used in forming collective nouns, but at a later period it often had only an intensitive meaning or no special meaning at all, as *gebedda, consort*; *gebrōþor, brethren*; *gefēra, companion*; *gefylce, army*; *gégaderung, gathering*; *gehāda, brother minister*; *gemæcca, mate*; *gemōt, meeting*; *gesceaft, creation*; *gesiþ, comrade*; *gewider, bad weather*. *gebyrd, birth, descent*; *geweorc, work*; *gewita, witness*; *gewuna, custom*. *ge-æþele, congenial*; *gecynde, innate, natural*; *gedēfe, befitting*; *gelic, similar*; *gemyndig, mindful*; *gemæne, common*; *gesund, healthy, sound*.

§ 575. *in-*, the stressed form of the preposition *in*, *in*, as *inādl*, *internal disease*; *inbūend*, *inhabitant*; *incniht*, *house-servant*; *incofa*, *inner chamber*; *infær*, *entrance*; *infaru*, *invasion*; *inhere*, *home army*; *insegl*, *seal, signet*. *inþicce*, *very thick, coarse*.

§ 576. *mid-* (Goth. *miþ*, OS. *mid*, OHG. *mit*), the stressed form of the preposition *mid*, *with*, as *midspreca*, *advocate*; *midwist*, *presence, society*; *midwunung*, *living in company*; *midwyrhta*, *co-operator*.

§ 577. *mis-* (Goth. *missa-*, OHG. *missa-*, *missi-*), originally a participial adjective meaning *lost*, the same word as OHG. *missi*, *different*, as *misfadung*, *misconduct*; *mislär*, *bad teaching*; *misrād*, *misguidance*. *misboren*, *mis-shapen at birth*; *mishworfen*, *perverted*.

§ 578. *ofer-* (Goth. *ufar*, OHG. *ubar*, Gr. ὑπέρ, Skr. *upári*), the stressed form of the preposition *ofer*, *over*, as *oferāt*, *gluttony*; *oferbrū*, *eyebrow*; *oferdrenc*, *drunkenness*; *oferygð*, *pride*; *ofermægen*, *superior force*; *oferslop*, *surplice*; *oferspræc*, *loquacity*; *oferþearf*, *extreme need*; *ofeweorc*, *tomb*. *oferhlūd*, *overloud*; *ofermæte*, *excessive*; *ofermicel*, *over-much*; *ofermōdig*, *overbearing*.

§ 579. *on-*, in late formations with the preposition *on*, *on*, of which the real stressed form is *an*, see above. Examples are: *onbring*, *instigation*; *onbryce*, *inroad*; *onflæscnes*, *incarnation*; *onstīgend*, *rider*; *onsting*, *authority*. *on-æfele*, *natural to*.

§ 580. *or-*, originally a preposition meaning *out*, preserved as an independent word in Goth. *us*, OHG. *ur*, cp. also NHG. *urteil* beside *erteilen*. Examples are: *ordāl*, *deal*; *orsorg*, *without anxiety*; *orþanc*, *skill, intelligence*; *orweorþ*, *ignominy*. *orcēas*, *free from complaint*; *orcñawe*, *easily recognized*; *oreald*, *very old*; *orgiete*, *manifest*; *orgilde*, *unpaid for*; *orhleahtre*, *blameless*; *ormæte*, *excessive*; *ormōd*, *despairing*; *orsāwle*, *lifeless*; *ortydre*, *barren*; *orwēne*, *despairing*.

§ 581. **sam-**, related to the adverb Goth. *samana*, OHG. *saman*, OE. *same*n, *together*, Gr. preposition $\delta\mu\alpha$, *together with*, as *samhiwan*, *members of a family*; *samwist*, *living together*; *samwrādnes*, *union, combination*; *samheort*, *unanimous*; *sammāle*, *agreed*; *samwinnende*, *contending together*.

§ 582. **sam-**, a prim. OE. shortening of **sāmi-*, older **sāmī-* = OHG. *sāmi-*, Lat. *sēmi-*, Gr. $\eta\mu\iota\cdot$, *half*, the unshortened form of which would have been *sōmi-* (§ 121), as *sambærned*, *half-burnt*; *samcucu*, *half-dead*; *samhāl*, *in bad health*; *samgrēne*, *half-green*; *samlāred*, *half-taught*; *samsoden*, *half-cooked*; *samwīs*, *dull, foolish*.

§ 583. **sin-** (Goth. OHG. *sin-*), *ever, perpetual*, as *sindrēam*, *everlasting joy*; *sinhere*, *immense army*; *sinhiwan*, *married couple*; *sinniht*, *eternal night*; *sinscipe*, *marriage, wedlock*; *sinsorg*, *continual sorrow*. *sinceald*, *ever cold*; *sinfulle*, *singrēne*, *houseleek*; *singrim*, *ever fierce*.

§ 584. **tō-**, the preposition *tō*, *to*, as *tōcyme*, *approach, arrival*; *tōhlystend*, *listener*; *tōhyht*, *hope*; *tō-iecnes*, *increase*; *tōnama*, *surname*; *tōsprāc*, *conversation*; *tōtyhting*, *instigation*. *tōcumende*, *foreign, strange*; *tōheald*, *inclined, leaning*; *tō-iernende*, *approaching*; *tō-weard*, *facing, approaching*.

§ 585. **twi-** (OHG. *zwi-*, Lat. *bi-*, Gr. $\delta\iota\cdot$ from * $\delta F\iota\cdot$), *two*, as *twibill*, *two-edged axe*; *twigilde*, *double payment*; *twiweg*, *place where two roads meet*; *twibēte*, *needing double compensation*; *twifeald*, *twofold*; *twifēre*, *accessible by two ways*; *twifēte*, *two-footed*; *twifingre*, *two fingers thick*; *twihēafode*, *two-headed*; *twi-hwēole*, *two-wheeled*; *twinihte*, *two days old*; *twirāde*, *irresolute*; *twisprāce*, *double-tongued, false in speech*; *twiwintre*, *of two years*.

§ 586. **þri-** (OHG. *dri-*, Lat. *tri-*, Gr. $\delta\rho\iota\cdot$), *three*, as *þridæglic*, *lasting three days*; *þridæled*, *tripartite*; *þrifēald*, *threefold*; *þrifēte*, *having three feet*; *þrifēre*, *three-*

storied; þrilēafe, trefoil; þrinihte, three days old; þrirēþre, having three banks of oars; þrisciete, triangular.

§ 587. *þurh-*, the preposition *þurh*, *through*, as *þurhbeorht*, *very bright*; *þurhbitter*, *very bitter*; *þurhfēre*, *penetrable*; *þurhhālig*, *very holy*; *þurhscīnendlic*, *splendid*; *þurhscyldig*, *very guilty*; *þurhspēdig*, *very wealthy*; *þurhwacol*, *sleepless*.

§ 588. *un-* (Goth. OHG. *un-*, Lat. *en-*, Gr. *ά-*), a negative particle, *un-*, sometimes used intensitively with the meaning *bad*, *evil*, &c., as *unār*, *dishonour*; *unbealo*, *innocence*; *uncyst*, *vice*; *unfriþ*, *war*; *unhāelo*, *sickness*. *uncræft*, *evil practice*; *undæd*, *crime*; *ungeþanc*, *evil thought*; *ungield*, *excessive tax*; *unlagu*, *evil law, injustice*; *unlār*, *false doctrine*; *unswefn*, *bad dream*; *unwritere*, *careless scribe*. *unaþeple*, *plebeian*; *unāgiefen*, *unpaid*; *unandgietfull*, *unintelligent*; *unbeald*, *timid*; *unclāne*, *unclean*; *undēadlic*, *immortal*; *undēop*, *shallow*; *undierne*, *manifest*; *unfæger*, *ugly*; *ungeorne*, *reluctantly*; *unlēof*, *hated*; *unmāre*, *inglorious*; *unriht*, *wrong*; *unslāw*, *active*; *unsōþ*, *untrue*; *unswēte*, *sour*; *unsynnig*, *innocent*; *ungewiss*, *uncertain*.

§ 589. *under-*, same word as the preposition *under*, *under*, as *underburg*, *suburb*; *undercyning*, *viceroy*; *underdiacon*, *sub-deacon*; *underling*, *underling*.

§ 590. *ūp-*, the preposition *ūp*, *up*, as *ūpcyme*, *rising, origin*; *ūpende*, *upper end*; *ūpfleiring*, *upper floor*; *ūpgang*, *rising, sunrise*; *ūpheofon*, *sky*; *ūplyft*, *upper air*; *ūpstige*, *ascent*; *ūpstigend*, *rider*; *ūpweg*, *way to heaven*. *ūpcund*, *celestial*; *ūpheāh*, *uplifted*; *ūplendisc*, *rural, rustic*; *ūpriht*, *upright, erect*.

§ 591. *ūt-*, the preposition *ūt*, *out*, as *ūtcwealm*, *utter destruction*; *ūtdræf*, *expulsion*; *ūtfær*, *exit*; *ūtgang*, *exit*; *ūtgefleoht*, *foreign war*; *ūtgemāre*, *extreme boundary*; *ūthere*, *foreign army*; *ūtagu*, *outlaw*. *ūtlendisc*, *strange, foreign*; *ūtic*, *external, foreign*.

§ 592. **wan-**, the same word as the adjective Goth. *wans*, OE. OHG. *wan*, *wanting, lacking, deficient*, as *wanhælp*, *weakness*; *wanhafa*, *poor person*; *wanhoga*, *thoughtless person*; *wanhygd*, *carelessness*; *wanspēd*, *poverty*. *wansālig*, *unhappy*; *wanscrýdd*, *poorly clad*; *wanspēdig*, *poor*.

§ 593. **wijer-**, the preposition Goth. *wijra*, OHG. *widar*, OE. *wijer*, *against*, as *wijercwide*, *contradiction*; *wijerlēan*, *requital*; *wijersaca*, *adversary*; *wijersæc*, *opposition*; *wijertrod*, *retreat*. *wijerræde*, *adverse*.

§ 594. **ymb-**, the preposition *ymb* (OHG. *umb, Gr. ἄμφι), *around*, and related to the adverb *ymbe*, OHG. *umbi*, both from an older *umb + bī*, literally *around by*. Examples are *ymbfær*, *circuit*; *ymbgang*, *circumference*; *ymbhoga*, *consideration*.

SUFFIXES.

§ 595. **-aþ**, **-oþ** (Goth. **-ōþu-**, OHG. **-ōd**, Lat. **-ātu-**, Gr. **-ητύ-**), used in forming masc. abstract nouns from the second class of weak verbs, as *drohtaþ*, *way of life*; *drūgoþ*, *dryness, drought*; *fiscoþ*, *fishing*; *fugeloþ*, *fowling*; *huntoþ*, *hunting*; *langoþ*, *longing, desire*; *sweoloþ*, *swoloþ*, *heat, burning*. Often extended to **-noþ** with n from the verbal forms, as *drohtnian*, *to pass life*; *hæftnian*, *to take captive*; whence *fiscnoþ*, *fugelnoþ*; *sædnoþ*, *sowing*; &c.

§ 596. **-bora**, also used as an independent noun, *one who bears or sustains the charge of anything, a ruler*, related to *beran*, *to bear*, as *aescbora*, *spear-bearer*; *cāgbora*, *key-bearer*; *mundbora*, *protector*; *rādbora*, *counsellor*; *rōdbora*, *cross-bearer*; *strālbora*, *archer*; *wāpenbora*, *warrior*; *wōþbora*, *poet*; *wrōhtbora*, *accuser*.

§ 597. **-dōm** (OHG. **-tuom**), also used as an independent word, Goth. **dōms**, OE. **dōm**, *judgment*, OHG. *tuom*, *state, condition*, as *abbuddōm*, *abbacy*; *campdōm*, *contest*,

war; *cynedōm*, *kingdom*; *ealdordōm*, *authority*; *frēodōm*, *freedom*; *hæftedōm*, *captivity*; *hlāforddōm*, *lordship*; *læcedōm*, *medicine*; *lārēowdōm*, *office of teacher*; *reccend-dōm*, *rule, governance*; *swicdōm*, *deceit*; *þēowdōm*, *service*.

§ 598. *-els* from older *-isl* by metathesis (§ 277), West Germanic *-islja-* = OHG. *-islī*, used in forming masculine nouns, as *brādels*, *covering, carpet*; *bridels*, *bridle*; *byrgels*, *tomb*; *cnyttels*, *sinew*; *fætels*, *tub*; *gyrdels*, *girdle*; *hýdels*, *hiding-place, cave*; *mærels*, *mooring-rope*; *miercels*, *mark*; *rædels*, *riddle*; *rēcels*, *incense*; *smierecls*, *ointment*; *sticels*, *goad*; *wrigels*, *covering*.

§ 599. *-en* (OHG. *-in*, acc. *-inna*), prim. Germanic *-inī*, *-injō-* (West Germanic *-innjō-*, § 254), mostly used to form the feminine from nouns denoting male beings; also used to form fem. abstract and concrete nouns, as *fyxen*, *she-fox*; *gyden*, *goddess*; *menen*, *female slave*; *mynecen(n)*, *nun*; *þēowen(n)*, *servant*; *þignen*, *þinen*, *handmaid*; *wiergen(n)*, *she-wolf*. *giemen(n)*, *care, responsibility*; *hæften*, *custody*; *hengen*, *hanging*; *lygen*, *falsehood*; *scielden(n)*, *protection*; *selen*, *sellēn*, *gift*; *strēowen*, *bed*; *tyhten(n)*, *incitement*; *wæcen*, *vigil, watching*.

§ 600. *-en* (Goth. *-ein*, OHG. *-in*), West Germanic *-in-* beside *-innja-*, used in forming neuter nouns often with diminutive meaning, as *clīewen*, *clȳwen*, *clew*; *cȳcen*, *chicken*; *embren*, *bucket*; *fæsten*, *fortress*; *filmen*, *film*; *gāten*, *little goat, kid*; *mægden*, *mædden*, *maiden*; *ticcen*, *kid, wēsten(n)*, *desert*.

§ 601. *-end* (*-nd*), originally the ending of the present participle of verbs (§ 441), used in forming *nomina agentis*, as *fēond*, *enemy*; *frēond*, *friend*; *galend*, *enchanter*; *hælend*, *Saviour*; *hettend*, *enemy*; *hlystend*, *listener*; *læstend*, *doer*; *līpend*, *sailor, traveller*; *metend*, *measurer*; *reccend*, *ruler*; *rīdend*, *rider*; *scēotend*, *warrior*; *sec-gend*, *speaker*; *sellend*, *giver*; *tælend*, *reprover*; *wealdend*, *ruler*; *wīgend*, *warrior*; *wrecend*, *avenger*.

§ 602. **-ere** (Goth. **-areis**, OHG. **-āri**, Lat. **-ārius**), originally used to form nomina agentis from other nouns, and then later from verbs also, as **bæcere**, *baker*; **crēopere**, *cripple*; **costere**, *tempter*; **drēamere**, *musician*; **drincere**, *drinker*; **etere**, *eater*; **fugelere**, *fowler*; **folgere**, *follower*; **gītsere**, *miser*; **godspellere**, *evangelist*; **hearpare**, *harper*; **hordere**, *steward*, *treasurer*; **hwistlere**, *piper*; **lānere**, *lender*; **lēasere**, *hypocrite*; **lēogere**, *liar*; **leornere**, *disciple*, *learner*; **mæþere**, *mower*; **mangere**, *merchant*, *trader*; **rēafere**, *robber*; **reccere**, *ruler*; **sādere**, *sower*; **sangere**, *singer*; **scipere**, *sailor*; **sēamere**, *tailor*; **sūtere**, *shoemaker*; **tollere**, *tax-gatherer*; **wrītere**, *writer*.

§ 603. **-estre** from older **-istræ**, prim. Germanic **-istrjōn-**. beside **-astrjōn-**, used in forming fem. nomina agentis from verbs, also occasionally from nouns, as **bæcestre**, *baker*; **cempestre**, *female novice*; **fylgestre**, *follower*; **hlēapestre**, *dancer*; **huntingestre**, *huntress*; **lārestre**, *teacher*; **loppestre**, *lobster*; **lufestre**, *lover*; **rādestre**, *reader*; **sangestre**, *songstress*; **sēamestre**, *sempstress*; **tæppestre**, *tavern-keeper*; **webbestre**, *weaver*; **wītegestre**, *prophetess*.

§ 604. **-et(t)** (Goth. **-iti**, OHG. **-izzi**), prim. Germanic **-itja-** beside **-atja-**, used in forming neut. verbal and denominative abstract nouns, as **bærnet**, *arson*; **bealcet(t)**, *belching*; **emnet**, *plain*; **hīewet**, *cutting*; **nierwet(t)**, *narrowness*; **rēwet**, *rowing*; **rȳmet**, *space, extent*; **sāwet**, *sowing*; **sweofot**, *sleep*; **þēowet**, *-ot*, *slavery*; **þiccet(t)**, *thicket*.

§ 605. **-hād** (OHG. **-heit**), used to form masc. abstract nouns from nouns and adjectives, also used as an independent word, Goth. **háidus**, *way*, *manner*, OE. **hād**, OHG. **heit**, *grade*, *rank*. Examples are: **abbudhād**, *rank of an abbot*; **camphād**, *warfare*; **cildhād**, *childhood*; **cnihthād**, *boyhood*; **fulwiþhād**, *baptismal vow*; **geoguþhād**, *youth*; **hēalichād**, *loftiness*; **mægdenhād**, *maiden-*

hood; *mægþād*, *relationship*; *munuchād*, *monastic state*; *prēosthād*, *priesthood*; *þēowhād*, *service*; *werhād*, *manhood*, *male sex*; *wifhād*, *womanhood*.

§ 606. *-incel* (cp. OHG. *-inklīn*), a neuter diminutive suffix of uncertain origin, as *cofincel*, *little chamber*; *hæftincel*, *slave*; *hūsincel*, *little house*; *līpincel*, *little joint*; *rāpincel*, *cord, string*; *scipincel*, *little ship*; *stānincel*, *little stone*; *tūnincel*, *small estate*; *þēowincel*, *young slave*; *weargincel*, *butcher-bird*.

§ 607. *-ing* (O.Icel. *-ingr*, OHG. *-ing*), used in forming masc. concrete nouns, especially patronymics, as *æþeling*, *son of a noble, prince*; *cyning*, *king*; *Ealdulfling*, *Scēfling*, *Scylding*. *bīesting*, *first milk of a cow after calving*; *cāsering*, *a coin*; *scilling*, *shilling*; *hāring*, *herring*; *hearding*, *hero, bold man*; *hemming*, *shoe of hide*; *ierning*, *poor wretch*; *silfring*, *silver coin*; *swertling*, *titlark*. From nouns like *æþeling* beside the adj. *æþele*, *noble*; and *lȳtling*, *child*, beside *lȳtel*, *little*, was extracted the suffix *-ling* which became common especially in forming nouns denoting persons, as *cnæpling*, *youth*; *dēorling*, *favourite, darling*; *fēorþling*, *fourth part, farthing*; *fōstorling*, *foster-child*; *geongling*, *youth*; *gesibling*, *kinsman*; *hæftling*, *prisoner*; *hēafodling*, *equal, companion*; *hȳrling*, *hireling*; *ierþling*, *ploughman*; *niedling*, *slave, bondman*; *rāpling*, *prisoner*; *þēowlung*, *slave*.

§ 608. *-lāc*, used in forming neuter nouns. Also used as an independent word, Goth. *láiiks*, *dance*, O.Icel. *leikr*, *play*, OHG. *leih*, *play, song*. The original meaning seems to have been ‘*motion in general*’, but in OE. *lāc* means *battle*; *offering, sacrifice*; *gift, present*. Examples are: *æfenlāc*, *evening sacrifice*; *brēowlāc*, *brewing*; *brȳdlāc*, *marriage gift*; *feohtlāc*, *fighting*; *rēaflāc*, *robbery, booty*; *sālāc*, *gift or offering from the sea*; *scīnlāc*, *magic*; *wedlāc*, *wedlock*; *wītelāc*, *punishment*; *wrōhtlāc*, *accusation*.

§ 609. *-nes(s)*, *-nis(s)* (OHG. *-nessi*, *-nissi*), used in

forming fem. abstract nouns from adjectives, as *æþelnes*, *nobility*; *biternes*, *bitterness*; *blindnes*, *blindness*; *cēlnes*, *coolness*; *clānnes*, *purity*; *drēorignes*, *sadness*; *ēadignes*, *prosperity*; *fæstnes*, *firmness*; *glēawnes*, *sagacity*; *grēnnes*, *greenness*; *hālnes*, *salvation*; *heardnes*, *hardness*; *īdelnes*, *idleness*; *lufsumnes*, *amiability*; *mildheortnes*, *mercy*; *oferetolnes*, *gluttony*; *slæcnes*, *slackness*; *strangnes*, *strength*; *wātersēocnes*, *dropsy*; *wærnes*, *prudence*; *wōdnes*, *madness*.

§ 610. *-rāden(n)*, used in forming fem. abstract nouns denoting a state or condition. Also used as an independent word, *rāden(n)*, *state*, *condition*, related to the verb *gerādan*, *to arrange, put in order*. Examples are: *gefērrāden*, *companionship*; *geþēodrāden*, *fellowship*; *hīwrāden*, *family, household*; *holdrāden*, *loyalty*; *hūsrāden*, *household*; *hyldrāden*, *fidelity*; *mādrāden*, *grass mown on a meadow*; *māegrāden*, *relationship*; *man(n)rāden*, *allegiance, homage*; *tēonrāden*, *injury*; *trēowrāden*, *fidelity*; *þingrāden*, *intercession*; *witerāden*, *punishment*.

§ 611. *-scipe* (related to Goth. *skapjan*, OE. *scieppan*, *to create*), used in forming masc. abstract nouns, as *bēorscipe*, *feast*; *burgscipe*, *township*; *cāfscipe*, *activity*; *dryhtscipe*, *sovereignty*; *fracodscipe*, *vileness*; *fēondscipe*, *hostility*; *frēondscipe*, *friendship*; *gēapscipe*, *deceit*; *gefērscipe*, *companionship*; *gemāenscipe*, *fellowship, communion*; *gōdscipe*, *goodness*; *hāþenscipe*, *paganism*; *hlāfordscipe*, *lordship*; *holdscipe*, *loyalty*; *hwātscipe*, *bravery*; *manscipe*, *humanity*; *prūtscipe*, *pride*; *sinscipe*, *wedlock*; *tūnscipe*, *inhabitants of a village*; *þēodscipe*, *nation*; *wærscipe*, *prudence*.

§ 612. *-stafas*, the plural of *stæf*, *staff, stick*, used to form masc. abstract nouns, as *ärstafas*, *kindness*; *facen-stafas*, *treachery*; *hearmstafas*, *trouble, affliction*; *sorg-stafas*, *sorrow, affliction*; *wrōhtstafas*, *crime*; *wyrd-stafas*, *destiny*.

§ 613. **-þo**, **-þ**, older **-þu** (Goth. **-iþa**, OHG. **-ida**, prim. Germanic **-iþō**), used in forming fem. abstract nouns from adjectives, as *fýlp*, *filth*; *hiehp(o)*, *height*; *hienþ(o)*, *humiliation*; *hliewþ*, *covering, shelter*; *hríefþ(o)*, *scurfiness*; *iermþ(o)*, *poverty*; *iergþ(o)*, *cowardice*; *læþþo*, *hatred*; *lengþ(o)*, *length*; *mærþ(o)*, *fame, glory*; *myr(i)gþ*, *mirth*; *sælþ*, *happiness*; *slæwþ*, *sloth*; *strengþ(o)*, *strength*; *tréowþ*, *triewþ*, *fidelity*; *trymp*, *firmness*; *þiefþ*, *theft*; *wræþþ(o)*, *wrath*. On the t in words like *gescentu*, *disgrace*; *gesyntu*, *health*; *ofermēttu*, *pride*, see § 305. In nouns formed from adjectives ending in **-lēas**, the **-þ** became **-t** after the **s** (§ 305), as *lārlēast*, *līest*, *ignorance*; *liflēast*, *death*; *andgietlēast*, *folly*; *slæplēast*, *sleeplessness*; *gieme-līest*, *carelessness, negligence*; *hlāfiēast*, *want of bread*; *hygelēast*, *thoughtlessness*.

§ 614. **-u**, **-o**, embracing fem. abstract nouns formed from adjectives. In prim. Germanic the stem of this class of nouns ended in **-in**, cp. Goth. *managei*, *multitude*, gen. *manageins*. The OE. nouns have **-u**, **-o** from the **ō**-declension (§ 365), as *menniscu*, *-o*, *humanity, human state*; *micelu*, *size*; *wæstmbæro*, *fertility*; *wlenco*, *pride*. For further examples, see § 563, 1.

§ 615. **-ung**, more rarely **-ing** (O. Icel. **-ung**, **-ing**; OHG. **-ung**, **-unga**), used in forming fem. abstract nouns, especially from the second class of weak verbs (§§ 535–6), as *ābīdung*, *waiting*; *āscung*, *interrogation*; *biegung*, *curvature*; *blācung*, *pallor*; *brocung*, *affliction*; *cēapung*, *trading*; *costung*, *temptation*; *deorcung*, *twilight*; *gemiltsung*, *pity*; *glōmung*, *gloaming*; *handlung*, *handling*; *härung*, *hoariness*; *hearpung*, *harping*; *langung*, *longing*; *lēasung*, *lying, leasing*; *murcnung*, *murmuring*; *nīferung*, *humiliation*; *scēawung*, *contemplation*; *scotung*, *shooting*; *strūdung*, *robbery*; *swigung*, *silence*; *tācnung*, *signification*; *tēoþung*, *tithing*; *þegnung*, *ministration*; *þingung*, *intercession*; *warnung*, *warning*; *wiccung*, *witchcraft*; *wun-*

ung, dwelling. æerning, riding, racing; grēting, greeting; ielding, delay; rāding, reading; wending, turning.

§ 616. **.wist**, used in forming fem. abstract nouns. Also used as an independent word. Goth. *wists*, OHG. OE. *wist*, *being, existence, substance*, the verbal abstract noun of OE. *wesan*, *to be*. Examples are: *hūswist*, *household*; *loswist*, *perdition, loss*; *midwist*, *presence*; *nēawist*, *neighbourhood*; *onwist*, *dwelling in a place*; *samwist*, *living together*; *stedewist*, *steadiness, constancy*.

COMPOUND NOUNS.

§ 617. In compound nouns formed by composition, the second element is always a noun, but the first element may be a noun, adjective, or a particle. The declension and gender of compound nouns are determined by the final element. Examples are:

āclēaf, *oak-leaf*; ēfenmete, *supper*; æppelwīn, *cider*; bālfyr, *funeral fire*; bāncofa, *body*; bōccræft, *literature*; borggielda, *debtor*; brōþorsunu, *nephew*; brȳdguma, *bridegroom*; campstede, *battle-field*; cornhūs, *granary*; cūhierde, *cow-herd*; dōmdæg, *doomsday*; earmbēag, *bracelet*; fæderslaga, *parricide*; feldhūs, *tent*; fierdlēoþ, *war-song*; folctoga, *general*; flæschama, *body*; gārbēam, *spear-shaft*; godspell, *gospel*; gūþbana, *banner*; hāmstede, *homestead*; handgeweorc, *handiwork*; lārhūs, *school*; mōthūs, *court-house*; rīmcraeft, *arithmetick*; sangbōc, *hymn-book*; sēcyning, *sea-king*; scōhnægl, *shoe-nail*; stæfcræft, *grammar*; stānbrycg, *stone-bridge*; tungolcræft, *astronomy*; wæterādl, *dropsy*; weorcdæg, *work-day*; wifman, *woman*; woruldcaru, *worldly care*.

ānhaga, *recluse*; beorhtrodor, *heaven*; blæcgimm, *jet*; brādbrim, *ocean*; cwicāht, *live-stock*; dimhūs, *prison*; ealdormann, *magistrate*; ealdspræc, *tradition*; fæder(e)n-mæg, *paternal kinsman*; fēowergield, *fourfold payment*; frēobearn, *freeborn child*; hēahsynn, *deadly sin*; lēas-

gielp, *vainglory*; middelnicht, *midnight*; nēahmāg, *near relation*; riht hand, *right hand*; sorglufu, *sad love*; sōp-word, *true word*; wīdsāe, *open sea*; wōhgod, *false god*; wansceaft, *misfortune*.

angbrēost, *asthma*; eftcyme, *return*; ellorsīp, *departure, death*; gēosceaft, *destiny*; hidercyme, *arrival*; niþergang, *descent*; samodsprāc, *colloquy*.

§ 618. The first element of a compound noun regularly retained its final vowel, when it was a short i·, u·, or wa-stem. The final vowel generally remained in ja-stems whether the stem-syllable of the first element was long or short. On the other hand it regularly disappeared in n·, and short ð-stems. Examples are: berelāf, *barley loaf*; cwidegiedd, *song*; elebēam, *olive-tree*; merewif, *water-witch*; selegiest, *hall-guest*; winemāg, *kinsman*. duru-weard, *door-keeper*; felawyrdnes, *loquacity*; hagosteald, *bachelor*; heoruword, *fierce word*; magorinc, *warrior*; medudrēam, *mead-joy*; wudubearo, *grove*. beadocrāeft, *skill in war*; bealoþanc, *evil thought*.

endelāf, *last remnant*; hierdebōc, *pastoral book*; ierfe-weard, *heir*; wītestōw, *place of torment*. cynerice, *kingdom*; herefolc, *army*.

bangār, *deadly spear*; gumcynn, *mankind*; frumbearn, *firstborn child*; nambōc, *register*; steorsceāwere, *astronomer*; swēorbān, *neck bone*. ciricbōc, *church-book*; heortcoþu, *heart-disease*; moldgræf, *grave*; nunmynster, *convent, nunnery*; sunbēam, *sunbeam*. ēarwicga, *earwig*. cargāst, *sad spirit*; giefstōl, *throne*; luftācen, *love token*.

§ 619. Sometimes the first element of compounds appears in its inflected form, as dægesēage, *daisy*; gēacecessūre, *woodsorrel*; hädesmann, *member of a particular order*; stēoresmann beside stēormann, *steersman*; Tiwesdæg, *Tuesday*. hellebryne, *hell-fire*; hellewite, *hell-torment*; hildestrengo, *warlike strength*; rōdehengen(n), *crucifixion*. mōnanāfen, *Sunday evening*; mōnandæg beside mōndæg,

Monday; *nunnamynster* beside *nunmynster*, *nunnery*; *sunnandæg*, *Sunday*; *sunnanniht*, *Saturday evening*. *āgerfelma*, *film of an egg*; *āgergeolu*, *yolk of egg*, beside *āgsciell*, *egg-shell*. *Englaland*, *England*; *witenagemōt*, *parliament*.

ADJECTIVES.

§ 620. Adjectives, like nouns, may be conveniently divided into three classes: simple, derivative, and compound. Examples of simple adjectives are: *beald*, *bold*; *blæc*, *black*; *ceald*, *cold*; *dēop*, *deep*; *eald*, *old*; *earm*, *poor*; *full*, *full*; *geolu*, *yellow*; *geong*, *young*; *hāl*, *whole*, *sound*; *heard*, *hard*; *læt*, *slow*; *lang*, *long*; *lēof*, *dear*; *mære*, *famous*; *nīewe*, *new*; *rēad*, *red*; *scearp*, *sharp*; *smæl*, *small*; *strang*, *strong*; *trum*, *firm*; *þicce*, *thick*; *wāc*, *weak*; *wīs*, *wise*.

§ 621. Derivative adjectives often have the same inseparable prefixes as nouns (§§ 564—94), as *andfenge*, *acceptable*; *ansund*, *entire*, *sound*; *edgeong*, *growing young*; *gecynde*, *innate*, *natural*; *sammæle*, *agreed*; *unsynnig*, *innocent*.

SUFFIXES.

§ 622. *.bāre* (OHG. *.bāri*, Lat. *.fer* in *lūcifer*, *light-bearing*; originally a verbal adj. from *beran*, *to bear*), as *æppelbāre*, *apple-bearing*; *ātorbāre*, *poisonous*; *cwealm-bāre*, *deadly*; *feþerbāre*, *winged*; *fýrbāre*, *fiery*; *gram-bāre*, *passionate*; *hālbāre*, *wholesome*; *hornbāre*, *horned*; *lēohtbāre*, *bright*, *splendid*; *lustbāre*, *desirable*; *mann-bāre*, *producing men*; *tungolbāre*, *starry*; *wæstmbāre*, *fruitful*; *wīgbāre*, *warlike*.

§ 623. *.cund* (Goth. *.kunds*, OHG. *.kunt*, denoting *kind*, *sort*, *origin*; originally a participial adj., related to *cennan*, *to bring forth, beget*), as *æþelcund*, *of noble origin*; *dēofolcund*, *diabolical*; *eorlcund*, *noble*; *eorþcund*, *earthly*;

feorrund, *foreign*; gāstcund, *spiritual*; godcund, *divine*; heofoncund, *heavenly*; innancund, *internal, inward*; sāwolcund, *spiritual*; weoroldcund, *worldly*; yfelcund, *evil*.

§ 624. -ede (OHG. -ōti), denoting *provided with, furnished with*, used in forming adjectives from nouns, as *coppede, topped, polled*; *hēalede, ruptured*; *hōcede, shaped like a hook*; *hoferede, humpbacked*; *hringed(e), furnished with rings*; *miclhēafdede, big-headed*; *sūrēagede, blear-eyed*; *þrihēafdede, three-headed*.

§ 625. -en (Goth. -ein, OHG. -in, prim. Germanic -īnaz = Lat. -īnus), used in forming adjectives denoting the material of which a thing is made, as *æscen, made of ash-wood*; *bræsen, of brass*; *fellen, of skins*; *flæscen, of flesh*; *fýren, fiery*; *gæten, of goats*; *gielpen, boastful*; *gylden, golden*; *hāeren, of hair*; *hwæten, wheaten*; *hwilen, transitory*; *hyrnen, made of horns*; *lēaden, leaden*; *picen, of pitch*; *rygen, of rye*; *seolfren, of silver*; *sīden, silken*; *stānen, stony, of stone*; *sweflen, sulphurous*; *trēowen, wooden*; *tunglen, of the stars*.

NOTE.—Forms like *bræsen*, *fellen*, *lēaden*, *trēowen*, for **bresen*, **fillen*, **līeden*, **triēwen*, are new formations made direct from the corresponding nouns, without umlaut.

§ 626. -erne (prim. Germanic -rōnja-), used in forming adjectives denoting *direction*, as *ēasterne, east, eastern*; *norþerne, northern*; *sūþerne, southern*; *westerne, western*.

§ 627. -fæst, same word as the adj. *fæst, fast, fixed, firm*, as *ærendiffæst, bound on an errand*; *ärfæst, virtuous*; *bidfæst, stationary*; *blædfæst, glorious*; *eorþfæst, fixed in the earth*; *gieffæst, gifted*; *hogfæst, prudent*; *hūsfæst, having a home*; *hygefæst, wise*; *mægenfæst, vigorous*; *sigefæst, victorious*; *stedefæst, steadfast*; *trēowfæst, faithful*.

§ 628. -feald (Goth. -falþs, OHG. -falt, related to *fealdan, to fold*), used in forming adjectives from other adjectives,

especially from numerals, as *ānfeald*, *single*; *felafeald*, *manifold*; *hundfeald*, *hundredfold*; *manigfeald*, *manifold*; *seofonfeald*, *sevenfold*; *twēntigfeald*, *twentyfold*.

§ 629. *-full*, sometimes weakened to *-fol*, same word as the adj. *full*, *full*, used in forming adjectives, especially from abstract nouns, as *andgietfull*, *intelligent*; *bealfull*, *wicked*; *bismerfull*, *disgraceful*; *forhtfull*, *timorous*; *gelēaffull*, *believing*; *geornfull*, *eager*; *hyhtfull*, *joyful*; *mōdfull*, *arrogant*, *proud*; *scyldfull*, *guilty*; *þancfull*, *thoughtful*; *wordfull*, *wordy*; *wundorfull*, *wonderful*.

§ 630. *-ig* (Goth. *-ag*, *-eig*, OHG. *-ag*, *-īg*). The two Germanic suffixes *-ag*, *-īg*, can only be distinguished in OE. by the presence or absence of umlaut in the stem-syllable of the derivative adjective. Examples are: *andig*, *envious*; *cræftig*, *strong*; *cystig*, *bountiful*; *dēawig*, *dewy*; *fyrstig*, *frosty*; *gesēlig*, *happy*, *prosperous*; *geþyldig*, *patient*; *grēdig*, *greedy*; *hungrig*, *hungry*; *mōdig*, *brave*, *bold*; *ōmig*, *rusty*; *scyldig*, *guilty*; *stānig* beside *stānig*, *stony*; *þornig*, *thorny*; *þurstig* beside *þyrstig*, *thirsty*; *wordig*, *wordy*; *ȳstig*, *stormy*.

§ 631. *-iht* (OHG. *-aht(i)*, *-oht(i)*, NHG. *-icht*) has much the same meaning or force as *-ig*, as *cambiht*, *crested*; *croppiht*, *bunchy*; *finiht*, *finny*; *hāriht*, *hairy*; *hāþiht*, *heathy*; *hrēodihht*, *reedy*; *īfliht*, *covered with ivy*; *sandiht*, *sandy*; *stāniht* beside *stānig*, *stony*; *þorniht* beside *þyrniht*, *thorny*; *wudiht*, *wooded, forest-like*.

§ 632. *-isc* (Goth. *-isk*, OHG. *-isc*, *-isk*), generally connoting the quality of the object denoted by the simplex, as *centisc*, *Kentish*; *cildisc*, *childish*; *denisc*, *Danish*; *englisc*, *English*; *entisc*, *of giants*; *eorlisc*, *noble*; *folcisc*, *popular*; *heofonisc*, *heavenly*; *inlendisc*, *native*; *mennisc*, *human*; *scyttisc*, *Scotch*; *wielisc*, *foreign, Welsh*.

NOTE.—I. Forms like *eorlisc*, *folcisc* for **ierlisc*, **fylcisc*, are new formations made direct from the corresponding nouns, without umlaut.

2. Adjectives of this kind are sometimes used as nouns, as *īedisc*, *property*, *hīwisc*, *family*, *household*; *mennisc*, *mankind*, *people*.

§ 633. -lēas (Goth. *-láus*, OHG. *-lōs*). Also used as an independent word Goth. *láus*, *empty*; OE. *lēas*, OHG. *lōs*, *devoid of*. Examples are: *ārlēas*, *impious, cruel*; *bānlēas*, *boneless*; *beardlēas*, *beardless*; *carlēas*, *careless*; *cwide-lēas*, *speechless*; *fæderlēas*, *fatherless*; *gīmelēas*, *heedless*; *hāmlēas*, *homeless*; *hrōflēas*, *roofless*; *mægenlēas*, *powerless*; *saclēas*, *innocent*; *spræclēas*, *speechless*; *tōplēas*, *toothless*; *weorþlēas*, *worthless*.

§ 634. -lic (Goth. *-leik*, OHG. *-lih*, *-lich*). Also preserved as an independent word in Goth. *ga-leiks*, OHG. *gi-lich*, OE. *ge-lic*, *like*; originally the same word as Goth. *leik*, OE. *lic*, *body*. Examples are: *ānlic*, *unique*; *ānlic*, *solitary*; *cildlic*, *infantine*; *cynelic*, *royal*; *dæglic*, *daily*; *dēadlic*, *deadly*; *ealdlic*, *venerable*; *forhtlic*, *afraid*; *gēarlic*, *yearly*; *gesinsciplic*, *conjugal*; *heofonlic*, *heavenly*; *hetelic*, *hostile*; *loffic*, *praiseworthy*; *mennisclic*, *human*; *mærlic*, *famous*; *nytlic*, *useful*; *stōwlic*, *local*; *tīdlic*, *temporary*; *wiflic*, *womanly*.

§ 635. -ol (Goth. *-ul*, OHG. *-al*), mostly used in forming adjectives from verbal forms, as *andgietol*, *intelligent*; *beswicol*, *deceitful*; *etol*, *voracious*; *hetol*, *hostile*; *hlagol*, *apt to laugh*; *meagol*, *earnest, vigorous*; *numol*, *capacious*; *nyttol*, *useful*; *rēafol*, *rapacious*; *slāpol*, *somnolent, sleepy*; *sprecol*, *talkative*; *þancol*, *thoughtful*; *wacol*, *vigilant*; *witol*, *wise*.

§ 636. -sum (OHG. *-sam*; Goth. *-sam* only preserved in *lustu-sams*, *longed for, much desired*). Also used as an independent word Goth. *sama*, *same*, OHG. *sama*, *in like manner*, OE. *swā* *same, similarly*. *-sum* stands in ablaut-relation to OHG. *-sam*. Examples are: *angsum*, *troublesome*; *ānsum*, *whole*; *friþsum*, *pacific*; *fremsum*, *beneficial*; *gelēafsum*, *credible, faithful*; *genyhtsum*, *abundant*.

gesibbssum, peaceable, friendly ; langsum, lasting, tedious ; lufsum, amiable ; wilsum, pleasant ; wynsum, winsome.

§ 637. *-weard* (OHG. *-wert*, Goth. *-waírþs*, originally a verbal adjective and related to *weorþan*, *to become*), used in forming adjectives denoting *position* or *direction*, as *æfterweard*, *following*; *andweard*, *present*; *forþweard*, *inclined forward*; *heanonweard*, *transitory, going hence*; *hiderweard*, *hitherward*; *innanweard*, *inward, internal*; *norp(e)-weard*, *northward*; *nipperweard*, *downward*; *ongeānweard*, *going towards*; *tōweard*, *toward, about to come*.

§ 638. *-wende*, related to *wendan*, *to turn*, used in forming adjectives from nouns and other adjectives, as *hāl-wende*, *healthful, wholesome*; *hātwende*, *hot, burning*; *hwilwende*, *transitory, temporary*; *lāþwende*, *hateful, hostile*; *lēofwende*, *loving, friendly*; *lufwende*, *amiable*.

§ 639. Suffixes, which were no longer felt as such in O.E., are omitted, e. g. the *-od*, *-ol* (-el), *-en*, *-er* (-or) in adjectives like *forod*, *broken, decayed*; *nacod*, *naked*. *ācol*, *timid*; *dēagol*, *dīegol*, *secret*; *īdel*, *vain*; *lȳtel*, *little*; *sweotol*, *plain, evident*; *yfel*, *evil*. *efen*, *even*; *fægen*, *glad*; *open*, *bitter, bitter*; *fæger*, *fair*; *sicor*, *sure*; *snottor*, *wise*; *wacor*, *vigilant, watchful*. On the suffixes in the present and past participles, see §§ 520, 601.

COMPOUND ADJECTIVES.

§ 640. In compound adjectives formed by composition, the second element is always an adjective or used as an adjective, but the first element may be a noun, adjective, verb, or particle. On the loss or retention of the final vowel in the first element of compounds see § 618. Examples are: *āhtspēdig*, *wealthy*; *aelfsciene*, *beautiful as a fairy*; *bæcslitol*, *slandering*; *beadocræftig*, *skilful in war*; *blōdrēad*, *blood-red*; *brimceald*, *sea-cold*; *brūnfāg*, *brown-coloured*; *brynehāt*, *burning hot*; *cynegōd*, *noble*; *dād-*

cēne, bold in deeds; dēaþfæge, fated to die; dēopþancol, thoughtful; dōmgeorn, ambitious; druncengeorn, drunken; dūnlendisc, hilly; eallgōd, perfectly good; ecgheard, hard of edge; efeneald, contemporary; ellenrōf, brave; ellorfuſ, ready to depart; fæstrād, steadfast; felasynnig, very guilty; feohstrang, opulent; folcmāre, celebrated; friþeorn, pacific; gærsgrēne, grass-green; gearoþancol, ready-witted; healfcwic, half dead; heteþancol, hostile; limhāl, sound in limb; luftieme, loving, benevolent; mōdcearig, anxious; namcūþ, celebrated; rāedsnotor, wise; seldcūþ, unfamiliar; sigorēadig, victorious; snāhwit, snow-white; þancsnotor, wise; wīdcūþ, widely known. The present and past participles often form the second element of compounds, as *eallwealdende, omnipotent; glēawhycgende, thoughtful; healfslāpende, half-asleep; lēohberende, luminous; rihtwillende, well-meaning; sādberende, seed-bearing; tēargēotende, tearful. æfterboren, posthumous; ælfremede, foreign; ārboren, first-born; cyneboren, of royal birth; goldhroden, adorned with gold; healfsoden, half-cooked; rihtgefremed, orthodox.*

§ 641. In addition to the class of compound adjectives given above, the parent language had a class, the second element of which was originally a noun. Such compounds are generally called bahuvrihi or possessive compounds, as Lat. *longipēs*, *having a long foot, long-footed*; Gr. δυσμενής, *having an evil mind, hostile*; Goth. *hráinjaháirts*, *having a pure heart, pure-hearted*. In OE. the most common adjectives of this kind are those ending in *-heort* and *-mōd*, as *clānheort*, *pure in heart*; *gramheort*, *hostile-minded*; *mildheort*, *gentle*; *stearcheort*, *stout-hearted*; *wulfheort*, *savage*; *drēorigmōd*, *sad*; *fæstmōd*, *constant*; *glædmōd*, *cheerful*; *grammōd*, *fierce*; *ierremōd*, *angry*; *langmōd*, *patient*; *micelmōd*, *magnanimous*; *strangmōd*, *resolute*; *sārigmōd*, *sad*; *þancolmōd*, *thoughtful*; *wrāþmōd*, *wraughtful*. Other examples are: *brūnecg*, *brown-edged*; *glēaw-*

ferhp, *prudent*; *gyldenfeax*, *golden-haired*; *stielecg*, *steel-edged*; *yfelspræce*, *evil-speaking*.

VERBS.

§ 642. From a morphological point of view, all verbs may be divided into two great classes: simple and compound. Simple verbs are sub-divided into primary and denominative verbs. To the former sub-division belong the strong verbs and a certain number of weak verbs, and to the latter the denominative verbs. The simple primary verbs are here left out of further consideration, as their formation belongs to the wider field of comparative grammar. Compound verbs are of various kinds: (1) those formed from simple verbs by means of separable or inseparable particles, (2) those formed from nouns and adjectives with verbal prefixes or suffixes. Separable verbs call for no further comment, because they merely consist of the juxtaposition of two independent words.

§ 643. Simple verbs are formed direct from nouns and adjectives or from the corresponding strong verbs, as *ærrendian*, *to go on an errand*; *andswerian*, *to answer*; *andwyrdan*, *to answer*; *ārian*, *to honour*; *baþian*, *to bathe*; *cwielman*, *to torture, kill*; *cyssan*, *to kiss*; *dēman*, *to judge*; *fēdan*, *to feed*; *flieman*, *to put to flight*; *geliefan*, *to believe*; *hiertan*, *to hearten, encourage*; *lærان*, *to teach*; *liehtan*, *to give light*; *mengan*, *to mix*; *nemnan*, *to name*; *rēafian*, *to plunder*; *rȳman*, *to make clear, enlarge*; *sālan*, *to bind*; *scendan*, *to put to shame*; *scrȳdan*, *to clothe*; *sīþian*, *to travel*; *sorgian*, *to grieve*; *swātan*, *to sweat*; *tȳnan*, *to enclose*.

brēdan, *to broaden*; *cēlan*, *to cool*; *cýþan*, *to make known*; *faegnian*, *to rejoice*; *fullian*, *to fulfil*; *fyllan*, *to fill*; *hēlan*, *to heal*; *hlýdan*, *to make a noise*; *ieldan*, *to delay*; *lēasian*, *to tell lies*; *māran*, *to proclaim*; *nearwian*, *to become narrow*; *openian*, *to open*; *scierpan*, *to sharpen*.

æernan, to cause to run; bærnan, to burn; biegan, to bend; cwellan, to kill; drencan, to submerge; fiellan, to fell; geswencan, to injure; gewieldan, to overpower; lædan, to lead; lecgan, to lay; nerian, to save; rærان, to raise; sægan, to lay low; sencan, to submerge; sengan, to singe; settan, to set; swebban, to lull to sleep.

§ 644. Compound verbs are formed from simple verbs, nouns, and adjectives, by means of various prefixes. See below.

PREFIXES.

§ 645. From the list of prefixes given below are excluded such words as *æt, ofer, þurh, under, wiþ, wiþer, and ymb(e)*, which were separable or inseparable according as they were stressed or unstressed.

§ 646. *ā-* (OHG. *ar-, ir-*), the unstressed form of *or-* (§ 580), as *āberan, to remove; ābēdan, to announce; ābīdan, to abide; ābitan, to devour; āblinnan, to cease; āceorfan, to cut off; ādōn, to send away; ādrifan, to expel; āfaran, to depart; āgiefan, to repay; āhēawan, to hew off; ālætan, to relinquish; ārīsan, to arise; āscūfan, to shove off; āstigan, to climb.*

ācwellan, to destroy; ādrencan, to submerge; āfæstnian, to confirm; āflieman, to banish; āfrēfran, to console; ālæðan, to lead away; āliehtan, to illuminate; āliesan, to redeem; ālibban, to survive; ārærان, to rear, lift up.

§ 647. *be-* (OHG. *bi-*), the unstressed form of *bī-* (§ 570), as *bebrecan, to break off; bebūgan, to encompass; becliningan, to enclose;becuman, to become, happen;becweþan, to bequeath;bedrincan, to drink in, absorb;behealdan, to behold; behēawan, to cut off;belicgan, to surround;belimpan, to happen;belūcan, to lock up;bemurnan, to bewail;benēotan, to deprive;besingan, to bewitch;beslēan, to deprive of;beþringan, to surround;bewindan, to bind round.*

bebycgan, *to sell*; **bebyrgan**, *to bury*; **befæstan**, *to make fast*; **behēafdian**, *to behead*; **behelian**, *to cover over*; **belāwan**, *to betray*; **belendan**, *to deprive of land*; **beswālan**, *to scorch*; **beþencan**, *to consider*; **bewēpan**, *to bewail*.

§ 648. **ed-**, *re-*, *again* (§ 571), as **edgieldan**, *to repay*. **edbrydan**, *to regenerate*; **edhiertan**, *to encourage*; **edlæcan**, *to repeat*; **edlæstan**, *to repeat*; **edstapelian**, *to re-establish*; **edwierpan**, *to recover*.

§ 649. **for-** (Goth. *faír.*, late OHG. and MHG. *ver.*). The real unstressed form is **fer-**, corresponding to Goth. *faír-* and German *ver-*, but already at an early period the originally stressed form **for-** came to be used in place of **fer-**. The old stressed form has been preserved in **fórwyrd**, *destruction*, beside **forwéorþan**, *to perish*. Examples are: **forbēodan**, *to forbid*; **forbrecan**, *to destroy*; **forcweþan**, *to rebuke*; **fordōn**, *to destroy*; **fordrifan**, *to expel*; **forfaran**, *to perish*; **forfōn**, *to seize, take away*; **forgān**, *to forgo*; **forgiefan**, *to forgive*; **forgieldan**, *to repay*; **forlācan**, *to lead astray*; **forlēasan**, *to lose*; **formeltan**, *to melt away*; **forniman**, *to take away*; **forrāðan**, *to plot against*; **forscrifan**, *to proscribe*; **forsēon**, *to despise*; **forswerian**, *to swear falsely*; **forweorþan**, *to perish*.

forbryttan, *to break in pieces*; **forcierran**, *to turn aside*; **fordālan**, *to deal out*; **fordēman**, *to condemn*; **forealdian**, *to become old*; **forgīeman**, *to neglect*; **forhabban**, *to restrain*; **forherigan**, *to ravage*; **forhogian**, *to despise*; **forlæðan**, *to mislead*; **forsendan**, *to banish*; **forwyrcan**, *to do wrong*.

§ 650. **ful(l)-** (OHG. *folle-*), originally the adj. *full*, *full*, used adverbially, as **fullberstan**, *to break completely*; **fullbrecan**, *to violate*; **fuldōn**, *to satisfy*; **fulgān**, *to accomplish*; **fullgrōwan**, *to grow to maturity*; **fullþungen**, *fully grown*.

fulbētan, *to make full amends*; **fullendian**, *to complete*; **fullfremman**, *to fulfil*; **fullfyllan**, *to fulfil*; **fullæstan**, *to give aid*; **fultrūwian**, *to confide in*.

§ 651. **ge-** (OHG. *gi-*, unstressed form of OHG. Goth. *ga-*), originally a prep. meaning *together* (§ 574), as *gebelgan*, *to provoke*; *gebēdan*, *to command*; *gebeorgan*, *to protect*; *geberan*, *to bring forth*; *gebīdan*, *to bind*; *gecēosan*, *to choose*; *gefaran*, *to go*; *gefriñnan*, *to learn by asking*; *gehātan*, *to promise*; *gelimpan*, *to happen*; *gerinnan*, *to congeal*; *gestīgan*, *to mount*; *gewinnan*, *to win*.

ge-aernan, *to gain by running*; *ge-āgnian*, *to claim as one's own*; *ge-āscian*, *to learn by asking*; *gebēdan*, *to compel*; *gebēran*, *to behave*; *gebētan*, *to improve*; *gehefigian*, *to make heavy*; *gehycgan*, *to think*; *geliefan*, *to believe*; *gemētan*, *to discover*; *gerēcan*, *to obtain*; *gesecgan*, *to say, tell*; *gejēodan*, *to join together*.

§ 652. **mis-** (Goth. *missa-*, OHG. *missa-*, *missi-*, § 577), as *misbēodan*, *to ill-treat*; *misweþan*, *to speak incorrectly*; *mifōn*, *to make a mistake*; *misfaran*, *to go astray*; *misdōn*, *to transgress*.

misfadian, *to arrange wrongly*; *misfēran*, *to go astray*; *misgieman*, *to neglect*; *misgrētan*, *to insult*; *mishieran*, *to disregard*; *mislāran*, *to advise wrongly*; *mistrēcan*, *to revile*; *miswendan*, *to pervert*.

§ 653. **of-**, the unstressed form of *aef.* (§ 566), as *ofbēatan*, *to beat to death*; *ofgān*, *to exact*; *ofgiefan*, *to give up*; *ofmunan*, *to call to mind*; *ofsittan*, *to oppress*; *ofslingan*, *to stab to death*; *ofswingan*, *to scourge to death*; *oftēon*, *to withdraw*; *ofþringan*, *to press upon*.

ofascian, *to find out by asking*; *ofclipian*, *to obtain by calling*; *offarmian*, *to have pity on*; *offēran*, *to overtake*; *offiellan*, *to kill*; *ofsandan*, *to send for*; *ofsteppan*, *to trample upon*; *ofstician*, *to stab to death*; *ofwundrian*, *to be astonished*.

§ 654. **on-** (OHG. *int-*), the unstressed form of *and-* (§ 569), as *onbindan*, *to unbind*; *onbēodan*, *to bid*; *onberan*, *to carry off*; *oncnāwan*, *to perceive*; *onfealdan*, *to unfold*; *onfindan*, *to discover*; *ongietan*, *to perceive*;

oniūcan, to unlock ; *onsīgan*, to sink ; *onspannan*, to unfasten ; *onwindan*, to unwind ; *onwrēon*, to uncover ; *onwriþan*, to uncover. *onsālan*, to untie ; *onscrýdan*, to undress ; *ontýnan*, to unclose, open ; *onwendan*, to change.

§ 655. *oþ-*, from, away (Goth. *unþa-* in *unþaþliuhan*, to escape), the unstressed form of *ūþ-*, preserved in *ūþgenge*, departing ; *ūþmæte*, immense. Examples are : *oþcwelan*, to die ; *oþberan*, to carry away ; *oþberstan*, to escape ; *oþfleón*, to flee away ; *oþglidán*, to glide away ; *oþhebban*, to exalt ; *oþiernan*, to run away ; *oþswerian*, to deny on oath.

oþfæstan, to inflict upon ; *oþhýdan*, to hide from ; *oþlæðan*, to lead away ; *oþstillan*, to stop ; *oþwendan*, to turn away.

§ 656. *tō-* (OHG. *zar-*, *zir-*, MHG. *zer-*). The real unstressed form is *te-*, *ti*, corresponding to OHG. *zar-*, *zir-*, but already at an early period the originally stressed form *tō-* came to be used in place of *te-*. The old stressed form is preserved in OHG. *zur-* in compound nouns, Goth. *tus-*, asunder, apart, and Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, bad, ill, as in *δυσμαθής*, hard to learn. Examples are : *tōberstan*, to burst asunder ; *tōblåwan*, to blow to pieces ; *tōbrecañ*, to break to pieces ; *tōceorfan*, to cut in pieces ; *tōclēofan*, to cleave asunder ; *tōfeallan*, to fall to pieces ; *tōflōwan*, to flow apart ; *tōlūcan*, to pull asunder ; *tōnimān*, to separate ; *tōscūfan*, to push apart ; *tōsittan*, to be separated ; *tōsnīþan*, to cut up ; *tōstandan*, to stand apart ; *tōweorpan*, to scatter.

tōbrýsan, to crush in pieces ; *tōcnyssan*, to shatter ; *tōdælan*, to sunder ; *tōdræfan*, to disperse ; *tōferan*, to separate ; *tōfiellan*, to cause to fall asunder ; *tōhaccian*, to hack to pieces ; *tōrendan*, to tear asunder ; *tōtwæman*, to divide.

SUFFIXES.

§ 657. *-ettan* (Goth. *-atjan*, OHG. *-azzen*, later *-ezen*), used in forming intensive verbs, as *grimettan*, to roar, *rage*; *hlēapettan*, to leap up; *hoppettan*, to leap, throb; *lēasettan*, to feign, pretend; *lyfettan*, to flatter; *licettan*, to flatter; *sārettan*, to lament; *scofettan*, to drive hither and thither; *scrallettan*, to sound loudly; *sicettan*, to sigh; *spornettan*, to kick; *stammettan*, to stammer; *sworettan*, to sigh, pant.

§ 658. *-lēcan*, also used as an independent verb, *lēcan*, to move quickly, spring, cp. § 608. Examples are: *āfenlēcan*, to become evening; *dyrstlēcan*, to dare, presume; *efenlēcan*, to imitate; *gēanlēcan*, to unite, join; *loflēcan*, to praise; *nēalēcan*, to approach; *rihtlēcan*, to put right; *sumorlēcan*, to draw on towards summer; *þristlēcan*, to embolden; *winterlēcan*, to grow wintry.

§ 659. *-(e)sian*. From verbs like Goth. *hatizōn*, to hate, beside *hatis*, hatred; OE. *eg(e)sian*, OHG. *egisōn*, to terrify, beside Goth. *agis*, OHG. *egiso*, OE. *egesa*, fear, was extracted the ending Goth. OHG. *-isōn*, OE. *-(e)sian*, which then came to be used in forming verbs from nouns and adjectives which did not originally contain *-is-*, as *bletsian* older *blētsian*, to bless; *blīpsian*, blissian, to rejoice; *clānsian*, to cleanse; *gītsian*, to covet; *grimsian*, to rage; *hrēowsian*, to rue; *iersian*, to rage, be angry; *mārsian*, to celebrate; *miltsian*, to pity, have mercy on; *rīcsian*, *rīxian*, to rule.

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